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The Year book of the United States Brewers' Association

United States Brewers' Association

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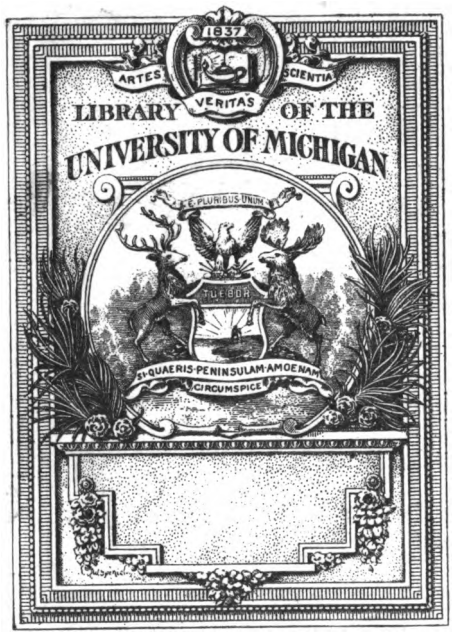

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THE 1914 YEAR BOOK

of the

UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

CONTAINING THE REPORTS DELIVERED AT THE 54TH ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD IN NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 18–21, 1914, AND ADDED CHAPTERS ON

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION

and

SALOON-REFORM

NEW YORK CITY
50 UNION SQUARE
1914

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THE TROW PRESS
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FOREWORD

WHILE the Year Book of the United States Brewers' Association for 1914 covers the important developments of the current year in relation to the brewing industry, there are several chapters which should be especially mentioned because of their sociological interest.

The most notable is the summary of Dr. Ulrik Quensel's monumental work on "The Alcohol Question from a Medical Viewpoint," which is herein presented in a translation for the first time. The book is a scientific companion piece of "Alcohol and Society," issued by a committee of the Swedish Medical Society, a translation of which appeared in our Year Book of 1913. In his studies in the pathology of alcoholism, the author takes up the question of the moderate use of alcohol and shows that "the study of the effect of strong doses tells us nothing about the small or moderate doses. A demonstration of the injuriousness of large doses does not justify the inference of a similar effect from small doses." Apparently he questions the use of statistics from certain English life insurance companies to prove the injury from a moderate use of alcohol. In his conclusion he deals with the subject of temperance education in schools. "I have shown that the customary text-books in the so-called 'Alcohology' contain many incorrect and unreliable statements and assertions in regard to the pathology of alcoholism, and I therefore regard them as unsuitable as text-books; they should, as soon as possible, be supplemented by others."

Dr. Quensel's work comprises two volumes of 941 pages. It was completed through pecuniary assistance on the part of the Swedish Government, and is characterized by Dr. Scharffenberg, who is an ardent absolutist, as "a standard work in the great literature of the alcohol question."

Another important chapter in the Year Book is the one which deals with the "Sociological Aspects of Recent Legislation in Norway Relating to Alcohol and Alcoholism," by Dr. Jon Alfred Mjoen, Director of the Chemical and Race Hygiene Research Laboratories of Kristiania, who has been the Director of the State Control of Alcohol in Norway.

Other important subjects are the progress of the movement for

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saloon betterment in the United States, which is dealt with in the report of the Board of Trustees of the U. S. Brewers' Association; and the chapter on the "Economic Importance of the Liquor Industry." This is the first time that any attempt has been made to deal with this subject comprehensively. The investigation has been conducted with great care, and we believe that it is thoroughly reliable. The totals show that the amount of capital invested in the liquor industry in the United States reaches the huge sum of $1,294,583,426.00. The annual disbursements other than for wages are $1,121,696,097.36 and the annual disbursements for wages are $453,872,553.00, making a gross total in capital and disbursements of $2,870,152,076.36. These sums are so large as to defy comprehension by the ordinary mind, but the report dissolves them into their component parts so that their meaning may be realized. The report shows the sum of the money values which would disappear under national prohibition of the commercial manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages.

The Year Book is intended to serve as a reference book for editors, statesmen, instructors and publicists generally, and for all who are studying in a scientific spirit the questions with which it deals.

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(*This Committee consists of three brewers, and three members of the National Association of Commerce and Labor.*)

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FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the

United States Brewers' Association

HELD IN NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 18-21, 1914

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT EDWARD A. SCHMIDT, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1914.

I will not encroach upon your time and patience in reviewing the happenings of the past year, which, in various degrees, affected the Brewing Industry, as they will be covered in extenso by the complete reports of the Board of Trustees, the Standing Committees and the Secretary; but I will digress for a moment to express my personal disappointment in not being able to report the defeat, at the hands of Congress, of the pending legislation, which has for its object the utter elimination of the Brewing Industry in the United States of America. However, it is my firm conviction that this is only a pleasure deferred.

The critical revenue situation, which developed as the result of the outbreak of the great European War, now raging, has forced our government to recast the Internal Revenue Laws, so that the shrinking in incomes, caused by a practical cessation of all imports for the time being, could be overcome. In looking for items that would yield the necessary revenues promptly, so that the various governmental departments might run along in their customary channels, our industry, as was the case during the Spanish War, was selected as one that would instantly yield a large revenue without the necessary delays in organizing machinery for its collection. Our industry rallied to the support of the government and accepted the new burdens with its usual patriotism.

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An industry represented by such a high type of patriotism should not, and, in my judgment, will not be destroyed by the law-making power of our country.

In the face of the unjust and unfair attacks of Prohibitionists and the Anti-Saloon League before the Congress and the State Legislatures of the country, and while the extravagant claims of the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition organizations have led the public to believe that the whole country is rapidly going dry, it is a matter of congratulation that the Brewing Industry can again record an increase, although a small one, in the sales of beer, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. This in spite of the great shrinkage in business, which has manifested itself in so many branches of industry employing large numbers of men. The *American Grocer* states, in its recent study of the beverage business of the past ten years: "The figures show that in spite of the adoption of prohibition in some States and local option in others, the per capita consumption of alcoholic drinks has increased nearly three gallons."

It is of course true that there has been a considerable reduction in the number of legalized drinking places, due to a number of causes, such as the adoption of statutory limitation in many States and weeding out of retail dealers through the imposition of higher license fees, but the territorial claims made by the Anti-Saloon League, to show the spread of prohibition, must be taken with a good deal of reservation. The foolish physiology of many of the so-called temperance associations is a matter of general comment among professional educators, and their geography will not stand the test of analysis either.

Not a single city of the first class is included in the dry territory. The no-license vote in many municipalities does not represent prohibition sentiment, but simply betokens proximity to some city under license, which will supply all wants.

In view of the consumption statistics it is evident that the large gains of prohibition territory represent to a large extent paper values. During the ten years ended June 30, 1910, the urban population increased from 30,797,185 to 42,623,383, or 38.3%. In the same period the beer sales increased from 39,330,849 to 59,485,187, or 51.2%. Probably 9/10 of the beer is consumed by the adult male population in urban communities.

Prohibition in effect has never sustained the claims of its ad-

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vocates; it is contrary to the true principles of human government. The best government is that which conforms to the old Democratic theory, "Give a maximum of Liberty with a minimum of Law." This conforms to the plan of the Creator, who evidently intended that man should work out his own destiny by the exercise of his intelligence and the strength of his will power.

A true man uses the good things of life with perfect control of his appetite. Use without abuse, appetite subject to reason, is the highest rule of living. The aim of civilization is to make man better and stronger by enlightenment and development of the will, and not by the imposition of arbitrary rules.

The liquor business in all its branches has been so perpetually harassed by legislative bodies, acting under the impulsion of so-called temperance organizations, that we have been forced to watch pending legislation with the utmost vigilance. At the same time the licensing laws and local option laws, and recently the initiative and referendum systems, have been taken advantage of, not only by political parties and individual politicians, great and small, but by bodies of prohibition crusaders, to such an extent that we have become the football of political contests from one end of the country to the other. I am firmly of the belief that we must so order our affairs as to rise above questions of political expediency and that our aim must be to take at least our part of the liquor business entirely out of politics.

Recent elections indicate that in some of the States opposition exists apparently in the public mind to the saloon as a medium for the distribution of our product; the type of saloon which is objectionable in some of the cities and rural communities can, undoubtedly, be reconstructed along lines that would remove the objectionable features complained of, and I would suggest that steps be taken to the end that the brewers of the various States appoint committees to co-operate with all legally constituted bodies having for their object the creation or reconstruction of the saloon or tavern along lines that will obviate objectionable features and at the same time supply a recognized need for a clean, well-conducted, hygienic place for refreshment and social gathering for all classes, such as obtain in all cities of Continental Europe. I am confident, if co-operation along these lines can be brought about, our people will welcome it and contribute their full share of effort and energy to reach a solution of this question and remove it as a disturbing

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factor in the political battles of which it has been made a part in the last ten years.

During the past year a Department of Publicity has been organized in a modest way by your Board of Trustees, the wisdom of which has already shown itself by the appeals of our membership for assistance and advice, which, unfortunately, could only be extended in a very limited way. I am firmly convinced that the work of this department will have to expand and grow to very large proportions during the ensuing year, as it is clearly indicated that only through educational and publicity channels can we look for *permanent* success in winning the good will of the people of this country. Let us put the facts before them plainly and fairly without prejudice or animosity, resting our case upon its merits in the light of accumulated knowledge and experience. An enlightened public sentiment depends upon full information, which must be made accessible to the mass of the people. If we would build upon a sure foundation, we must take this task upon us with an eye single to the truth, and must show our willingness to co-operate in any measures of constructive reform that are of a practical character.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

For the last four months the eyes of the world have been focused on the War of the Nations. Many years may pass before its causes and effects can be told with full justice. To-day we know only that human isolation is impossible, and that no people is so wise or so superior as to be able to separate its interests from those of other nations. While our country has been spared the physical horrors of the conflict, our lives have been touched in a hundred ways by it and we have been made to realize our relation to the other peoples of all sorts and conditions. In such a time as this we rise above the limitations of trade and circumstance. Our hearts throb and our minds march in time and sympathy with the brave fellows who are in the ranks, and the members of the brewing industry have responded generously to the appeals that have been made for the wounded of all nations, and for the relief of the families who have been impoverished by the loss of their bread-winners.

The whole fabric of international commerce and finance has broken under the strain. Values have become so intangible that they can only be guessed at, and the helpless Bourses of the world

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were forced by their own futility to stop business and shut their doors. In this crisis the Government of the United States has had to face the question of financing its own maintenance. We can perhaps imagine the Secretary of the Treasury stating the problem to the Committee on Ways and Means in some such way as this:

"Gentlemen: Congress has made appropriations on a liberal scale, based on our expected receipts from customs duties, internal revenue taxes and the income tax. But the war has robbed us of a hundred million dollars of import duties. How shall we make it up? We cannot raise the tariff rates—that wouldn't do any good. The income tax and the corporation tax are levied upon the people who have been hit hardest by the industrial depression, and we cannot squeeze any more out of them; to tax the incomes of the smaller fellows would be most unpopular. We cannot tax our exports, and the Treasury experts tell us that if we increase the tax on whiskey it will invite wholesale moonshining and that the tax would be uncollectable."

And so by the process of elimination, the Government finally falls back upon beer as the one item which is sure to make good, and the brewing industry is called upon once again to bear the burden of supporting our Federal Government in its great crisis. With the increased tax the United States Government will get three times the revenue from the brewing industry that the brewers themselves get! When you take into account the state and local taxes for the manufacture and sale of beer, the real estate taxes, the corporation and income taxes, and all the other items of direct and indirect taxation, it is evident that beer is bearing a greater public burden than any other commodity. It is a mistake to suppose that American brewers will benefit by the possible shortage in imported beers. Our total imports of beers and ales from all the countries of the world average only a quarter of a million barrels, whereas we produced ourselves in the United States last year sixty-five million barrels.

It is worth noting that the only organized opposition to the extra tax on beer has come from the various Methodist Conferences, and from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition bodies. It will be remembered that the present system of collection of the beer tax was adopted originally by Congress upon the recommendation of the American brewers of the country, who had studied the matter thoroughly

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and sent a commission to Europe to investigate the systems of beer and malt taxation, which obtained in the various European countries. It is safe to say that the beer tax is the cheapest to collect among all the taxes imposed by the United States Government, and there are no attempts to evade it!

A STUDY OF THE BEER SALES

It is generally conceded that the beer business is an industrial barometer, and from this standpoint a study of the beer sales for the fiscal year running from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, inclusive, is most enlightening. For the first six months of this period (July to December, 1913) the beer sales increased 5% over the same period in 1912. During the next six months, however (January to June, 1914), the beer sales decreased approximately 2½%. In this connection it should be recalled that the commercial atmosphere of the United States was disturbed by the inevitable changes brought about in the adjustment of business to the new tariff schedule; by the financial hesitancy which was caused by the discussion and passage of the national banking bill; by the re-adjustment of large commercial corporations under the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law; and by the action of the railroads in stopping new construction work and holding up improvements pending the disposition of their appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for an increase in the freight rates. In addition to these factors, the Balkan War and the Mexican War affected the financial markets of the world, and their reflex influence was, of course, felt in the financial centres in this country; though all of these depressing conditions did not apparently manifest themselves in the beer business until the beginning of 1914. Considering the very great depreciation in other branches of commerce during the period indicated, it is remarkable that the beer sales should have kept up so well; especially when we recall that the general business depression was most marked in the industries that employ large numbers of men. With the outbreak of the European War, however, the situation changed immediately, and the beer sales during July, August and September fell off over 10% as compared with the same period in 1913. In spite of the fact that immigration has almost ceased, we hope and believe that the beer sales will recover rapidly as soon as the commerce of the country rebounds, and our mines and factories are again working on full time.

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A TEN-YEARS' COMPARISON

The gain in the beer sales during the past ten years appears on the surface to be somewhat perplexing in view of business depression and the prohibition movement. It is due, in the first place, to the increasing popularity of beer as a family table beverage. Bottled beers are now being advertised more thoroughly and intelligently than ever before, and their present selling price puts them within reach of people of very moderate means. Of course, beer is consumed mostly in the cities and towns and the adjoining suburban territory. The freight cost and the loss on the unreturned empties makes the shipment of bottled beer to individuals too expensive, at a distance of more than about fifty miles. Beer can be shipped in barrels in carload lots to a distribution point in a rural state where a refrigeration storage plant is maintained by the shipping brewers, and re-layed from there in single case lots to local points and to individuals. Under the operation of a prohibitory law, however, whether due to state-wide prohibition or local option, the distributing depot is closed down, and the trade is diverted to the mail order liquor dealer, who deals in a concentrated article on which the transportation and packing charges are easily absorbed in the selling price.

When it is considered that over three-quarters of all the beer brewed in the United States is consumed by the adult urban people, it is evident that beer is becoming more and more the popular beverage in all the centres of population. The per capita consumption of beer in the United States is still, apparently, much less than it is in Northern Europe, but it should be remembered that every hamlet in Germany, England and Belgium is within easy reach of a nearby city or town where there is a local brewery, so that the cost of transportation is not a serious item of expense, and every family is a potential customer. Moreover, it must be remembered that in the European countries where the sentiment for temperance is most advanced, direct encouragement is given to the sale of light beers. In the Scandinavian countries light beers are almost tax-free, while France and Belgium encourage the sale of beer by exempting beer shops from anything more than a nominal license fee. The whole trend of enlightened statesmanship in European countries is towards the rigid regulation of the sale of spirits, which are sold under special restrictions, and are subject to a special license fee. On the other hand, the mild beverages are lightly taxed, or else

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are entirely tax-free, and may be sold almost as freely as groceries or other articles of food. This movement is especially significant in view of the fact that it has not been aided in any way by trade interests; in fact the influence of the trade has, if anything, been against it. The movement has come from the outside, just as it must, and will come in this country, if any progress along this line is to be of lasting value. It must be the expression of a general and well-informed public sentiment, or it will be of no avail.

THE TREND OF THE MOVEMENT

Recent elections indicate that in the poorly policed rural districts in a number of states there is a strong sentiment against the village saloon as it is now being conducted. It is evident that this question must be studied thoughtfully, with careful regard for the wishes of the people of the locality, and that any objectionable features must be done away with completely if the village saloon is to be continued.

In some of the Southern States, even in prohibition territory, provision is now made for the licensing of establishments where light beers may be sold. In this connection it should be noted that England only imposes a revenue tax on malted beverages which contain over 2% of alcohol; whereas, in the United States no malt liquors are tax-free which contain as much as one-half of one per cent. of alcohol. The consequence is that the two per cent. beers cannot be labeled as temperance beers, or non-alcoholic beers, under the Federal Food and Drugs Act. The Southern prohibition States would, we believe, be willing to sanction the sale of light alcoholic beverages, in specially licensed places.

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION MOVEMENT

The Hobson Bill to provide by constitutional amendment for the national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages, has died in committee. But it is evident that the prohibitionists will make an effort to revive it at the next session of Congress. (In fact, they tried to make it an issue in the Congressional elections.) In view of its national importance, the United States Brewers' Association is conducting a very thorough investigation to show what the displacement cost of National Prohibition would be, from the standpoint of revenues to the Federal

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Government, and to State Governments and municipalities, together with the capital and labor which are involved, and the direct relation of our industry to the commerce and agriculture of the country, and to transportation interests. The complete report is published in our present YEAR BOOK. It shows that the direct cost of National Prohibition would be simply stupendous. When in addition to this, it is considered that under National Prohibition the nation would have to police its frontier and its entire coast line to prevent wholesale smuggling, and that nothing short of a national constabulary would check illicit distilling in all the sequestered places, the question arises whether the police power of the nation, and of the states, would not break down utterly under such a strain?

We have compiled from the Congressional Record an analysis of the petitions sent to Congress, both for and against the prohibition bills of Mr. Hobson, Mr. Works and Mr. Sheppard. Our research covers the period from December 1, 1913, to August 1, 1914. A total of 10,508 petitions were submitted in favor of the bills, and 8,150 against them; but the petitions in favor of the bills only represent a total of 705,714 signatures as compared with 883,201 in the bills opposing the measures.

The strongest forces arrayed on the side of the bills were the members of the Methodist and Baptists Churches, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Epworth League and the Anti-Saloon League. There were only two Labor Unions petitioning in favor of the Acts, while 422 Labor Unions passed resolutions and sent their petitions against prohibition, exclusive of the Unions in the distilling and brewing industries. These together with the bartenders' unions totaled 223, or more than one-half as many as the Unions not directly interested in the manufacture and sale of liquors and beer. Of the business houses not interested in the industry, 23 favored the bills and 1,306 were opposed to any prohibitive legislation, 514 business houses, directly interested, sent protests. Of the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other civic leagues, 30 favored the bills and 154 opposed them. Of benevolent and fraternal orders, 16 favored the bills and 88 sent protests against them. The petitions of protest against prohibition were, with very few exceptions, carefully prepared, and the full name, address and occupation given, so that the signatures could be verified readily. The value of the signatures to the petitions which were sent in by the prohibitionists is open to serious doubt. Men,

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women and children appear to have signed some of them indiscriminately, while others are "omnibus" affairs, submitted by a minister on behalf of his entire congregation! Congressman Bartholdt, of Missouri, in referring to a petition of 25,533 citizens of St. Louis, favoring prohibition, said: "On investigating this petition, neither my colleague, Mr. Dyer, nor his clerk, knew anything about it nor had the petition clerk of the House any record of it. The petition could not be found. I was informed later on that it had been found. It was described to me as a single piece of paper on which was written '25,533 citizens of St. Louis petition for national prohibition,' but in spite of a number of requests I have never been able to see it. The question arises, if this petition did not come from St. Louis, where did it come from, and who is responsible for its presentation in this House? It looks as if this were a spurious petition, and that we have to deal here with some sort of imposition upon the House to manufacture sentiment in favor of the proposition now pending. In this connection, permit me to call attention to the character of these petitions daily filed in favor of prohibition. They evidently have all been printed on the same press. They have been sent out by an organized body of men to all the clergymen of the United States, and these gentlemen take it upon themselves to sign them in behalf, not only of themselves, but in behalf of all the membership of their organizations. In other words, a clergyman would certify that such and such a church of 3,000 or 4,000 members prays for the enactment of prohibition; but when you come to ask any of these 3,000 or 4,000 members whether they knew anything about it, whether they are in favor of prohibition or not, you will find that they are ignorant of it, and have not approved of it. In this case the Church is trying to govern and rule and control the State. A clergyman is within his rights as a citizen when he petitions for himself, but not when he certifies for his congregation, unless he positively knows that they are all of one mind with him."

The point should be emphasized that the signatures in opposition to the bills can all be verified, and that they represent in large part the most substantial people in the community, who have no connection with the liquor traffic.

COMMUNITY WELFARE WORK OF OUR MEMBERS

The investigation conducted by our Association which had for its object the cataloging of the various public welfare activities of

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our members, brought forth a most ready response. It has always been known that our members were public-spirited men, interested in the good of their respective communities as a whole, as well as in their individual enterprises, but the tabulation of these activities substantiates this to an amazing degree. Our Western members particularly, appear to have taken a most active interest in the upbuilding of those towns and cities where they have chosen to make their homes, and to lay the foundations of their fortunes. Thus we find their names enrolled as members of the Chambers of Commerce of their home cities, their service while without pay is not without honor; one of our members has been President of his village for seven terms, while another is now serving his third term as Mayor of his city, while several have held the office of Mayor for one or two terms. All sorts of public works have engaged the interest and time of our members. They are listed as members of Park Boards, chiefs of fire departments, city treasurers, directors of boards of public works, directors of business associations, members of the city council, members of public service commissions, which have to do with the betterment of such public service matters as transit facilities, traffic conditions, etc., members of sanitary and reclamation commissions, and so on. But not only have they taken their places as champions of "things as they are," but also of things as they ought to be. Thus we find that one of our members is on the Planning Committee for the great city of Chicago, another a member of the City Plan Commission of St. Louis, while others have taken upon themselves the arduous duties exacted by membership in Charter Revision Commissions, and one of our members has been honored by the Governor of his State with an appointment as member of the "Capitol Commission," which has the supervision of the building of an eight million dollar capitol building for his home State. Several of our members have served their states in the Legislature.

That men successful in their private business should be of service in the larger business of their communities is quite natural, but it is noteworthy that our members have also taken an active part in various charitable and philanthropic enterprises. It would be tedious to enumerate the hospitals that have the advice and support of the brewers throughout the country. Charitable Aid Societies, Philanthropic Homes, State and City Hospitals, Orphan Asylums, Children's Homes, etc., claim our members as directors and

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trustees. The latch string is always out for all institutions of this character, even though our members are not always able to give their time to serve on the governing boards.

The interests of our members are most varied. The educational features of their home towns claim their attention as trustees of school boards and public libraries; while many of our members are in the official councils of their respective churches, as well as other religious societies. These activities, however, have not prevented them from having other intellectual interests. By contributions and personal endeavors they have assisted the musical associations in their cities, have aided art leagues and similar organizations.

In view of conditions abroad it is interesting to note that several of our members are in the National Guard of their states, in the Volunteer Militias, etc.

All these things are not a matter of simple accounting, and it would indeed be foolish to attempt to present in any tabular form the interests which engage the time, money and minds of our members outside of our great industry itself. The questionnaire which we sent out only confirms the prevalent idea as to the public spirit of the brewer, and his willingness to do all he can for the promotion not only of his own calling, but all the various activities which go to make "a great people."

SALOON BETTERMENT

The movement for saloon betterment has made great progress during the past year within the trade itself. Both the National and the State Retail Liquor Dealers' Associations are insisting upon the proper conduct of the saloons.

In Pennsylvania the brewers, wholesalers and retailers have together organized a number of County Associations for the express purpose of securing a strict adherence to all laws regulating the sale of liquors within the county, and "to bring about the conduct of the business in such a manner as to gain the esteem and confidence of all law abiding citizens." These county associations employ a special officer who pays regular visits to all licensed places, to see that they are properly conducted. Among other things they have a Complaint Committee of attorneys and other prominent citizens who are not connected with the business, and whose duty it is to receive and investigate complaints which may be made either by members of the Association or by citizens. The Complaint Committee acts as a

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disciplinary body. If the complaint is justified they give the offender a short time to clean up the business, during which time he is on probation subject to good behavior; or try to induce him to sell out. If this does not work, or if the offense is repeated, the Complaint Committee brings the matter officially before the Licensing Judge.

At the recent annual meeting of the Connecticut Liquor Dealers' Association, the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, it is the purpose of the organization to aid and assist in the enforcement of law and order, and

"WHEREAS, it is our purpose to have connected with the business only such persons as will observe in their strictest sense the laws enacted for the welfare of the entire commonwealth; therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the Connecticut Retail Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association, in convention assembled, do hereby pledge our assistance and aid to the civil authorities of our State to the end that law and order may prevail, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we deprecate the custom of granting licenses to persons who are not responsible in the community or who are not citizens and electors of the community in which said licenses are requested to be granted, and

"FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, That we pledge our aid and assistance to the authorities in eliminating from the business persons who fail to observe the laws of the State, whether in respect to any conduct of theirs or in connection with the business itself, and

"FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, That we do our utmost to prevent those not directly concerned in the retail business from placing in the retail business persons who have not substantial interest either financially or morally in said business."

In Florida, the Mercantile Protective Association has taken the same stand, and has sent to all of the saloonkeepers a copy of the statement which the License Commission of Ohio issued, to the effect that the sanitary condition of their business places will count when the renewal of their licenses is under consideration.

In Galena, Ill., the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association made the following significant announcement after the town had recently voted wet:

"We, the members of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Galena, Ill., hereby express our gratitude to the men and women voters of West Galena township who by their votes refused to confiscate our property and unjustly force us out of business.

"We are opposed to the intemperate use of intoxicants and sales to drunkards and minors, and will use every effort to enforce the laws applicable thereto.

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"We believe that as Sunday is a day of worship, no liquor should be sold on that day; and that if any dramshop keeper violates the law in this regard he should be prosecuted, and we stand ready to aid in his prosecution. During the recent campaign those who stood for personal liberty and fair play promised some changes in the regulations of dramshops; therefore, at their suggestion, and with our hearty approval and promise of co-operation, we recommend to the City Council the passage of an ordinance containing the following additional regulations:

1. That saloons be closed at 10 o'clock on all week days except Saturday, when they shall be closed at 11 o'clock P. M.
2. That the opening of saloons shall not be before 6 o'clock A.M.
3. That all curtains and screens be drawn from the windows during closing hours.
4. That a relative may notify the city clerk of the name or names of any members of his or her family addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, and thereupon the said clerk shall notify all dramshop keepers of such fact, and thereafter it shall be unlawful to sell or give liquor to such persons.
5. That the number of dramshop licenses be limited to those now issued.
6. That any dramshop keeper who shall violate any State law or ordinance of the City of Galena, in addition to paying a fine, the Mayor be directed to revoke the license of the person so convicted."

These instances might be multiplied, but they will indicate sufficiently the trend of the movement within the trade itself. It is the ambition of the National and State Retail Liquor Dealers' Associations to get all the reputable retailers so organized that their organization may be thoroughly representative. When this is accomplished the retailers' associations will be able to standardize the business on the highest possible plane, and condition their membership accordingly.

We urge the members of the United States Brewers' Association, and of the State and Local Brewers' Associations to co-operate heartily and earnestly in this movement for the organization of the retailers, and in promoting their efforts for improvement. Each brewer should make it his business to find out whether his customers belong to their local organizations, and if not, he should take it up with them individually.

The United States Brewers' Association has prepared placards for use in saloons, which read as follows:

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THE TEMPERATE TAVERN LEAGUE

STANDS FOR

REGULATION—MODERATION—CLEANLINESS—ORDER

WE SELL ALL KINDS OF BEVERAGES

DRINK MODERATELY

NO LIQUOR SOLD TO MINORS
NO LIQUOR SOLD TO DRUNKARDS
NO GAMBLING ALLOWED
DISREPUTABLE WOMEN NOT ADMITTED

KEEP THE SIDE WALK CLEAR AND CLEAN
NO LOUNGING ALLOWED

THIS PLACE IS CLOSED DURING PROHIBITED HOURS

This is a Place of Public Resort and *must be run right*
WE WANT YOUR HELP TO KEEP IT ABOVE REPROACH

The matter was first brought to the attention of the retail trade at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Liquor League last June, with the idea of making the saloon itself an instrument for true temperance. Our pamphlet entitled THE CO-OPERATION OF THE RETAIL LIQUOR TRADE IN SALOON REGULATION and THE TEMPERATE TAVERN LEAGUE placards are in great demand among the retail liquor dealers' organizations, and the suggestion has been taken up enthusiastically.

We desire to call your special attention to the reports of our Standing Committees, which are most comprehensive and complete, and will indicate to you the progress and development of our activities during the past year.

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BREWING SCHOLARSHIP

The free seat in the United States Brewers' Academy (Anton Schwartz, founder) for the term 1914-15, has been awarded to Mr. Frederick Spreemann of New York City.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Advisory Committee has been kept busy continually in advising our members regarding their labels under the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and the Net Weight Amendment thereto.

We have tried to make our members realize that if the intent of the law is kept carefully in mind, its provisions can be interpreted by any layman from the standpoint of common sense. The whole object of pure food legislation, and of laws regulating weights and measures is to give the public a square deal. This means that there shall be no misrepresentation of goods by word or device, and that the purchaser shall know the quantity that he is entitled to, when he makes his purchase.

The purpose of the label is to inform the purchaser just what, and how much he is buying, in as plain and simple a manner as possible, so that there can be no mistaking its meaning.

We have received the most patient and courteous consideration from the Bureau of Chemistry, and the Committee on Regulations of the Net Weight Law in the numerous inquiries that we have addressed to them, and have endeavored, for our part, to give them helpful co-operation. Your Advisory Committee believes that the members of this Association have been materially benefited by this co-operation and that it has resulted in enabling them to avoid any action that might bring them in conflict with the Department.

The ablest administrators in the public service recognize and appreciate the importance and value of organized co-operation by representative civic and trade bodies. The Health Commissioner of New York has gone so far as to organize an Advisory Council of representatives of various trades, professions, occupations and civic and public welfare organizations, who are divided into working committees and thus bring to the support of the Department of Health a body of volunteers whose practical assistance is most valuable. The secretary of our Advisory Committee has been appointed a member of this Council and of its committee on Food Inspection.

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CONCERNING NEAR BEER

The State of Louisiana has the distinction of being the first State to pass a law legalizing the sale of beer containing not more than 2 per cent. of alcohol in dry territory. The Act provides that the packages must be labeled with the maximum quantity of alcohol in volume, and that no other beverage may be sold under the same roof.

In Great Britain and Ireland the Government defines beer as a liquor, which on analysis, shall be found to contain more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit.

The Norwegian Parliament has established by law a progressive class system for alcohol under which beers containing a maximum of 2¼ per cent. of alcohol are taxed only at the rate of 2 oere per litre, which is equivalent to 12½ cents per barrel of 31 gallons.

In Sweden beers which contain less than 2¼ per cent. by volume of alcohol are taxed at the rate of 25 cents per barrel, while in Denmark similar beers are entirely tax free.

The United States, however, taxes at the full rate, all beverages which contain as much as ½ of 1 per cent. of alcohol, and will not permit the manufacture of untaxable beverages on the premises of a brewery which produces taxable fermented liquors.

The Bureau of Chemistry, which is charged with the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, considers that it is misbranding to label a beer which pays a tax to the Government as a temperance beer.

The vindictiveness of the Prohibition Party is best shown by the fact that a number of states forbid the sale of any malt beverage, even if it is absolutely non-alcoholic, while in a number of states the sale of such non-alcoholic beverages in dry districts has been stopped by decisions of the court.

In Georgia the retail sale of near beer, for consumption on the premises, has been provided for specifically, and such retail dealers are licensed and taxed by the State. The Court of Appeals of Georgia has decided that "to establish the claim that any soft drink now sold is violative of the law, it will be necessary to affirmatively prove that it will, if drunk to excess, produce intoxication."

In Texas, however, the Court of Civil Appeals holds that "A

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place in prohibition territory where non-intoxicating malt liquors, requiring a Federal license, are kept for sale, is a disorderly house."

The lack of uniformity in the laws of the different states is most confusing, and it is evident that there is a great need of the establishment of a definite principle of action. Logically, it would seem wise and proper for the Federal Government to make a discrimination in favor of beers which do not contain over 2 per cent. of alcohol by volume. If such a distinction were made by the Federal Government, it would probably be followed by the legislatures of the various states in a short time.

REPORT OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

It is difficult to indicate the general trend of the legislation of the past year on the liquor question, for the reason that it is so largely a local matter. In the main, however, the results are not unfavorable. The legislatures of Maryland and Kentucky rejected State-wide prohibition bills, while in Texas the prohibitionists were defeated by a large majority in the primaries. In Maine, Governor Haines ran for re-election on the prohibition issue, and was defeated by Governor-Elect Curtis, and it is generally conceded that the election showed a decided change in front on the part of the voters.

The fire of the prohibitionists is directed against those who manufacture and sell alcoholic beverages under sanction of the law. Their efforts to prevent the consumption of liquors are directed towards making it as difficult or inconvenient as possible for the individual to obtain liquors, except in disreputable dives or else for home consumption.

The new Virginia Law which will go into effect in November, 1916, prohibits distilling, but will permit wine and beer to be made for shipment beyond the borders of the State.

In the South the question is largely a racial one. People who can afford it, may have all the liquors they want shipped to them as individuals, and in the cities, the negroes and the poor whites patronize the illicit resorts. As a rule the country places in the Southern States were dry already, under local option laws, so that their condition is neither benefited nor changed by the advent of State-wide prohibition. The express companies and mail-order houses are profiting by the situation. For example, the small

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town of Greensboro, N. C., with a population of about 16,000 received 5,270 gallons of spirits during the month of December, 1913, alone.

In Alabama a local option Governor was elected, and Congressman Hobson was defeated in the primaries for United States Senator on the prohibition issue by a large majority.

Louisiana passed a law permitting the sale of near beer in dry territory.

In the Northern States the Anti-Saloon League is constantly playing politics, and wherever a disorderly saloon is found it is dramatized and capitalized for the purpose of arousing sentiment against all saloons. The organized liquor trade, both wholesale and retail, is bending its energies towards law enforcement and the strictest regulation, but it gets no encouragement or support from any of the so-called temperance organizations.

In Pennsylvania the Supreme Court has decided that the Brooks High License Law gives the judges of the License Court absolute discretion in the licensing of saloons. If, therefore, a judge is elected as a prohibitionist, he can make the country dry by simply refusing all licenses.

In Idaho the Supreme Court ruled that a saloon is not a nuisance, since it is authorized by law, and that it cannot become a nuisance so long as it is conducted in accordance with the law.

In South Dakota the elections this year resulted in 92 cities and towns voting against prohibition, and 62 voting in favor of prohibition.

The Minnesota elections resulted in 446 towns being wet, and 291 dry, being a decrease of 29 wet towns over the preceding year. However, the Northern part of Minnesota has been declared dry by the United States Supreme Court under the old Indian Treaty, by which the presence of some 7,000 Indians affects the property interests of 272,000 white people.

Michigan now has 34 dry counties, and 40 wet, being an increase of one dry county.

In New York State, in 1914, the result of the township elections showed 385 full license towns, 146 partial license towns, and 402 no-license towns; showing an increase of 10 full license towns; and a decrease of 2 partial license towns and 8 no-license towns over the 1913 elections.

The Ohio license code went into full operation in November,

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1913. The limitation clause of one saloon to each 500 population proved a source of much disturbance, but the trade has now recovered its poise, and it is felt that much good is being derived from the general operation of the license law.

The Allison Law of Texas, in Section 6, permits liquor advertisements in newspapers which have a circulation in both wet and dry territories.

The material points of the Transportation Law of Tennessee, affecting orders from that State to dealers in other States, were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State, thus allowing the purchase of any quantity desired for personal use.

The Webb-Kenyon Act has been declared constitutional in every State in which it has been made an issue.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

California defeated State-wide prohibition by a majority of 191,800 votes. A referendum amendment prohibiting another vote on the question within eight years was lost.

Ohio. In Ohio prohibition was defeated by 84,512 majority, and the Home Rule Amendment was carried by 12,567 majority. The Home Rule Amendment annuls the county option law and makes it impossible to enact State prohibition by statute. The result of this election will be to make the municipalities and township areas outside municipalities the unit in voting upon the license question.

Arizona voted for prohibition by a small majority. The law takes effect on January 1, 1915.

Colorado voted for prohibition also by a small majority, but the Act fails to provide a penalty for violation, and is otherwise so faulty that it may lead to a contest in the courts. It goes into effect January 1, 1916.

Washington voted for prohibition by about 14,000 majority. Effective January 1, 1916.

Oregon voted for prohibition by about 20,000 majority. Effective January 1, 1916.

Alabama:—Since the last report one county in the State has voted dry making sixteen counties in the State having held local

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option elections since the passage of the Local Option Law by the Legislature of 1911; eight counties voting wet and eight counties voting dry.

A primary election for Governor was held May 11, 1914, resulting in the nomination of a Local Option Governor; nomination is equal to election in this State; in this election Congressman Hobson was repudiated by the people in the vote for Senator, on the prohibition issue.

Arizona:—State-wide prohibition was the issue in the November election. The drys won by about one thousand majority.

The Amendment briefly is: "Ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors of whatever kind shall not be manufactured in or introduced into the State of Arizona under any pretense. A violator shall be guilty of a misdemeanor penalized by imprisonment from ten days to two years and fined from $25 to $300 and costs. Nothing in this amendment shall apply to the manufacture or sale of denatured alcohol. The Legislature shall, by appropriate legislation, provide for the carrying into effect of this amendment. This amendment to take effect on January 1, 1915."

Arkansas:—Nothing new in legislation has taken place since 1913.

The Supreme Court has decided, in the case of City of Texarkana v. Hudgins Produce Co., that cider is an alcoholic beverage.

The Supreme Court also ruled that the Act of 1913 known as the Going Law, regulating the issuance of liquor licenses and providing that when a majority of the adult *white* inhabitants of a city or town sign a petition for the granting of such licenses the County Court may issue such licenses in wet territory, is constitutional.

California:—A town may pass laws prohibiting the sale of liquor or soliciting, or making contracts within its boundary, but the Supreme Court holds that, since the town has no power over the local traffic outside its corporate limits, the law only prohibits the soliciting and contracting for the sale of liquor to be delivered within the town, and does not prohibit the taking of orders in the town for delivery outside its limits.

In the case of Golden & Company v. Justices Court of Woodland Township, Yolo County, the Court of Appeals held that ad-

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vertisements in newspapers circulating in dry districts, addressed to the general public, and not to any particular person, are permitted.

ELECTIONS

During the past year, that is to say, from June 1, 1913, to June 1, 1914, there have been 56 elections. Fifty under the Wyllie Local Option Law, and six under the Initiative and Referendum. The cities of Hanford and Willows also voted under the Initiative on the same ballot with the Wyllie Local Option Law.

Thirty-five cities and twenty-one supervisorial districts voted. Eighteen cities voted wet. Fifteen were wet, and three—Merced, Hanford and Watts—had been dry for two years. Fourteen districts voted dry. Seven voted wet.

In Hanford there was a change in favor of the license forces over the result of two years previous of 117 votes, and in the City of Eureka, there was also an increase of 889 votes.

Seventeen cities voted dry. The vote in Orland was a tie, and is the only wet city which changed to dry. This election was contested in the courts, and decided in favor of the wets. Avalon voted dry, but since February 25th of this year, both bar and table licenses have been granted.

There appears to be an increase in sentiment in favor of the adoption of regulatory ordinances in the smaller cities of the State, for the reason that the Wyllie Law simply decides whether the community shall be wet or dry, with no limitation as to the number of licenses or other regulatory features.

The State-wide prohibition amendment was defeated in November by 191,800 majority. The vote being 540,612 in favor of the measure and 348,771 against it. An initiative measure providing against holding local option elections oftener than once in eight years was lost. San Francisco showed upwards of 83,000 votes against prohibition and only 17,000 in its favor. In Los Angeles County 124,324 votes were registered against the amendment and 122,550 for it. Prohibition would have meant the wrecking of the wine industry, the most important business in the State.

There was incorporated in the proposed law a clause providing that a second conviction for serving wine at meals in one's own home should be punishable by imprisonment. This drastic clause cost the drys many votes, as did the fear that prohibition would effect the attendance at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

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The Los Angeles *Tribune* of November 8th says in an editorial in part: "California was not prepared to inflict that injury upon its vineyards that would have resulted had this amendment been adopted in the form in which it was submitted, but it is clearly manifest, as the returns are studied, that had it proposed merely to put an end to the retail traffic in liquor, the saloon would have been banished.

"If the liquor sellers of California possess a grain of common sense they will henceforth do everything within their power to divorce their traffic from political affiliations. They will keep out of politics. Only as they separate themselves from the forces and institutions with which hitherto they have made common cause and entered into alliance can they hope to placate that profound public sentiment that manifested itself so strongly in the election.

"The men who are engaged in the liquor traffic must cleanse that traffic, in so far as it humanly can be done, of the objectionable features wherewith it has been surrounded."

Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, which has been a closed town on Sundays ever since its incorporation voted at the November election in favor of an open Sunday with regulated saloons.

Visalia, Tulare County, voted wet by 1,042, a majority of 260 against prohibition, reversing the dry majority of 400 voted last spring.

Colorado:—In the Spring Local Option elections, La Jara, Manitou, Nederland, Rifle and Swink voted in favor of license; Akron, Brighton and Grand Valley voted against it.

The vote on State-wide prohibition in November resulted in a majority of 11,572 in favor of the amendment; 129,589 voting for and 118,017 voting against it. Denver County voted strongly wet, the majority against the amendment ran over 9,000. The wets carried 24 counties and lost 39.

Briefly the amendment runs: "After January 1st, 1916, no person, association or corporation shall, within this State, manufacture for sale or gift any intoxicating liquors; no person, etc., shall import into this State any intoxicating liquors for sale or gift; and no person, etc., shall sell or offer any such liquor for sale, barter or trade.

"Provided, however, that the handlers of such liquors for medicinal or sacramental purposes may be provided for by Statute."

As the matter now stands the measure is merely an addition to

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the Colorado Constitution, and as such it does not provide penalties for violation.

Delaware:—The Court of General Sessions upheld the Webb-Kenyon Act and also sustained the constitutionality of the Hazel Law is the cause of many complaints from wholesale liquor dealers Intra-State shipment of liquor into local option territory. This Hazel Law is the cause of many complaints from wholesale liquor dealers and bottlers of beer, who have their money invested, pay taxes and licenses in Wilmington, yet because of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Van Winkle v. State, they cannot supply the demands of dry Kent and Sussex counties, while outside states can legally do so.

Retail liquor dealers have organized at Wilmington for the purpose, as declared in their constitution, of eliminating from the trade all those refusing to comply with the laws of the State and the ordinances of municipalities.

Florida:—Four counties have held wet and dry elections, viz: Dade, Pinellas, St. Johns and Calhoun. Pinellas and St. Johns went wet and the other two went dry. Dade went dry by a very small majority. Pinellas was first declared dry by a very few votes; the election was declared illegal and another was held at which the county went wet by a good majority. St. Johns, in which county St. Augustine is located, went wet by an overwhelming majority. Calhoun voted for the first time and went dry by a big majority. Saloons had been established in the county less than a year, having been kept out under a law which prevented the putting of a saloon within three miles of a church or school house except in an incorporated town.

The Supreme Court of Florida holds that the liquor law of that State is unconstitutional.

Georgia:—A bill to legalize the sale of pure beer, a bill to abolish locker clubs and a bill to make effective the national law in regard to shipping alcoholic drinks into prohibition States were defeated.

The Courts decided that social clubs are not authorized to sell liquor to their members or others.

Since Georgia became a Prohibition State the number of illicit distilleries in this commonwealth has increased approximately 300 per cent. Internal Revenue Officers have so far sized and destroyed

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hundreds of illicit stills, but it is stated that nearly 1,000 are still in operation. The number destroyed last year was 480.

Idaho:—American Falls voted wet on May 27th, although it was supposed to be safely in the dry column. Rockland voted dry.

In the interesting saloon case of Village of American Falls v. West, the Supreme Court held that when a new county is made up of parts of wet and dry counties all of the new county is to be considered wet until the voters rule otherwise at an election held for that purpose.

It is still further held that a saloon is not a nuisance, since it is authorized by law, and that it cannot become a nuisance so long as it is conducted in accordance with law. By this decision the saloon may exist as long as it remains orderly.

That it is not unlawful for a common carrier to transport and deliver liquor in Idaho when the shipment originates without the State and is consigned to a private individual in a prohibition district, provided the liquor is to be used for no unlawful purpose, is the opinion handed down in a case against a local agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

Illinois:—The results of the local option elections held in 239 territories (towns, cities and villages), in seventy counties, in April, 1914, indicate:—

First. That public sentiment, as demonstrated by the male vote, has not materially changed on the wet and dry question.

Second. That in the senatorial and congressional districts where male citizens, only, are allowed to vote for legislative or congressional offices, at primaries and elections, the male voters usually vote in favor of license and against prohibition.

Third. That in sixty out of the seventy counties, the male vote showed a total wet majority of 54,254 and that in ten out of seventy counties, the male vote showed a total dry majority of 1,425, making a grand total wet majority among the men, in the seventy counties of 52,829.

Fourth. That in four out of the seventy counties, the women's vote showed a total wet majority of 2,898, and that in sixty-six out of seventy counties, the female vote showed a total dry majority of 55,503, making a grand total dry majority among the women in the seventy counties of 52,605.

Quincy voted for license by 7,688; a wet majority of 5,118 with

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the men's vote and a wet majority of 2,570 with the women's vote. In only four out of twenty-five precincts did the women fail to return a wet majority.

Danville was carried by the wets by a majority of 189 out of a total vote of 14,249.

Springfield, the State capital, voted for license by 4,001. Of that majority, the men gave 3,725 and the women 276.

Rock Island was the scene of another wet victory, the men voting for license by 2,026 majority and the women voting against by a majority of 181.

In the larger cities, the wet majority of the male vote showed an increase and with few exceptions, territories voted dry were so carried by the votes of the women. The most striking change of sentiment among the men was in Rockford, where the mayor stumped the State for the drys. Two years ago, the men voted dry by 200; this Spring the men voted wet, by a majority of 800. The women, however, kept the city without saloons.

In twenty townships, the majority of the women voted for saloons.

As one of the results of the anti-saloon vote, Lockport and Minooka had to dismiss their police force and in Minooka, where the streets are now unlighted, the offices of city attorney and treasurer will henceforth be unsalaried.

The Local Option election by which Pontiac was placed in the dry column has been declared illegal by Judge Gibbons, in the Livingston county court, because it was shown that the petitions by which the election had been called were signed by others than legal voters. For the same reason, the election at Minonk, also resulting in no-license, was declared null and void in the Woodford County Court.

A list of territories (towns, cities or villages) which voted dry in the elections of April, 1914, follows:—

Annawan, Antioch, Apple River, Arenzville, Ashkum, Assumption, Atkinson, Atlanta, Au Sable, Bald Hill, Batavia, Belvidere, Benton, Blackhawk, Blairsville, Bloomington, Bradley, Brookside, Buckhart, Bushnell, Canton, Carlinville, Carmi, Carterville, Chadwick, Channahon, Chatsworth, Chemung, Chenoa, Chebanse, Clintonia, Colfax, Coloma, Concord, Cortland, Corwin, Crescent City, Crystal, Decatur, Deerfield, De Kalb, De Soto, Des Plaines, Door, Dou-

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glas, Downers Grove, Dwight, Earlville, East Galena, East Marion, Effingham, Elgin, Elmwood, Erienna, Essex (Stark county), Essex (Kankakee county), Fairbury, Farmington, Fayette, Florence, Forrest, Forreston, Freeport, Galesburg, Geneseo, Geneva, Genoa, Gray City, Hampshire, Hampton, Hennepin, Herrin, Herscher, Irvington, Kampsville, Keithsburg, Kewanee, Kingston, La Grange, Libertyville, Lockport, Lyndon, Maine, Malta, Manlius, Marion, Marissa, Marseilles, Martinton, Mattoon, Maryland, Maywood, Meridian, Mineral, Minonk, Momence, Monmouth, Montrose, Morrisonville, Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Sterling, Mulkeytown, New Berlin, Newport, Nokomis, Norton, Nunda, Odell, Odin, Oregon, Orvil, Oswego, Palistine, Palmer, Pana, Papineau, Pecatonica, Peotone, Pesotum, Pigeon Grove, Plainfield, Plano, Pocahontas, Pontiac, Reddick, Richland, River Forest, Rochelle, Rock Falls, Rockford, Rushville, Rutland, Salina, Sandwich, Shabbona, Shawneetown, Somer, Somonauk, Sonora, Squaw Grove, St. Anne, St. David, Sterling, Stockton, Sycamore, Taylorville, Tiskilwa, Tyrone, Vernon, Warren, Watertown, W. Frankfort, W. Marion, White Rock, Woodbine, Wyoming, Yellowhead.

A list of territories (towns, cities or villages), which voted wet in the elections of April, 1914, follows:—

Algonquin, Altamont, Alton, Andalusia, Artesia, Athens, Auburn, Aurora, Avon, Bath, Bellwood, Benld, Braceville, Brookfield, Burgess, Cabery, Carlyle, Chester, Christopher, Clayton, Coal Valley, Collinsville, Colona, Compton, Coral, Danville, Divernon, Dixon, Edwardsville, Edwards Station, Ela, Forest Park, Fulton, Ganner, Garfield, Georgetown, Gillespie, Granville, Harmon, Harvel, Havana, Henry, Hillside, Huey, Joliet, Lebanon, Limestone, Lincoln, Litchfield (south), Lone Grove, Manhattan, Manitou, McHenry, Melrose Park, Mendota, Metamora, Moline, Morris, Mound City, Mt. Pulaski, Nameoki, Naperville, Nashville, Nauvoo, New Douglas, Orland, Otto, Palatine, Palos, Proviso, Quincy, Richmond, Riverton, Rock Island, Sandoval, Sand Ridge, Savanna, S. Moline, S. Rock Island, Springfield, Stauton, St. Charles, Steeleville, Sublette, Thornton, Utica, Valley, Venice, Virden, Virgil, Wauconda, Waukegan, W. Galena, Winfield, Witt, Worden.

Indiana:—The wet and dry situation in this State has shown little change since our last report. The legislature made prac-

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tically no change in the license code, but allowed the Proctor City and Township Law of 1911 to stand.

The elections held during this year were instigated largely by the drys in an effort to carry cities which had been wet since the repeal of the county option law in 1911. They succeeded in but one instance.

The following cities which were previously wet again voted for license: Richmond, Peru, Connersville, Bicknell, Greenfield.

Cities previously dry which voted dry were: Muncie, Angola, Bloomington, Greencastle, Bluffton.

The City of Greensburg changed from license to prohibition by a majority of 61.

The result of the election at Muncie, where a dry majority of 462 was reported, is being contested in the courts.

As a result of the November elections, the Democratic party will control both branches of the Legislature and all the State offices, and whereas that party declared in favor of allowing the present liquor laws to stand, it is probable the Legislature next year will make no changes in the Indiana situation.

LEGAL.

In the case of Cox v. Timm the Supreme Court declared that the Proctor Law, which limits the number of licenses that may be granted in a town to one to every thousand inhabitants, did not prohibit the issuance of one license in a township having less than the required number of inhabitants.

The Supreme Court has set aside the suits filed by the Attorney-General who had demanded that the charters of several brewery companies in this State be repealed on the ground that they owned saloons and were engaged in the real estate business.

The Indiana Brewers' Association stands for law enforcement, and has filed charges against several saloonkeepers, alleging numerous law violations and demanding the revocation of their licenses.

Iowa:—The Supreme Court ruled that wholesale licenses are not included in the Moon Act, which limits the number of liquor licenses to one to every thousand of a cities' population.

The Webb-Kenyon Law was held constitutional.

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Kansas:—Judge Pollock, of the Federal District Court of Kansas, ruled that under the Webb-Kenyon Law and the Mahin State Law, breweries and liquor dealers cannot solicit business in that State.

In Kansas City, Kansas, anyone displaying brewery advertising in street cars or windows, on billboards, wagons or automobiles will be subject to a fine of $500 or thirty days in jail, according to an ordinance passed by the City Commission. Newspaper advertising is not affected.

The Webb-Kenyon Law as well as the Mahin State Law were upheld by the State Supreme Court.

The State Supreme Court holds that Jamaica ginger, lemon and vanilla extracts, cologne, camphor and similar tinctures and essences are "intoxicating liquors" and that druggists selling them may be prosecuted under the prohibition law.

Kentucky:—Four bills affecting the liquor interests of the State of Kentucky were enacted by the Kentucky General Assembly during the Regular Session of 1914. Of these only one is looked upon as favorable to Kentucky shippers of liquor, affording as it does, the right to ship liquor from wet into dry territory, provided it is labeled "for personal, family, medicinal, mechanical, chemical, scientific or sacramental purposes." Under the old law, railroads and other common carriers were prohibited from carrying liquor, no matter how labeled, from wet to dry territory within the State. A test case was made by Crigler & Crigler Company of Covington, Ky., against the Adams Express Co., and the Kenton County Circuit Judge ruled that an express company can be compelled to receive and ship liquor from a wet territory to a dry territory when labeled as required by the Act in question.

A new law provided that 25 per cent. of the voters of a county may call a local option election in a county.

Another Act provides for the search of premises in local option territory whenever there is good reason to believe that liquor is being sold therein, for the arrest of the person or persons in charge of such premises and for the purpose of declaring such intoxicating liquors contraband and directs the confiscation and destruction of same.

Another new Act provides that the General Council or Commissioners in cities of the second class, shall have power by ordi-

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nance to license, tax and regulate the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors; to authorize and designate the proper officers of the city to issue and grant all licenses in accordance with such regulations as by ordinance may be prescribed, and to fix the prices and fees to be charged for.

Twenty-seven bills affecting the liquor business were introduced but failed to pass; the most important among them being: a bill to prohibit transportation of liquor for sale into local option territory, to require common carriers to keep records of such shipments in separate books and make such records prima facie evidence in proceedings under local option laws; a bill to authorize issuing of search warrants in prosecutions for illicit sale of liquor; a bill to provide for commitment of persons to a State hospital who are so addicted to use of stimulants as not to have power of self-control; a bill to make it a felony to sell liquor without a license; a bill to prevent manufacture of liquor in local option territory; a bill to prevent soliciting orders for liquor in local option territory; a bill to confiscate and destroy liquor in local option territory; a bill amending the constitution so as to provide for State-Wide Prohibition; and a bill to prohibit brewers and distillers from owning saloons.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen in Covington on October 10, 1913, an ordinance restricting saloons to one to every 500 of the population was passed. The ordinance does not affect saloonkeepers now in business.

The General Council of the City of Georgetown passed an ordinance limiting saloons to five and fixing the fee to retail liquor at $1,000 per year.

In March, 1914, the commissioners of the City of Lexington issued 120 liquor licenses, which was seven less than in the previous year and fixed the license fee at $500.

The City Council of the City of Frankfort limited the number of saloons to one to each 1,000 population and increased the license fee from $400 to $500.

ELECTIONS

Pulaski County—A local option election was held in Somerset, the only wet city in Pulaski County on September 29th, 1913, and

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resulted in a dry majority of 57. The wets contested on the grounds that a majority of the election officers were dry men. On May 19, 1914, the Court of Appeals in an opinion written by Judge Nunn affirmed the judgment of the Pulaski Circuit Court and sustained the validity of the election.

Scott County—A local option election, held in this county, September 6, 1913, resulted in a dry majority of 380. The city of Georgetown, which was the only wet city in the entire county gave a wet majority of 178 votes. A contest was made by the wets. The contest board on November 29, 1913, decided the election was valid and the wets appealed to the higher court. The Circuit Court on February 21, 1914, set aside the election since it was shown that in one precinct there was not the required 25 per cent. of the voters who signed the petition.

Fulton County—The drys won the local option election held in this county December 6, 1913, by a majority of 886. This county has been dry for years.

Christian County—The town of Pembroke in this county voted, April 14, 1914, to remain dry. One precinct went wet and the other dry, but in the total vote the drys had a majority of 17 votes.

On September 28, 1914, at the local option elections, Bell, Boone, Bourbon, Carroll, Clark, Mason, Montgomery, Scott and Shelby counties were voted dry.

At the same time Anderson county voted wet by a majority of 64 votes; Fayette county gave a majority of 3,264 against prohibition. Henderson county also voted for license.

On September 21, Davies, Christian, and McCracken counties voted for license by respective majorities of 614, 585 and 818.

In the case of Josselson Bros. v. Commonwealth the Court of Appeals ruled that a person could sell liquor in a wet county for shipment into a dry county without violating any law.

Louisiana:—A Near Beer Law was passed as a substitute for the Anti-Saloon League Bill abolishing the manufacture and sale of Near Beer, providing for the sale of Near Beer in every Parish, or County, in the State, including Prohibition Parishes, or Counties.

This Act is known as Act No. 211 of the Acts of 1914, and provides that Near Beer shall be made from ingredients in the proportion and manner, as follows, to-wit: "60 per cent. of choice barley malt; 35 per cent. of choice rice; 5 per cent. of brewing

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sugars; one-third of a pound of choice hops per barrel of thirty-one gallons, brewed into a beverage; the period of fermentation shall not be less than nine days, to be stored and aged at a temperature of 36 degrees Fahrenheit, for at least three months, and what is known as the 'finishing' process shall require at least one month's additional time before being offered for sale as a beverage."

It further provides that Near Beer shall not contain more than two per cent. alcohol in volume, or 1.59 per cent. in weight; that on every bottle containing Near Beer there must be printed the maximum quantity of alcohol in volume, and the cork or crown seal stamped "Near Beer;" kegs must be similarly labeled.

It also provides that it shall be unlawful to manufacture or sell any malt non-intoxicating liquor as a substitute for Near Beer, or any adulterated temperance beer. The regulating clauses in the Act provide that it shall be unlawful to sell any other beverage of any other nature, kind or description, or any article of merchandise under the same roof where Near Beer is sold, or to keep for personal use any intoxicating liquor under the same roof where Near Beer is sold as a beverage.

There must be placed on Near Beer establishments, in a conspicuous place, a sign bearing the words "Near Beer," and the letters thereof must be one foot in height, by one foot in width, with no other reading matter on said sign.

Another Act, being Act No. 202 of the Acts of 1914, provides that no person, firm or corporation shall receive or possess intoxicating liquor in any parish, city or locality wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited by law, if the liquor is to be used in violation of that law.

A person living in dry territory, however, may have liquor shipped to him for his own use or for the use of any member of his family.

The Act provides that common carriers must keep a record of delivery of all the liquor in dry territory, which record must be kept at point of delivery for a period of not less than one year from the date of the delivery of the liquor, and shall be accessible on demand to any officer charged with the enforcement of the law, or member of the Grand Jury of the parish in which said delivery is made. Delivery by the common carrier shall be made only to the consignee, or his order; delivering the liquor shipments to minors is prohibited.

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The third bill passed by the Louisiana Legislature, being Act No. 146 of the Acts of 1914, and known by the name of the "Blind Tiger" Act, defines a "blind tiger" to be any place, in those subdivisions of the State where the sale of spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors is prohibited, where such spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors are kept for sale, barter, exchange or habitual giving away as a beverage in connection with any business conducted at such place.

It condemns the persons keeping a "blind tiger" as guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Act also grants the right of seizure and search of "blind tigers" upon an affidavit reciting that a certain designated place is believed to be a "blind tiger," together with such additional evidence as may be required by the Court to make out a case fairly probable in law that such a place is a "blind tiger."

The Louisiana Supreme Court, in the case of State v. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, reported in the 64th Southern Reporter, page 415, held that Act 176, of 1908, commonly known as the "Gay-Shattuck Act," regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors, applies, as far as regulation is concerned, to bar-rooms and other places where liquors are sold in less quantities than five gallons, and its terms do not cover a brewery which sells in the original and unbroken packages in quantities over five gallons, and therefore, a brewing company selling in the original package and in quantities over five gallons does not have to take out a license as a retail liquor dealer.

Maine:—While party politics, both. from a state and national standpoint, was a live issue in the September election in Maine, Prohibition may fairly be said to have been the real issue with which Governor Haines appealed to the electorate of the State for re-election.

Mr. Haines, who is a prohibitionist, on the promise that he would and could make the law effective, was elected in 1912, his total vote being 70,931. After two years of radical attempts to enforce the law, in which time he caused the removal of four Sheriffs in four counties substituting four prohibition Sheriffs, he was defeated; his total vote in the recent election being but 58,500. His principal opponent, Oakley C. Curtis of Portland, was elected by a plurality over both Haines and Gardner, of 3,300.

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Mr. Haines, with prohibition his avowed issue, received 12,000 less votes than in 1912.

Governor-elect Curtis is a believer in a local option law as a real temperance measure; giving as it does, the towns and cities the right within themselves to regulate the liquor traffic so that at all times the wishes of the majority may rule and State-wide nullification be eliminated.

Viewed from almost any angle, the recent Maine election, is a triumph for local option. The tremendous shrinkage in the Haines' vote is but the declaration of the voters of their disbelief in a law which for sixty years, has to its credit nothing but a record of illegal local option; prohibition in small towns and wide-open conditions in the cities and large towns.

This is evidenced in the city of Bangor, a city of 25,000 people, where under the prohibitory law, there was a record of 2,000 convictions for drunkenness in one year; and is in marked contrast to conditions in the city of Milwaukee with its 400,000 people where there were but 3,000 such convictions. One to each 133 people in the frankly wet community, and one to each dozen of the population under prohibition. It is also evidenced in the statement of Governor Haines himself who in analyzing his defeat said to the press on the day after the election: "One of the principal things which led to my defeat was the unfaithfulness of Sheriff O'Connell (Sheriff of Penobscot County) in performing the duties of his office as he agreed to do when I appointed him, and his refusal to keep his agreement to resign when I asked him to."

All signs point to a return to sanity in liquor legislation in the State of Maine, when fanatics and politicians will be disregarded, and when Maine will join her sister states which have found that questions of domestic policy can best be settled by the cities and towns of the State as units.

Maryland:—A State-wide Prohibition Bill was defeated in the lower House of the Legislature by a vote of 57 to 42.

The Eastern Shore Anti-Shipping Bill was passed, by which shipments of liquor to any one person are to be limited to one gallon of whiskey and to six dozen pints of beer in any one month, the Act to apply to the population in the nine peninsula counties of the State, to wit: Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne, Somerset, Talbot Wicomico and Worcester.

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Local Option Bills were passed for Carroll, Charles and Garrett counties, and a High License Bill for St. Mary's County.

Carroll, Garrett and Cecil counties were voted dry at the election on November 3rd.

Massachusetts:—Some 43 bills were introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature of 1913-1914 affecting the liquor interests in various ways. A good many of these bills were in effect duplicates of others contained in the list. The most important were the bills to repeal the Bar and Bottle Act so-called; to provide for taking the vote on the license question on the day of the state election and the bill to provide for taking the license vote only on petition of the voters. The Bar and Bottle Bill was enacted by the Legislature in 1910 and the legislative effort of the past year was an attempt to repeal this law. The bill in brief prohibits a licensee from holding a 4th class or wholesale license in conjunction with a license permitting liquors to be drunk on the premises. The Repeal Act, which was backed by the liquor interests, was favorably reported by the committee on legal affairs, but on question of a third reading in the House, was defeated by a vote of 105 to 115.

The bill to provide for taking the license vote only on petition of the voters, which was likewise a measure put in by the liquor interests, was reported leave to withdraw and the report was accepted.

The most important measures filed by the Anti-Saloon League were bills to reduce the license fee to $50; two or three bills endeavoring to restrict further the transportation of liquors into no-license cities and towns; two bills to abolish the 6th class, or druggists' license. The bill to reduce the fee was reported leave to withdraw and the report was accepted. The transportation bills were referred to the next General Court. The druggists' bills were given leave to withdraw. The other bills that went to make the total number introduced into the legislature including bills to provide for district option; bills to provide for fixing the fee for an unused license in the city of Boston at $10,000; a bill to provide that minors should not be permitted on any licensed premises; a bill to make the same restriction for parochial schools as now apply to public schools. Two bills to prohibit absolutely the issuing of licenses in connection with the sale of groceries. All of these bills were either defeated by adverse committee reports, or referred to

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the next General Court, so that there was no favorable or adverse legislation on the liquor question of any kind passed, except House Bill No. 1004, which provides for a 6 per cent. tolerance in wooden packages containing malt beverages. This measure was a distinct victory for the brewing industry and was carried through against the opposition of the Anti-Saloon League and the State Sealers of Weights and Measures. The Tolerance Bill so-called will tend to relieve the brewers of Massachusetts from endless litigation, and it removes hardships imposed by the difficulty of keeping wooden packages up to their maximum capacity.

The Boston Licensing Board made several rulings of importance to the industry during the past year, all of said rulings being put forth in the form of "requests," which in Boston are virtually commands, the penalty for non-compliance with which being the danger of licensees failing to have their licenses renewed.

The first of these regulations requested licensees to refrain, and for their employees to refrain, from treating customers. By way of emphasizing these "requests," the Licensing Board plainly stated that non-compliance would probably result in such licenses not being renewed.

A regulation was also put forth by the Licensing Board prohibiting fewer than four persons from occupying a private dining-room on premises where liquor is sold.

Still another regulation issued by the Board provides that all persons applying for rooms at hotels where liquors are served must be accompanied by baggage. Commenting upon the issuance of these regulations, the Licensing Board, in its last annual report said:

"The power of the Board to enforce its decision is given by the statutes. It can, upon proof of a violation of law by a licensee or by his employee, suspend a license for a definite period, or can revoke it altogether. It can refuse to renew a license when the character and conduct of the licensee has been such as to render him, in its opinion, an unfit man to continue in the business. These powers of the Board are absolute, there being no appeal from its decisions, save to the clemency of the Board itself.

"Clothed with absolute power, the Board feels most keenly its accountability. It believes that it should use its power and its best abilities for the improvement and betterment of Boston. It recognizes that in a certain, restricted sense it has charge of the morals of the city. It therefore has endeavored to institute certain reforms. It has tried to strengthen the moral fiber of those addicted to intemperance by taking away the insidious danger of free

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drinks proffered them by salesmen or proprietors. It has striven to lessen the danger to young women and others arising from the abuse of private dining-rooms. It is constantly on the lookout for infractions of the law against sales of liquor to intoxicated persons and to minors. It cordially invites the co-operation of citizens in its work along these lines. Any citizen who is witness to a sale of intoxicating liquor to a minor or intoxicated person, or who is cognizant of any other infraction of the liquor law, should at once communicate with the Board, either in person or by letter signed with the full name and address of the complainant. Immediate attention will be given to such complaints. Unfortunately, most of the complaints which reach the Board are anonymous and must be consigned to the waste basket."

Another matter of importance is a decision of the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court bearing upon the granting of pony express licenses in no-license cities and towns. The bill providing for the granting of pony express licenses was passed some three years ago but it was interpreted by some judges in the lower courts as not being mandatory. A typical case was taken to the Supreme Court which has rendered its decision that every town and city in the State under no-license must, upon application, grant one or more pony express licenses.

ELECTIONS

The tabulation of the license vote of the state shows that in the last town and municipal elections 11 towns and 1 city changed from no-license to license, and that 11 towns and 1 city changed from license to no-license. In the matter of population embraced within these two groups of communities, however, the license cause was distinctly the gainer. The 11 towns and 1 city which shifted from license to no-license have a combined population of 43,982, while the 11 towns and 1 city which changed from no-license to license have a combined population of 146,976, or a gain in population under license this year of 102,994. This big gain of population under license was mainly due to the change in the city of Lynn (population 89,336), which voted license after being dry for six consecutive years. The only other city to change its position was Newburyport (population 14,949), which went back to no-license. Falmouth swung from dry to wet by a majority of 51 votes, and for the first time in its history—or at least since the days of the old town agencies—liquor will be sold.

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Gardner, Shelburne, Belchertown, Royalston, Orange and Athol all changed from dry to wet, and the vote in Athol was the largest in the town's history. Hubbardstown, Warren and Milford returned to the dry column.

In the town and municipal elections of 1913, the total "yes" vote of Massachusetts was 199,066, and the total "no" vote was 199,278, a majority of 212 against license. In this connection it must be understood that Massachusetts as a State did not vote on the license question. These figures are simply a compilation of the "yes" and "no" votes of the various communities in the commonwealth, under a local option system.

In the town and municipal elections of 1914, the license cause made a substantial gain. The majority of the State as a whole shifted from "no" to "yes" by a substantial margin. The "yes" vote for the entire state in the last elections was 217,096 and the "no" vote was 213,921, a majority in favor of license of 3,175.

At an election on December 1st, Northampton, Quincy and Waltham voted dry; while Fitchburg, Holyoke, Marlboro, New Bedford and Pittsfield voted wet, but with decreased majorities.

Michigan:—There have been no new laws enacted in Michigan since the adjournment of the Legislature in May, 1913.

The Anti-Saloon League in Michigan during the past summer has taken up with the Attorney General the right of railroads to sell liquors on trains. Heretofore the railroads have run their café cars as usual through Michigan, except in dry counties, where the sale of liquors was entirely stopped. The Anti-Saloon League alleged that there was no provision in the Michigan laws for licensing any railroad to sell liquor upon its trains and that under any circumstances the only sale that could be made legally on trains would be after the railroad had taken out a liquor license in each of the counties through which the trains should pass and in which it was desired to sell alcoholic beverages. Attorney General Grant Fellows gave the Anti-Saloon League a ruling that their position was correct, whereupon they served notice upon all the railroads doing business in Michigan to desist forthwith from the sale of alcoholic beverages. The Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads which operate in the Upper Peninsula only, immediately announced that they would refrain from selling liquors in Michigan.

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Judge Arthur J. Tuttle of the United States District Court, for the Eastern District of Michigan, notified the receivers of the Pere Marquette railroad to refrain from selling any liquor on any of the Pere Marquette lines in Michigan, as long as the Pere Marquette remains in the hands of the court, with the law in its present form.

In the case of the People v. Eberle, which was decided this summer in the United States Supreme Court, the court upholds the validity of the local option or county prohibition law in Michigan.

The Eberle Brewing Company was charged with having manufactured beer in a county, after it voted dry, in violation of the statute. Their defense was that the beer was not manufactured for sale, but to be used in causing re-fermentation of 1,600 barrels of beer which were on hand at the date of the election, with a view to making it saleable, and thereby saving themselves from loss. The defendants were not charged with selling beer which was in their possession when the Local Option Law went into effect, but with manufacturing beer several months after its adoption. The Court ruled that the fact that this beer may have been made for use in starting re-fermentation does not affect the principle involved, for the right to manufacture beer to be utilized in giving value to an unfinished brew is no more protected by the Constitution than the right to manufacure beer to utilize the brewery, and thereby preserve the value of the plant. Liquor laws may operate to depreciate the principal value of distilleries, breweries, and other property in use and on hand when the law is passed, but it has been held in many cases that such depreciation is not the taking of property prohibited by the Constitution.

ELECTIONS

On April 6, 1914, county prohibition elections were held in twelve counties, of which eight were then dry and four were then wet, with the following results:

	1913	Voted April 6, 1914
Arenac	Wet	Wet by 156
Benzie	Dry	Dry by 85
Clare	Dry	Wet by 175
Ingham	Wet	Dry by 1,200
Kalkaska	Dry	Dry by 386
Mecosta	Dry	Dry by 400

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	1913	Voted April 6, 1914
Midland	Dry	Dry by 701
Ogemaw	Wet	Wet by 60
Oscoda	Dry	Dry by 116
Roscommon	Wet	Dry by 38
Shiawassee	Dry	Dry by 40
Wexford	Dry	Dry bycourt order

Previous to this election there were 33 dry counties and 50 wet counties. There are now 34 dry counties and 49 wet counties. Clare County returned to license.

Holland abolished the saloon six years ago, and since that time the liquor question has been submitted four times, the dry majorities dwindling from over 500 to 37 votes. At the special election June 6th, the licensed saloon won by 222, out of a total of 2,051 votes cast.

The Circuit Court at Bay City, decided that Ogemaw County would remain in the license column, the election having been legal.

LEGAL

The Supreme Court held in the case of People v. Averill that a sale by a liquor dealer to a person in good faith, believing the purchaser to be of age, did not violate the law, forbidding the sale of liquor to a minor.

Minnesota:—A number of cities and villages located in the so-called Indian country, viz, the territory covered by the Treaty of February 22nd, 1855, have passed ordinances prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in bottles. The ordinance requires that whatever is purchased shall be consumed on the premises. This, of course, affects retailers. The ordinances were enacted for the purpose of preventing intoxicants from going to the Indians.

ELECTIONS.

The following is a summary of the result of local option elections held during the past year:

Towns wet by no vote	328
Towns wet by vote	118
	446

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Towns dry by no vote	151
Towns dry by vote	140
	291
Wet gains	9
Dry losses	38
Net loss of towns	29

This is quite an increase over that of the preceding year. Breckenridge voted for license, 362 to 110; and Berridge voted 583 wet and 343 dry.

Two important decisions were rendered by the Supreme Court of the State.

Section 3142 General Statutes, 1913, forbids the sale of intoxicating liquor within one-half mile of a town or municipality which has voted no-license. The Court held that the half mile zone which may thus by vote of the adjacent town or municipality become closed against the saloon, cannot embrace any territory within a village or city: Ex Parte Miller, 147 Northwestern Reporter, page 660, May 29, 1914.

Chapter 484, Laws 1913, prohibiting the soliciting of orders for the sale of intoxicating liquors within dry territory was declared by the same Court to be constitutional, as not being an unreasonable restraint upon the freedom of private contracts—State v. Droppo, 147 Northwestern Reporter, page 829, June 12, 1914.

The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the contention of the Government in the case of Johnson v. Geralds, et al, that Article 7 of the Treaty of 1855, prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the territory covered by the Treaty of 1855, was still in force. The ceded territory constitutes the greater portion of the State north of the 46th parallel, in which at present about 7,000 Indians and more than 382,000 white people are living. A petition for rehearing was filed, but denied by the Court and the question of the enforcement of the Treaty prohibition is now up to the Department of the Interior.

Judge Roeser of Fergus Falls rendered a decision holding that the City Charter provision forbidding the sale of intoxicants by manufacturers is contrary to the general policy of the State and that the Fergus Brewing Co. has a right to sell its beer for con-

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sumption outside of the City of Fergus Falls, the provision of the City Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mississippi:—There was only one law affecting the liquor interests passed by the Legislature this year. This is known as the May-Mott-Lewis Act, and prohibits the shipment of intoxicants into and within the State, except to persons over 21 years of age, giving their address and a written statement that they will not use the contents of packages addressed to them in violation of the Prohibition Law of Mississippi; railroads and express companies not to be liable for non-delivery; packages to be labeled: "This package contains intoxicating liquors;" persons desiring to use intoxicants may carry them to their own homes in quantities not exceeding one gallon; beer may be shipped to homes in quantities not exceeding one keg, shipments to be made from places where the sale of intoxicants is legal; punishment for violations to be from $100 to $500, or imprisonment from 30-60 days, or both; soliciting for orders and advertising of intoxicants to be unlawful.

The Supreme Court of the State has declared that the May-Mott-Lewis Act is valid. An appeal from this decision will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Attorney General ruled on April 8th, that newspapers are not prohibited from printing liquor advertisements under the provisions of the May-Mott-Lewis Law.

Missouri:—

Vote in	1914
Towns of Macon	Dry
Mexico	Dry
Sikeston	Dry
Independence	Dry
Carthage	Wet
Carterville	Wet
Webb City	Wet
Counties of Rails	Dry
Iron	Dry
Maniteau	Dry
Phelps	Dry
Montgomery	Dry
Lincoln	Dry

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After having been for four years the largest dry city in Missouri, Webb City on June 9th voted for licensed saloons by 1,435 to 791.

The Supreme Court declared the election at which Mexico went dry to be legal.

In Kansas City the Appellate Court held that the steward of a bona fide club, who sells liquor to the members, without profit, does not violate the dram shop law, even though no license has been taken out by him or the club.

In the case of State v. Crider the Court of Appeals upheld the conviction of a person for selling cider, which was declared intoxicating.

New Hampshire:—The Anti-Saloon League is well supplied with money and is prosecuting an earnest campaign throughout the State. New Hampshire and Vermont are so largely rural that the Anti-Saloon League has marked them as possible additions to the Prohibition States.

A hotly contested local option fight in this State November 3rd resulted in the gain of one city, Franklin, and the loss of none of the license cities. The following cities have voted license for the coming four years:

Berlin, Concord, Dover, Franklin, Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth, Somersworth.

Newport, Newmarket and North Walpole voted dry; Raymond and Colebrook voted wet. The licensed towns for the coming two years will be:

Allenstown, Alstead, Andover, Bennington, Colebrook, Derry, Epping, Francestown, Groveton, Kingston, Pembroke, Raymond, Rollinsford.

The general results of the election indicate a sentiment for the retention of the local option law with the licensing of hotels in no-license cities and towns.

New Jersey:—The Local Option Bill made its annual appearance at the 1914 session of the State legislature but never reached a third hearing.

A supplement bill to the Bonded Warehouse Certificate Bill, passed in 1910 requiring the printing of the word "duplicate" in red letters and in larger type where a certificate did not actually repre-

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sent liquor in bond passed both Houses, but was vetoed by Governor Fielder because the title was wrong.

The State-wide Delivery Bill which has passed two successive legislatures, but was vetoed by Governor Wilson, again passed the House, but was killed by the Senate. It was designed to give to licensed dealers of the State the privilege of delivery in any part of New Jersey. This is now accorded to unlicensed out-of-State dealers through Interstate-commerce law.

A bill to permit Sunday service with meals in bona fide hotels from noon until 10 P. M. reached the third reading in the House, but was laid on the table on motion of its introducer. A similar bill permitting Sunday selling in licensed places after one P. M. reached the second reading in the House, where it remained. Both of these measures brought large delegations of hotel men from Atlantic City and elsewhere who were anxious to satisfy the demands of their guests.

A bill allowing municipalities to fix days on which liquor is to be sold died in committee.

A bill providing for civil as well as criminal action against those guilty of illicit selling passed the House but died in the Senate.

The Supreme Court ruled, in the case of Trustees of First Presbyterian Church in Newark v. Miller, that a saloon retains its liquor license, when the building on the site has been torn down and rebuilt. It held that the new building is not a "new place" within the meaning of the Bishops Act (which prohibits the granting of a liquor license in any new place within 200 feet of a church, school house or armory, etc.), and that neither the transfer nor the license will be set aside on that theory.

New Mexico:—There are in this State two Local Option Laws, one applies exclusively to incorporated cities and towns, the other applies to the rural districts, both of which were passed in 1913.

The last mentioned law provides that whenever twenty-five per cent. of the qualified electors of any district, which district may comprise any area of any county, *Provided* that it shall not include any territory within any incorporated city, town or village, present a signed petition to the Board of County Commissioners of the county where the district lies, it shall be the duty of the Board to call a special elecion to determine whether liquor shall or shall not be prohibited in the district mentioned.

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Under the last mentioned law the State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League has been very busy and has succeeded in putting quite a number of the rural districts in the dry column, working along this line practically to the exclusion of the larger towns.

ELECTIONS

The entire county of Dona Ana with the exception of the little mountain town of Organ and Las Cruces, the county seat, was voted dry last fall. In Miguel County six districts voted, four of which were carried by the wets, and two by the drys.

In Curry County elections have been held at Melrose, where 36 votes were cast for prohibition and 5 votes against; also at Texico where 2 votes were cast for and 26 votes aginst prohibition.

In Colfax County at an election held July 6, 1914, a district comprising a total of nine townships and including the main corporated towns of French and Colmor, was voted dry. Total vote 100 dry and 30 wet.

An election held in Torrance County June 2, 1914, at Encino, local option was adopted by one vote. At Estancia, at an election on June 10, 1914, the wets won by a majority of 9 votes.

In Mora County in the district with Wagon Mound as a center, at an election held in June, 1914, the drys won by a majority of 2 votes.

In Valencia County, the wets won the election in February, 1914, in precincts 5 and 20; in May the wets won precincts 1, 9, 10, 11 and 22; the drys won precincts 6 and 18 in May and carried precinct No. 7 in August by a small majority.

New York:—The record of important events affecting the brewing industry for the past year is short and striking. Short because the year is barren of anything momentous in the way of affirmative acts and striking in its negative results in the light of a most thorough repulse of ferocious assaults and complete escape from menacing proposals. The legislative session of 1914 closed without one new law concerning the traffic in liquors being written upon the statute books, a remarkable circumstance which is recorded of but one other year since the enactment of the present liquor tax law of the State in the year 1896.

This terse and unusual history of the affairs of the State of New York since October, 1913, was not due to the absence of proposed

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changes in the law but came about in spite of them. Notwithstanding the Legislature for 1914 was not very long lived, it bore the usual liberal crop of proposed amendments to the Liquor Tax Law. Fifty-three measures were introduced which were intended to change or modify the method of regulation of the liquor traffic in the State and most of them carried hostile and unfavorable features for the dealers, and for that matter, the public. Noteworthy among them were two measures advocated by and introduced for the Anti-Saloon League. The principal one was the so-called Optional Local Prohibition Bill which was described as an Act to provide for the creation by popular vote of "Anti-Saloon Territory." It differed from prior local option bills in the fact that it was drawn in entire disregard of the present Liquor Tax Law and had the effect of repealing that law and abolishing the Department of Excise whenever its remedy was adopted in a given territory. Prior to the introduction of this bill the measures of the Anti-Saloon League proposed an extension of the present local option provisions of the Liquor Tax Law to cities so that the people of cities could vote for dry or wet territory in the same way that such elections are now made possible in towns under existing law, but the law itself was otherwise suffered to remain intact and unchanged. The bill in question provided that local option elections might be held in any county, city, town, village or election district, upon the question of whether the territory shall become Anti-Saloon territory, when such elections were applied for by petition of one-quarter of the voters. If the majority vote was against the traffic, the sale of intoxicating liquors was to be prohibited on and after September 15th following the election, except sales at wholesale for delivery outside of the territory in question. After a territory had voted for or against saloons, the question could again be submitted upon similar petition but not until the lapse of twenty-three months, except, however, that where a county had voted as a unit in favor of saloons, the question could immediately be submitted in the various towns, cities and villages of the county, and one or more of its subdivisions could be voted dry.

The other bill of Anti-Saloon League origin was the so-called poison label bill which required that all retainers containing alcoholic beverages be labeled as poison and bear the sign of the skull and cross-bones. This sensational proposal came almost contemporaneously with the emphatic and pointed condemnation by ex-President

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Taft of exaggerated warning and hypocritical tirades against the use of alcoholic beverages. It is worth while repeating his language here:

"Criticism of a different nature might well be directed to many text-books that seek to inculcate aversion to the use of intoxicating liquors. The unwise extremity to which Legislatures have gone in the requirement for such teaching has stimulated a class of books which dwell on the results of the use of intoxicating liquor in such an exaggerated way that the pupils soon begin to understand that they are grotesque exaggerations, and therefore to become skeptical in respect to the whole matter."

The former propostion was rejected as impossible. The latter was regarded as a joke.

Even the very limited local option provisions in the Liquor Tax Law have proven so obviously impracticable and obnoxious and so materially subversive of efficient regulation that the Commissioner of the Department of Excise himself recommended in his report and caused to be introduced in the Legislature, a measure which was intended to cure some of the defects and remove some of the objections and hardships of local option in New York. Among other things, it permitted the issuance of a liquor tax certificate in towns where the sale of liquor is prohibited as the result of a vote at the last local option election, to a designated person at a designated place, upon compliance with all of the other provisions of the Liquor Tax Law and the filing of a consent in writing that the traffic in liquors be carried on by the applicant in the premises designated, signed and acknowledged by the electors of the town to the number of 55 per cent. or more of the votes cast at the next preceding local option election. The main features and the principle involved in this bill were embodied in another proposed amendment of the law which reduced the number of signatures required to 51 per cent. of the votes cast at the next preceding general election and limited the life of the certificate when obtained to a term ending on the 30th day of September next succeeding the date of the commencement of the traffic, so that the consents had to be obtained and filed from year to year. The merit claimed for this bill consisted in the fact that it threw the applicant for the certificate upon the judgment of his townspeople and enabled them to consent to or oppose his application after due consideration of the character of the person, the nature and location of the premises and the needs of the community,

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instead of voting generally in favor of or against the traffic in any and all parts of the town and by any and all persons. This proposition provoked much discussion and received considerable attention in the Legislature, although it failed of enactment.

ELECTIONS

In considering local option elections in the State of New York it should be kept in mind that such elections are confined to the sparsely populated sections of the State known as towns and that in such elections four propositions are submitted to the electors, namely:

No. 1. To determine whether liquor shall be sold to be drunk on the premises. (Saloon.)

No. 2. Liquor to be sold but not to be drunk on the premises, that is bottle license only.

No. 3. A Pharmacist or Druggist's License.

No. 4. Selling liquor in connection with keeping a hotel.

The results of local option elections in 1914 show a slight gain for license towns. There were local option elections in the towns of forty-one counties during the year and at these elections several large towns which had been dry returned to license. A more detailed report of recent elections follows:

Allegany County, Wellsville, probably the largest dry town in the State and which had been dry for four years, voted for license by an overwhelming majority.

Herkimer County held all its license towns and made a net gain of one township.

Orleans County where the Anti-Saloon League and allied Prohibition forces made an unusually aggressive fight, retained its license towns and reclaimed a large dry town.

Erie County is entirely wet as a result of last fall's election.

Greene County held all of its license towns and gained one town from the dry column and one partial license town voted full license.

Jefferson County showed decidedly satisfactory results. Two dry towns voted for full license and several partial license towns did likewise; one partial license town only, voted dry.

Lewis County retained all towns in the license column and one partial license town voted for full license.

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Monroe County likewise showed encouraging results for the license forces.

Niagara County made a net gain of one town for the license column.

Oneida County results indicated a strong sentiment for license; one no-license town was won over to the wet column and several partial license towns adopted full licenses.

Orange County increased its license towns.

Otsego County joined *Orange County* by increasing the number of license towns.

Sullivan County voted license for two dry towns and one partial license town gave a majorty for full license.

Other counties in the State remained practically unchanged with slight exceptions.

There are 933 townships in the State of New York. In 1913 the result of local option elections shows the following:

375 Full License Towns.
148 Partial " "
410 No- " "

In 1914 an increase in favor of license was indicated as can be gleaned from the following recapitulation:

385 Full License Towns.
146 Partial " "
402 No- " "

LEGAL DECISIONS

The Supreme Court granted to a minor the right to decide a question of public policy in the case In re Farley, 146 N. Y. S. 291.

Holding that under the Liquor Tax Law, requiring, with an application for a license, the consent of the owners of at least two-thirds of the dwellings within 300 feet of the place to be licensed, consent can be given by infant owners.

According to the Court of Appeals, in the case of People v. Weiner, solicitation for liquor orders in no-license districts must be personal to be illegal; and a dealer's mailing a liquor price-list to a possible purchaser in a dry town is no violation of the Liquor Tax Law.

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North Carolina:—The only law enacted since the last report is comprised in chapter 44 of the Public Laws of 1913. It makes it unlawful for any persons, other than druggists and medical depositories duly licensed, to sell or handle intoxicating liquor in the State.

The possession of liquor for the purpose of sale is unlawful; and proof of any one of the following facts shall constitute prima facie evidence of the violation of this section.

First. The possession of a license from the government of the United States to sell or manufacture liquors; or

Second. The possession of more than one gallon of spirituous liquors at any one time, whether in one or more places; or

Third. The possession of more than three gallons of vinous liquors at any one time, whether in one or more places; or

Fourth. The possession of more than five gallons of malt liquors at any one time, whether in one or more places; or

Fifth. The delivery to such person of more than five gallons of spirituous or vinous liquors, or more than twenty gallons of malt liquors within any four successive weeks, whether in one or more places; or

Sixth. The possession of intoxicating liquors as samples to obtain orders thereon; provided that this section shall not prohibit any person from keeping in his possession wines and ciders in any quantity where such wines and ciders have been manufactured from grapes or fruit grown on his own premises.

Five thousand two hundred and seventy gallons of liquor were shipped into Greensboro, which has a population of about 16,000 in December, 1913, averaging 195.1 gallons per day. This does not include beer. The average per day for November, 1913, was 170.44 gallons.

North Dakota:—Shipments of intoxicating liquors are carried and delivered for personal use. In 1913 the Legislature passed an Act providing for the inspection of freight and express books and records by the State's Attorney, the Attorney General or his assistants in the matter of the enforcement of the prohibition law.

This Act simply gives attorneys power to inspect the records of common carriers as to shipments of intoxicating liquors.

Ohio:—The license code went into full operation in November, 1913. As expected, the limitation clause of one saloon to each

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five hundred population proved the source of greatest dissatisfaction. This clause was injected by Anti-Saloon League adherents into the license constitutional amendment, adopted September 3, 1912, after bitter opposition by the liberals, who favored gradual reduction of the ratio by natural and legal causes. The limitation clause, together with dry results in local option elections, operated to reduce the number of saloons from 8,485 on May 6, 1913, to 5,523 on April 30, 1914. A number of good, honest and deserving citizens were, through the limitation suddenly deprived of their livelihood and property, their applications for license being returned with the advice "the quota is full." While individual brewers suffered loss through the enforced limitation, the trade has now recovered its poise and it is felt that much good is being derived from the general operation of the license law, and a minimum of prosecutions against saloonists has been reached.

A constitutional amendment for the purpose of creating a "small legislature" based upon equal representation according to population in the legislative districts was initiated. By this it was hoped to effect and insure majority rule by basing representation in the legislature on population instead of the prevailing rule of giving to each county, no matter how few its population, one representative. At the polls, November 4, 1913, the measure was defeated by a large majority.

For the same election, the Anti-Saloon League had initiated an "Anti-shipping" bill, which sought to prohibit all liquor shipments and carriage into dry territory with two exceptions—shipments to a regular druggist, and carriage by "a person who carries or otherwise personally conveys not to exceed one quart of intoxicating liquor for his own private use." The measure called out an unusually large vote: Yes, 360,534; No, 455,099—majority against 94,565. The interesting feature of the vote was that 45 dry counties returned a majority of 8,733 against the measure: voting Yes, 108,889; No, 117,622. The 43 wet counties voted Yes, 251,645; No. 337,477—majority against 85,832.

ELECTIONS

Since July 1, 1913, two counties have voted dry and two counties have voted wet under the Rose County Option Law, all repeating their former verdicts. One dry county decreased its former majority from 2,117 to 195; the other increased it from 964 to 1,417

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One wet county increased its former majority from 36 to 1,264; the other decreased it from 1,961 to 319.

For the same period, under the Beal Municipal Option Law, 29 municipal corporations were carried by the drys, of which 15 were previously wet and 14 were dry. Fifteen municipal corporations were carried by the wets, all of which were previously wet except one.

During the same period, under the Township Local Option Law, 10 townships were carried by the drys, of which 5 had been wet and 5 had been dry. Ten townships were also carried by the wets; all previously wet.

For years, the Anti-Saloon League has threatened to bring on State-wide prohibition, and the public utterances of its leaders and official action of its trustees gave every indication that they would bring about the struggle in 1915. The liberal interests gave the league a jolt by precipitating the fight this year. The liberals initiated a petition for a constitutional amendment having a two-fold object: first, a provision for home rule in local option elections, by confining the political units in which such elections may be held to townships or municipal corporations; second, by a declaration against State-wide prohibition, preventing such prohibition except by a vote of the people throughout the State. The popularity of this home rule amendment, which will repeal the so-called county option law whereby wet cities now have their vote overriden by a county dry vote, whereas dry towns or townships are unaffected by any wet county result, was evidenced by the voluminous signing of the liberal petition; 304,062 signatures, nearly one-third of the vote of the State, were secured within thirty days. The dry forces, caught by surprise, were forced to come out with a counter petition for a constitutional amendment to provide for State-wide prohibition, within 18 months after its adoption, of the manufacture, sale and importation for sale of liquor. Their petition had 175,000 signatures.

Prohibition was defeated by 84,512 votes at the November election; the vote being 503,817 in favor of the amendment and 588,329 against it. The Home Rule Amendment was carried by 12,567 majority. The rural districts from which considerable majorities for prohibition were expected, returned either surprisingly small majorities for it, or voted it down.

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Under the new law the new units are the municipality, the townships and the area of the townships outside the municipalities.

The Home Rule amendment states that: "No law shall be passed or be in effect prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquor operating in a subdivision of the State upon a vote of the electors thereof, or upon any other contingency, which has force within a territory larger than a municipal corporation or a township outside of a municipal corporation therein."

JUDICIAL DECISIONS

Many rulings have been made by the State Licensing Board and Attorney General of purely local import anent interpretation of the license law. The constitutionality of the license law was upheld by the Supreme Court, overruling contentions made that the State, under the Federal constitution, could not deprive a man of the right to engage in the liquor business by applying the limitation quota; that County Boards had no right to deny licenses to qualified applicants; that the issuance of licenses to corporations was invalid. The provision in the license law excluding aliens from becoming applicants for license has also been sustained by a lower court.

The Anti-Free Lunch Law, which shortly after its enactment in 1910 was declared unconstitutional by one police court and constitutional by another, and which thereafter was unobserved, has lately been declared unconstitutional by a municipal judge in Cincinnati.

Oregon:—The vote on the State-wide Prohibition Amendment in November resulted in a majority of 36,000 in favor of the amendment.

The verdict of the people was against saloons, but not against drinking, for the amendment is aimed at the saloons and manufacturers, and in nowise interferes with the personal liberty of anyone who wishes to have liquor in his own household.

The Amendment reads: "From and after January 1, 1916, no intoxicating liquor shall be manufactured, or sold within this State, except for medicinal purposes upon prescription of a licensed physician, or for scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes." This cannot become operative until the Legislature provides penalties for its violation.

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Pennsylvania:—Judge Brumm, of Schuykill County, has placed a ban upon the bars in some three hundred clubs, and the saloons in the County were ordered to have their windows and doors opened to public view during business hours.

The written opinion of Judge J. W. Reed, of Jefferson County, that "when the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declares that the Brooks High License Law, or any other license law, vests in the Court of first instance the right to refuse all licenses in a county, on the ground that no necessity exists under the law for the granting of licenses, I will not hesitate a minute to follow the decision by refusing every license in Jefferson county," has left the temperance people confident, in view of the recent decision of the Superior Court in the Venango County cases, that their next effort before the License Court in January will be successful. The decision in the Venango County cases, when the refusal of the Venango County Judge to grant any licenses, alleging that there was no need for them, was upheld, was founded on the Brooks Law, which gives the local judge absolute discretion in the licensing of saloons.

An opinion of the Court in Jefferson County held that the Brooks High License Law was not a local option law, that the law gives the judge the power to regulate the liquor traffic in his district and that neither he nor any other man can regulate that which is prohibited.

Although no prohibition or local option law exists among the State's statutes there are now seven dry counties in Pennsylvania—Bedford, Huntington and Mifflin counties under one judiciary dictum, as well as Greene, Lawrence, Juniata and Venango counties, that have been forced into prohibition by four other jurists.

Butler County returned to the wet column after two years drought. The Iron City Trades Council has adopted resolutions against prohibition in all its phases.

An opinion holding that a Brewing Company was not guilty of a misdemeanor in offering premiums in return for "caps" from beer bottles was handed down by the Quarter Sessions Court. Under the Act a brewer is not licensed, and a distinction should be made between a license granted by a Court and the privilege given by it for a limited sale to a certain class of customers according to the opinion of the Court.

Rhode Island:—The only new law that was passed at the 1914 session of the legislature was the one that the city of Newport

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should be authorized to issue four additional liquor licenses during the summer months.

The most important Bills that failed to pass were:

1. Prohibiting the sale or use of intoxicating liquors in the State. This bill was never printed and did not leave the Committee.

2. Voting on licenses by districts and granting licenses in the *districts,* on the basis of one in 500 instead of one in 500 for the *city or town,* as the case may be. This would in many instances, particularly in the business sections of a city, entirely prohibit the granting of any liquor licenses.

3. The closing of saloons on Good Friday and Memorial Day.

4. Limiting the number of saloons—in cities—to one per 1,000 inhabitants instead of one in 500, as at present.

5. Making it necessary to obtain 60 per cent. of the ballots cast in favor of license, otherwise licenses could not be issued.

6. Including Club Liquor Licenses in the number of one to 500.

7. Prohibiting the granting of any new licenses or transfer of an existing license to any building or place owned by a manufacturer of intoxicants.

8. Prohibiting the use of signs or screens in saloon windows.

9. Limiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the place covered by the license, therefore, prohibiting the solicitation of orders in any other place.

10. Prohibiting the giving away of free lunch.

South Carolina:—The Supreme Court, in the case of Town of Dillon v. Saleeby, declared that the ordinance, prohibiting the sale of cider without a certificate of a licensed physician that it is to be used for medicinal purposes is constitutional. Furthermore, it was maintained that cider contains some alcohol and causes its drinkers to become disorderly.

The Supreme Court has decided that a person may order and keep in his possession liquor for personal use, so long as he does not attempt to use it unlawfully. And the Court penalized an express company for refusing to deliver an Inter-State shipment of liquor in South Carolina in the case of Stukes v. Southern Express Company.

South Dakota:—The laws demand license elections annually in all cities and towns. In 1913 there were 92 wet cities and towns

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and 62 dry. In the 1914 elections 28 that were wet changed to dry, and 5 that were dry voted wet.

There is some sentiment in this State favoring municipal saloons. While there is nothing in the statutes of the State authorizing such institutions, the city of Sisseton conducted a municipal saloon for one year—without authority—at great profit to the municipality. The saloon was voted out last spring.

Tennessee:—Senate Bill No. 4 was signed by Governor Hooper. This was an Act prohibiting the shipment of intoxicating liquor (*i.e.*, liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol) into this State or between points within this State, except, for personal use, in quantities not exceeding one gallon, by persons lawfully authorized to sell it, or for sacramental purposes. This act provided that the common carrier could not deliver the liquor to minors, and could only deliver it to the consignee; the common carrier must file statements with the County Clerk showing such shipments, and copies of such statement may be used as evidence. This Act was declared by the Supreme Court, unconstitutional, excepting in the requirement that carriers should keep a record of goods received by them and that the records should be filed with the County Court Clerk. In other words, the material points, affecting orders from this State to dealers in another State, were so restricted that the Act was declared unconstitutional and in conflict with Inter-State Commerce, thus allowing the purchase of any quantity desired.

Senate Bill No. 6, commonly called the Nuisance Bill, has, in most localities been vigorously enforced. Under this Act, places where liquor is sold are declared public nuisances and may be abated.

Senate Bill No. 3, prohibiting the shipping of intoxicants from one county to another within the State, has also been enforced.

Governor Hooper has offered a reward of $50 for the conviction of every person charged with violating the four-mile Anti-Saloon Law, giving as his reason, that the State has no means with which to employ detectives.

Judge Edgington, of the First District of the Criminal Court, Memphis, issued orders permitting three of the largest brewery agencies to resume Inter-State business, the business to be confined strictly to beer going into adjoining commonwealths.

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Texas:—A law was enacted known as the Allison Liquor Law which forbids the Intra-State shipment of liquors except to licensed dealers. An extra session of the Legislature later amended this law by permitting the Intra-State shipment of liquors from any part in wet territory to any other part in wet territory and to any person. This law has proven during the 18 months that it has been in operation, the most effective measure ever passed for the enforcement of real prohibition because it made it impossible for the bootlegger to obtain shipments. The law penalized the shipper, transportation companies and the person receiving the liquor by confinement in the penitentiary and heavy fines.

The Attorney General in construing section 6 of the Allison Law holds that advertisements of liquors in newspapers, which have a circulation in both dry and wet territory, in which advertisement it is made clear that no orders will be received from, nor shipments made into any prohibition territory, would not constitute a violation of the law.

Municipal ordinances prescribing limits wherein liquor may be sold in cities were made more effective by a law which provides that when cities have defined the zones where liquor may be licensed and sold, a delivery in the restricted district constitutes a felony punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. This law prevents a delivery wagon from delivering beer in the residential section of a city.

Numerous rulings have been issued by the Comptroller of the State who issues the permits for licenses, prescribing the qualifications of the applicants. They must be taxpayers, paying a poll tax and property tax and must hold not more than one license. If not a native-born citizen, the applicant must present his citizenship papers.

ELECTIONS

A number of local option elections were held during the year ending September 1, 1914, and covering counties and precincts. The elections held in dry counties all returned dry majorities except two counties, Shackelford County and Llano County, which had been dry and voted wet.

Elections held in wet counties resulted in loss of ground in numerous precincts. The counties of Freestone, Hardin and Montgomery, which were wet voted dry.

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At the Democratic Party Primary election held July 25, 1914, the question of submitting a State-wide prohibition amendment was defeated by a majority of 22,000 votes.

LEGAL DECISIONS

A bona fide club dispensing liquor to its members does not require a license, according to a decision of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

An Act (1911), provided that every person who shall place any packages, of any nature, containing liquor for shipment into local option territory, without labeling it "intoxicating liquor," shall be punished. The Court of Criminal Appeals held, that such section covers and prohibits such a shipment checked as baggage without being properly labeled. The accused delivered a trunk containing liquor, unlabeled, to a railroad company in a wet county for shipment into a dry county, knowing that it would be necessary for the carrier to transfer the liquor to a connecting carrier at a junction in the dry county. It was held, that accused thereby made the initial carrier his agent to deliver the liquor to the connecting carrier in dry territory, which constituted an offense separate from that committed by the original delivery of the liquor to the initial carrier, and for which the accused could be properly prosecuted in the dry county. There was a dissenting opinion, based on the belief that courts are not authorized to create offenses, that being the province of the Legislature, and that the offense is not a continuing one, and thus terminated at the point and county of shipment, and the offense was committed there, if committed at all, and that the shipper is not responsible for the transfer of goods to a connecting line.

Judge Davidson, who dissented, said "the decision, as I understand the law, is so obviously wrong it would hardly need dicussion."—Phillips v. State, 167 S. W. 353, June 3, 1914.

Utah:—There have been no new State laws affecting the liquor industry since 1913.

The Board of Commissioners of Salt Lake City adopted an ordinance which is practically the same as the State statute, except in two sections. These sections limit the number of saloons in Salt Lake City to one saloon for each 1,000 population of the city, pro-

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viding, however, that the number of the saloons then (September 23, 1913) in the city should not be affected by that limitation.

ELECTIONS

In June, 1914, Copperfield, Salt Lake County, voted dry by 4 votes, and Vernal, in Unitah County, voted dry by 77 votes.

At the same election in Salt Lake County, Murray voted dry by 12 votes; Sandy voted 191 wet and 141 dry; Midvale voted 295 wet and 132 dry.

Virginia:—The Enabling Act was passed by the Legislature in January, 1914. It provided that if the electors voted for State-wide prohibition, the Act would be effective on November 1, 1916.

The Act further reads:

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, social club, firm or corporation, to manufacture for sale, sell, or purchase for sale, transport for sale, dispense or otherwise dispose of any spirituous, vinous, fermented, distilled or malt liquors, or intoxicating bitters within this State, except for medicinal, scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes as may be allowed under the provisions of such acts as the General Assembly of Virginia shall pass at its said regular session held next after the date of such election allowing such sale for such purposes, and except wine and its by-products, other than brandy and such other by-products as contain no greater percentage of alcohol than wine, may be manufactured from grapes, berries and fruits by any person, firm or corporation now manufacturing wine in this State; provided the wine or by-products so manufactured be sold only in packages of not less than two and one-half gallons or one dozen bottles, and be delivered to a common carrier to be transported outside of the State of Virginia into territory where the same may be sold legally. And except that all malt liquors containing not more than three and one-half per cent. in volume of alcohol, may be manufactured by any person, firm or corporation now manufacturing malt liquors in this State, provided such products so manufactured be sold in packages of not less than five gallons or not less than two dozen bottles, and be delivered to a common carrier to be transported outside of the State of Virginia into territory where the same may be sold legally; and any person or persons, social club, firm or corporation, so manufacturing, selling, dispensing or disposing of any spirituous, vinous, fermented, distilled or malt liquors shall be liable for all the penalties now or hereafter prescribed for manufacturing, selling, dispensing or disposing of ardent spirits without a license.

"Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting the present law concerning the manufacture and sale of cider."

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At the State-wide prohibition election Virginia was placed in the dry column by over 30,000 majority; 23 counties out of 100 voted wet. The cities of Richmond, Norfolk, Alexandria and Williamsburg returned a majority for local option, the total vote of the cities was 21,726 for and 19,669 against the proposition, a majority of 2,025 in favor of prohibition.

In the election the ballot used read as follows:

"FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION."
"AGAINST STATEWIDE PROHIBITION."

This proved to be very confusing to voters. It was a deceptive ballot and should have read:

"FOR LOCAL OPTION."
"FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION."

The result of the election will cause the State to lose about $700,000 annually in revenues. Only manufacturers engaged in the production of wine and its by-products, cider, and beer of not over 3½ per cent. of alcohol can manufacture in this State after November 1, 1916. The product will have to be shipped outside the State and into territory where its sale is legally authorized.

Washington:—The vote in November was 169,497 for Prohibition and 157,029 against, a majority of 12,400 in favor of the Prohibitory Act.

Seattle went strongly wet and carried the county with it. Tacoma also carried its county for the wets, but while Spokane went wet by a small majority, Spokane County went dry, as did 32 of the 39 counties in the State.

The new Act will go into effect January 1, 1916. It is a drastic enactment. It forbids the manufacture and sale of liquor, even by clubs; forbids the soliciting of orders and advertisement of liquors, and the making of false statements for the purpose of obtaining the same; provides for the search for and seizure and destruction thereof; and fixes penalties for violations. Druggists are permitted to sell alcoholic beverages on prescription under rigid regulation; and individuals can obtain liquors for their personal use (in quantities not exceeding one-half gallon of intoxicating liquors other than beer or 12 quarts or 24 pints of beer at one time) by complying with certain regulations.

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West Virginia:—The State Commission of Prohibition has ruled that express companies, organized solely for the purpose of operating between West Virginia and Ohio towns in handling alcoholic beverages, are entitled to all the privileges of any other common carrier as long as they live up to the law. They may carry shipments of liquor into the State so long as they do not refuse to carry other goods.

The State authorities have declared that Bevo and White Ribbon Brew, two alleged temperance drinks, must not be sold in the State as they can produce intoxication.

The Governor has announced that there is a shortage of over $66,000 in the State treasury and, unless new resources are created, the deficit will be over $1,250,000 by the end of the year.

Wisconsin:—Final decision by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin on the Baker law has considerably disturbed the trade in this State during the past year. This law was passed in 1907 and limited the number of saloons to one to each 250 inhabitants.

It further provided, however, that in localities where this ratio was exceeded at the time of the initiation of the law that the privilege should be given to those locations and persons who were in business at that time, until through the retirement of licensee or change of business by these locations, the number should be reduced to the prescribed ratio. Many retailers, under a mistaken interpretation of the law, opened stands which are now, by the ruling of the highest court, declared illegal.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court, the Wisconsin Brewers' Association has taken a firm stand for the observance of the law, which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the standing and bearing of the industry before the public. Over two hundred saloons were closed because of this ruling in the city of Milwaukee alone.

ELECTIONS

Wet and dry elections were held in 141 cities, villages and towns in the State in April, and there was little change in the result. Desperate efforts were made to carry Madison, the State Capital, into the dry column, but they were checked by a small margin. Beloit and Janesville went strongly for license.

Other towns and cities voting for license were: Alma Center,

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Bay City, Boyceville, Chilton, Cobb, Clinton, Cornell, Darlington, DeSoto, Downing, Edgerton, Fox Lake, Galesville, Iron River, Linden, Maiden Rock, Manawa, Manston, Menominee, Oostburg, Palmyra, Purple Lake, Reedsburg, Rice Lake, Ridgeway, River Falls, Shawano, Sparta, Stanley, Trempealeau Waupun, Westcott and Whitewater.

Canada:—The two provincial general elections which have been held, one in Ontario and the other in Manitoba, in which the question of the abolishment of the bar figured, have not resulted in favor of the prohibitionists.

In Ontario the issue was fought out almost entirely upon the question of the abolition of the bar, the Liberals having pledged themselves in favor of abolition, while the Government adhered to its local option record. After a campaign which was notable for the number of ministers who took part in it as partisans of the Liberal party, the result was the defeat of the Liberals by an overwhelming majority. If the history of the liquor licensing legislation in Ontario since 1906 is reviewed, there will be found a lengthy list of measures which restrict the trade, and even in this election the issue was not temperance *versus* the licensed trade, but one temperance policy against another. Naturally enough members of the trade supported the policy which was the least unfavorable of the two, conscious all the time that their action would not be regarded as entitling them to immunity from further restriction. The local option policy has decreased the number of licensed places in Ontario without decreasing crime and disorder; while the most serious inconvenience that it causes business interests is the extinction of good hotels in dry districts, where it is almost impossible for the commercial or pleasure traveller to secure proper accommodations.

In Manitoba the issue was not put so fairly and straightforwardly before the people. The temperance question was only one item in a long programme with which the Liberals essayed to gain votes. As far as the abolition of the bar was concerned, after a great deal of negotiation, and no little quibbling, the Liberal party in Manitoba undertook, if returned to power, to submit the question of the continuance of the licensed bar in the Province to a vote of the people. What was to be done afterwards was left in a discreetly vague position. The reduction in the Government vote is in no sense

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a temperance victory; it was due to other causes altogether, although the temperance organizations will likely hail the result as a moral victory for their cause.

As far as the Dominion is concerned, the progress of anti-liquor legislation is not making any headway, and one has only to look at Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to find ample corroboration of this assertion.

Quebec investigated the whole matter of the sale of liquor, and has enacted legislation of a character which tacitly admits the impossibility of prohibition, and the Royal License Commission, in its report, directly asserted that impossibility. Ontario has turned down a "Banish-the-Bar" proposal, and Manitoba has done likewise. There seems to be in the Dominion a preference for "tapering-off" by means of local option, instead of "swearing-off" by the artificial and impracticable method of prohibition. For, it is not liquor which the temperance advocates are fighting against, but the sale and the sellers of liquor. The temperance people declaim against the use of liquor, but the net result of the conversion of their propaganda into a legislative enactment is simply to change the method of sale from a lawful to an unlawful vendor. We would point to the Maritime Provinces for proof of this statement. Liquor remains, it is sold, drunkenness and other abuses increase, all under the operation of this so-called reform legislation. Compare wet Saskatchewan with dry Nova Scotia. Taking the figures for drunkenness as given in the Criminal Statistics of Canada for the years 1908 to 1912, the following results are apparent:

Convictions for drunkenness:

	SASKATCHEWAN	NOVA SCOTIA
1908	1,318	2,800
1909	1,334	2,689
1910	1,885	3,131
1911	2,359	3,149
1912	2,462	3,693

Nova Scotia with only one licensed centre, namely, Halifax, had 50 per cent. more convictions for drunkenness than Saskatchewan in 1912. The convictions per head of population in that year were: Nova Scotia, 7.38; Saskatchewan, 4.56.

Two other comparisons from the same report are:

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Breaches of the Liquor License Acts:

	SASKATCHEWAN	NOVA SCOTIA
1908.....	219	384
1909.....	164	410
1910.....	248	494
1911.....	240	592
1912.....	366	551

and

Liquor Convictions through Illicit Sales:

	SASKATCHEWAN	NOVA SCOTIA
1908.....	13	126
1909.....	41	119
1910.....	44	386
1911.....	67	505
1912.....	93	439

New Brunswick also has considerable illicit traffic in liquor, and the same thing is true of the unlicensed portions of Ontario.

The Premier of Nova Scotia refused to close the bars of Halifax, because he was of the opinion that harm instead of good would result.

REPORT OF THE LABOR COMMITTEE

The Labor Bureau, under the direction of the Labor Committee, during the twelve months elapsing since the Fifty-third Annual Convention, has assisted members and non-members in the following cities: Detroit, Mich.; Boston, Fall River, Pittsfield and Springfield, Mass.; Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Hudson and Middletown, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Ogden, Utah; Kansas City, Mo.; Washington, D. C.; Alexandria, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Springfield, Ill.; Davenport, Ia., and Memphis, Tenn. Assistance was also rendered to the members of the Lehigh Valley Brewers' Association, the Lackawanna and Luzerne County Brewers' Association, and the Rhode Island Brewers' Association.

The work has been of the usual routine—assisting in contract negotiations, and the adjustment of casual disputes.

Twenty-one strikes have occurred, involving a few more than two thousand employees (less than 5 per cent. of the total number employed) and a loss of 9,814 days; making the average time so lost less than five days for each striking employee. Nine of these

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strikes were due to failure to reach an amicable settlement of questions of contract renewal; the others arose from minor disputes of one kind or another. All were of short duration. But one strike remains unsettled, namely, that at Harrisburg, Pa.

More than two hundred cities have entered into new contracts —which fact throws into bold relief the fewness of strikes in our industry. It is to be regretted, however, that of the strikes reported almost half of them are claimed by the Brewery Workmen to have been due to "contract violations." Without expressing an opinion on this charge against the employers, your committee is at a loss to understand why strikes should be resorted to for alleged violations when every contract—at least those entered into by our members—contains within itself means whereby to adjust in a peaceful and rational manner not only questions of interpretation but also all disputes of an ordinary nature. If this be not the case, then the arbitration clause in the given contract is but a mere grouping of words without merit or substance. Under the arbitration clause all disputes lying within the purview of the contract, and not specifically exempted from such clause, should be amenable to the peaceful adjustment so provided. The Union, no less than the employer, which takes a different view not only rejects a self-evident proposition, but, what is of more importance, violates its contract in a most vital particular and strikes a blow at the good will and mutual confidence upon which the Labor Agreement as an instrument of industrial peace and progress is predicated.

Nor do we concede that when the Union claims that an employer refuses to arbitrate such disputes a strike should be resorted to. The controversy should be made the subject matter of an official report to the national executive officers, who should at once lay the matter before the Labor Committee of the United States Brewers' Association, which committee would not hesitate to urge upon the employer the necessity of his keeping inviolate his labor contract. This would be your committee's course, not with the purpose of saving him from the consequences of his own actions, but rather to preserve the industry's reputation as one singularly free from strife as between employer and employee, and always intent upon treating employees considerately and justly.

And that, we believe, should be the procedure and the consideration when arbitration is refused by the Union. The employer should feel confident that he may at all times be guarded against

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such precipitate action by communicating with the Union's higher authorities directly or through your committee.

Wage increases have been general. The Brewery Workers' officials estimate these at ten per cent., and there have been several instances of reduction in hours.

The question of constantly mounting wages, and more or less accompanying reduction in hours, is rapidly assuming proportions that must challenge the serious attention not only of those who pay but also of those who receive them. An industry which pays higher wages than most others, if not all industries, and which, in addition, has to meet expenses always increasing, must of necessity sooner or later reach the limit of its ability. Already a reaction has set in, as is seen in the ever-widening use of labor-saving machinery, and the scarcely less pronounced tendency to cease making malt and to buy it from maltsers instead. This is the inevitable law, and its operation must more and more be accelerated until such time as it is more fully comprehended by those whose interests it more adversely affects.

The general conditions of the industry, none too good during the past twelve months, known to our employees no less than ourselves, should bring home to all concerned the importance of viewing aright this question of a continually ascending wage scale and its probable ultimate effect upon a business that is conspicuous for good wages and decent treatment of those for whom it provides a livelihood.

We, as employing brewers, would regret no less than our employees the coming of a condition that should compel a readjustment of wages on a basis less than liberal. For we believe it may be permitted us to say that liberal wages and fair treatment of our employees have long been a mark of the industry. Testimony to the truth of this could be supplied from many sources outside our ranks. Only a few weeks ago the leading central labor union of New England, representing thousands of wage earners of many diverse trades and occupations, said:

> The employing brewers of this country, in sharp contrast to the attitude of many large employers . . . pay a higher rate of wages and provide more decent working conditions than any other industry in this country.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION—THE ST. LOUIS IDEA

The joint board of conciliation and arbitration in the industry at St. Louis, which was described in our 1913 report in consid-

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erable detail, seems to have justified in substantial measure the expectations of its sponsors. That it has developed faults, and has not by any means wholly eliminated partisanship, may be due more to the fact that it is as yet in the experimental stage rather than to any inherent defect in the underlying principle. With the demonstrated success of such boards in other industries before us there appears to be no good reason why employer and employee in our own industry should not be able to develop and perfect such machinery for the prompt and equitable determination of petty disputes arising from time to time. Mr. C. Norman Jones, who is Chairman of the St. Louis Board, states that he considers the general effect of the Board to be beneficial. He further says:

It prevents the unions and the various foremen coming to an open breach resulting in a strike, and therefore in the preliminary negotiations between the Union and the brewery they often come to an understanding rather than bring it up to the Conciliation Board. On the other hand, many trivial questions which are not provided for in our agreement are brought before the Board by the unions in the hope of getting some concession which does not appear in the contract.

I think the Board has had the effect of creating a better feeling between the two parties, as every question that is brought before it is thoroughly thrashed out, usually without any high feeling on either side. While the findings of the Board are not binding, they are usually accepted by the contracting parties and no further trouble ensues.

While, as Mr. Jones has explained, the findings of the Board are not binding, it is true nevertheless that under the current contracts no strike may take place pending or following action of either the conciliation or the arbitration board.

This plan of disposing of casual disputes, though not yet fully tested in its application to our industry, has been adopted, on the lines of the St. Louis Board, also by the industry in Chicago. Here it is has worked as well as it appears to have done in the city of its origin. Mr. Austin J. Doyle has stated that so far it has worked very well.

Your committee quite cordially recommends that this idea be taken up in other brewing centres, but does so with the proviso that not too much should be expected from it until, in the given centre, it has rightly found itself, and has had time for mature development With the more general adoption of this idea, as exemplified in St.

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Louis and in Chicago, substantial advantages must accrue to the industry as a whole.

A PROPOSAL TO FORM A NATIONAL JOINT CONFERENCE BOARD

Your committee, in the person of its chairman, having particularly in mind the potential value of these boards of conciliation and arbitration, recently proposed to the International Executive Board of the Brewery Workers the creation of a joint conference board representative of that organization and the United States Brewers' Association. The immediate object being to formalize more fully the relations of the one to the other—to create an atmosphere which should inspire each more and more to view side by side those larger interests which, as organizations, however, diverse their immediate aspects, they must and do have.

The Brewery Workers' Board has replied that the proposal was considered by their recent convention and referred to the Board for further consideration. Your committee will be glad to confer quite fully with these gentlemen, and at present can only express the hope that in due time it may be in a position to report to you the formation of such a board.

THE QUESTION OF UNION-MADE MACHINERY

The refusal of union men to install machinery made in "Unfair" shops continues to give trouble from time to time. As stated in previous reports of the Labor Committee this is a quarrel between the manufacturers and the unions, one in whose origin we have had no part. Nor are we in a position to induce the disputants to settle their differences. Any effort upon our part to act as an intermediary, much less to act in a partisan manner, would be to make a bad situation worse.

As so often happens the innocent are made to suffer for the derelictions of the guilty. The only thing your committee can do at this present time is to repeat the advice given in our report to the Fifty-third Convention, which was to the effect that when contracting for machinery, our members should in every case provide for its installation by the respective manufacturer and that the contract should be so written as to stipulate that a substantial portion of the purchase price should be paid only *after* installation has been fully completed.

We shall be glad, however, to furnish members about to con-

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tract for machinery with such recent information in this regard as may from time to time be at our command.

NEEDS OF THE LABOR BUREAU

In last year's report we dwelt at considerable length upon the necessity of a more general interest in the Bureau, bespeaking for it your hearty co-operation. We pointed out how general was the satisfaction it had given to those members who had sought its assistance. While we are glad to acknowledge that our appeal has had a lively response upon the part of a considerable number of our members, it has been with the utmost difficulty that we have succeeded in obtaining data in respect to actual working conditions. In that report we asked that contracts be sent us to enable us to prepare a digest of their terms and provisions for the general membership, so that members about to negotiate for new labor contracts would thus have at hand and in convenient form data of immediate interest and utility.

To-day our files contain two-thirds, roughly, of the current labor contracts, the largest proportion they have ever held. As these contracts reached us from time to time we proceeded to compile the digest spoken of; but in almost every instance found that to make their contents completely available for such purpose, a letter asking for explanation of their many obscure points would need to be forwarded to their senders. (It will readily be acknowledged that many contracts are silent upon points of importance.) Such a letter was sent with an accompanying schedule of questions. These, with the resultant exchange of further letters, entailed such a mass of work upon the Bureau that our labor adjuster was compelled to drop it, and take up work in the field, the contract-making season having intervened. (The working force of the Labor Bureau consists of the adjuster and a stenographer.)

Since then the work has dragged, as drag it must under the circumstances, being conditioned primarily upon the time our adjuster is able to devote to it without neglecting his more pressing work in the field.

After the convention he will resume the work of compilation, giving it whatever time he can spare. We bespeak for his efforts your kind co-operation, supplying him freely with whatever information he may require from you in connection with your labor contracts. His services, now tested by four years of work in many

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parts of the country, are always at your disposal; you will find them valuable in the proportion that you give him your co-operation whether he is at headquarters or at work in the field.

In that same report of 1913 we sketched the numerous and helpful activities of which a labor bureau such as ours is capable. We would commend to all those present who have yet to be informed in that direction a re-reading of the part of that report here referred to.

THE BREWERY WORKERS' CAMPAIGN AGAINST PROHIBITION

Your committee believes a word of recognition is due the Brewery Workers for the intelligent and promising part they are taking in the struggle against Prohibition, its many shams and hypocrisies. That their interests no less than their employers' should compel them to take such part should not detract from the credit due them for the intelligence with which they are co-operating in this work.

They have made powerful appeal to the labor unions, large and small, throughout the country, through the spoken and the written word, at a cost of thousands of dollars. At their national convention, held a month or two ago, favorable action was taken upon a recommendation of the national officials to give co-ordination and fuller effect to their campaigning. It was decided to levy an annual assessment of one dollar a year on each of their 50,000 members, with the object of creating and maintaining a Legislative Bureau for that purpose. A specific function of this bureau will consist in the collection of all necessary data and the keeping in touch with all anti-liquor bills brought before the several state legislatures. This bureau and its related activities are to be under the very competent direction of International Secretary Proebstle.

NEW YORK BREWERS' MUTUAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY

In concluding this Report we desire to call the attention of the convention to an enterprise entered into during the present year by the employing brewers of Greater New York. About a year ago the New York State Legislature enacted a Workmen's Compensation Law, covering the leading industries of that State. Exercising a right of election permitted under the law, these brewers proceeded to form a mutual plan of carrying their own risks, believing that not only would such a plan more promptly bring relief to the injured

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and the bereft, but that it would also prove more economical than any other.

When the Act was passed by the Legislature of New York, the brewers were confronted with a more serious insurance question than had ever before called for their consideration. The law made it imperative to protect the rights of the employees by the adoption of a system of compensation payments for injuries received in the course of their employment. By the terms of the Act, employers were given the option of insuring by any one of the four following methods:

(1) By insuring with a Stock Liability Insurance Company. (2) By insuring in the New York State Fund. (3) By depositing surety with the Commission that they would fulfill all obligations imposed upon them by law. (4) By insuring in a Mutual Insurance Company.

After very careful consideration, the Brewers decided that in view of the conditions imposed by law upon employers, there was no excuse for the perpetuation of Stock Company Insurance in this particular field, involving as it does heavy toll taking from the moneys paid by employers for the benefit of their injured workmen in the form of commissions to agents and profits to stockholders.

As far as the State Insurance Fund was concerned, the Brewers felt that at the time the coverage afforded by the Fund was not clearly enough defined. As to depositing surety with the Commission to fulfill the obligations, each brewer felt that insurance matters should properly be cared for by trained insurance men, and they further thought that to insure themselves individually in this matter, would be to lose the benefits derived from co-operation. They gave their attention to the merits of a Trade Mutual Insurance Company, believing that when employers in any branch of industry were furnished this form of insurance through a Trade Association, the question of rates is eliminated practically, because the matter of the initial premium is of slight significance when the insured can count upon getting back any excess of premium charges over insurance costs in the form of dividends. The Trade Association has the advantage of giving each group of employers the exclusive benefit of their own experience without being required to share it with other groups of employers in some cases less favorably situated. Similarly, any reduction of insurance costs, through sys-

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tematic accident prevention, would go entirely to the benefit of the employers adopting safety standards. Experience had taught the brewers that insurance, contrary to general belief, was not a gamble. Over a period of years, with conditions the same, the cost of insurance would not vary greatly.

After deciding what was best for the brewers collectively from the financial standpoint, they then took up the question from their employees' standpoint. Proud of what they had already done for their workmen in the matter of employment and wages, they decided to go still further in an effort to show the workmen that they had their best interests at heart. The brewers wanted their employees to know that they were interested in them to the extent that they were administering the provisions of the Compensation Act for them particularly, and not leaving it to some corporation certainly not interested in the welfare of the employees.

The brewers decided finally that they could best meet the situation and protect their own interests, as well as those of their employees, by the formation of a Trade Mutual Insurance Company. Accordingly, in June, 1914, almost fifty brewers of Greater New York organized the Brewers' Mutual Indemnity Insurance Company, with the following officers and directors:

OFFICERS

PETER DOELGER, *President.*
JOHN C. HEINTZ, *First Vice-President.*
JOHN REISENWEBER, *Second Vice-President.*
WILLIAM P. RINCKOFF, *Treasurer.*
CHARLES J. WARNER, *Secretary.*
EDWARD L. MCMANUS, JR., *General Manager.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PETER DOELGER
GEORGE C. DOERSCHUCK
BERTHOLD FALLERT
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WILLIAM HOFFMANN
CHARLES J. LIEBMANN
THEODORE OBERMEYER
JOHN REISENWEBER
WILLIAM P. RINCKOFF
JACOB RUPPERT, JR.
RUDOLPH J. SCHAEFER
LOUIS B. SCHRAM
ERNST G. W. WOERZ

The list of subscribers includes the largest, as well as the smallest, brewery in the metropolis, breweries modern to the last

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detail and some not so favorably situated. The distribution from an insurance standpoint is ideal. Brewery work, from the employees' position, is unquestionably among the most satisfactory of all industries, providing, as it does, one of the highest wage in the industrial scale. This condition necessitates a very large payroll, and, as the premium for Workmen's Compensation in that State is based upon each $100 of the payroll, times a given rate, it was easy to accumulate a premium approximating $150,000.

Heretofore, as far as these Brewers were concerned, this sum was positively gone. Now, operating their own company, they feel they have every reason to expect a substantial dividend, provided they have a normal year, and each man does his share in the prevention of accidents. Considering they have no acquisition expenses, no commissions to pay brokers, and greatly reduced overhead charges, they are confident they can do all that any Stock Insurance Company can, and still return to the subscriber what other companies consider profits.

Affording compensation protection to nearly seven thousand employees, it is to be expected that many accidents are reported. Of these seven thousand employees, two thousand are classified as chauffeurs, drivers and helpers, exposed to all the hazards of traffic operations in the largest city in the world. Having been in operation nearly three months, they have had time to list and investigate almost four hundred reports of accidents. Most of these were trivial, necessitating only a few days lay-off for the injured men, but a great many were serious.

Among the serious cases, two were fatal. One man received an injury to his eye, which necessitated its removal—another had an arm amputated. Several had fingers and toes removed, and there were three cases of bad arm and leg fractures. Of the four hundred cases, almost everyone had some medical treatment, which gives us a large comparative proportion of expense for doctors and hospital treatment. The compilation of statistics reveals the interesting fact that at least two-thirds of the accidents reported are directly chargeable to carelessness on the part of employees, and, until such time as the employees realize this truth, the unnecessary economic loss will continue—first, to the employees in the fourteen days they actually lose before drawing compensation, and, further, in the subsequent loss of the difference between 66⅔ per cent. of their wages while receiving compensation, and their full daily

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wage before injury; and secondly, to the Brewers in the waste caused by the substitution of inexperienced and green men in the place of the injured. Human nature is the same the world over. We are all quick to attribute an accident to others as hard luck, misfortune, etc. Very rarely do we apply the lessons so often horribly taught us to our own habits of life. Safeguards on machinery prevent not more than 25 per cent. of the accidents. The only positive safeguard known is the human mind—alert and careful of danger.

To illustrate briefly, some time ago, a man in Massachusetts worked in a planing mill. He received satisfactory wages and supported a comfortable, happy home. His son attended school, and his wife enjoyed all the comforts of that little home. In a moment of carelessness, the man's hand was caught in the planer, and as a result he lost a hand. That little home was immediately transformed. The mother was obliged to go out to work for others; her son was taken from school and put to work, and the father was forced to the street, selling lead pencils.

All this was told one night at a meeting for the purpose of preventing accidents. In the audience sat a man, his wife and boy. They were naturally interested in the story; the father, because he too worked in a planing mill, doing work similar to that done by the injured man. On the way home the mother stopped on the sidewalk and said, "John, you do the same work that that poor man did, don't you?" Receiving a reply that he did, she said, "John, you see to it that you never cause me to go out working like that poor woman in the lecture." That woman did more safety work from that moment than all the lectures or pictures in the world could possibly do. Every day that man worked, the words of his wife were constantly on his mind. It is certain that he will never be caught in a planer and have his little home ruined.

That is a lesson the New York Brewers would have their seven thousand employees learn by personal application. When they learn it there will be very few accidents.

The Brewers have created this Insurance Company to endure. Not one employee has been subjected to a physical examination; not one has been discharged for any physical disability or infirmity. None will be. The New York Brewers pride themselves on being above such practices when the object is to weed out the weak from the strong. They make no distinction in the hiring of men as to

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whether they are single or married. Knowing that the strength of the country is in the home, they are glad to give work to married men. Everything that can possibly be done by them for the benefit of their workmen, whether in health or in illness, will be done. All that they ask in return from their workmen is a square deal, and, judging from their experience in the past, they have every reason to believe that their employees will give it.

Twenty-four States have enacted Workmen's Compensation Laws of one kind or other, and their number will doubtless increase until the entire country will have been covered. Brewers in states where the law is of such form as to permit the organization of mutual indemnity systems would do well to study the particular system here described. Further information may be had upon application to the Labor Committee.

LOUIS B. SCHRAM, *Chairman* C. W. FEIGENSPAN
GEORGE F. GUND C. NORMAN JONES
CHARLES PFAFF HUGH F. FOX, *Secretary*

REPORT OF THE CROP IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

The activities and influence of the Crop Improvement Committee can scarcely be expressed in a limited report.

The plans of this Committee have received the unqualified endorsement of the government, of all of the agricultural colleges in all of the states and of Farmers' and Business Men's Associations throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

The most interesting and important function of this Committee has been the encouragement and establishment of the County Farm Bureau, in charge of a paid agriculturist, and backed by a strong local association of farmers and business men.

The number of these County Associations has been doubled during the year, and there are now 315 counties operating under this plan. This does not take into consideration the part in the South operating under a similar plan.

The secondary plan of the Committee has been to establish a seed center in each country of the United States, the object of which is:

First. To determine and decide upon the variety of barley and other grain best adapted to soil and climate, and which has the best market value.

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Second. To so fan and grade the seed barley that trash and weed seeds and inferior seeds may be eliminated before sowing.

Third. The treatment of smut and stem diseases of grain by concerted effort throughout each neighborhood.

Fourth. To ascertain the viability of making germination tests and systematic seed surveys in every county through the children of the public schools.

Fifth. The publication and dissemination of timely barley posters and bulletins and various other publications.

Sixth. To encourage a permanent system of agriculture by a proper rotation and by the proper use of fertilizers.

The Committee has arranged and distributed throughout the year a Crop Improvement program for the use of farmers' clubs, granges, institutes, grain schools and conventions, which have been held and are now being held in every State.

The plans of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, of establishing a county order or branch in every county for the breeding of pedigreed varieties, have been introduced with success in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Michigan, which are the most important barley States, and are being rapidly perfected in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and other States.

The funds supplied by this Association have enabled the Committee to employ a scientific agronomist who has performed excellent service during the year. It is also our purpose to add a field agronomist who will go from county to county establishing seed centers.

We respectfully request the Brewers' Convention to agree upon an "official" variety of barley for each State to adopt as its standard. In Wisconsin, we recommend pedigreed Oberbrucker, in Minnesota No. 105. Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota standards to be fixed by resolution after conference of the Committee with state agronomists.

The details of this work will be fully set forth in the exhibit of grains and in the illustrated report submitted by the Secretary.

MR. H. D. STUHR'S ADDRESS

Mr. President and Members of the United States Brewers' Association: My subject is:

WHY FEDERAL INSPECTION AND GRADING WILL BE AN INCENTIVE TO BETTER AND MORE PROFITABLE BARLEY RAISING AND MARKETING

I propose to show that the interests of the brewers and the farmers are mutual and identical in the standardization of barley.

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Whether you buy your malt, or make it, your interest is the same. Remember that if only 20 per cent. of the barley that is grown is of choice malting quality, 80 per cent. of the malt will be of inferior quality.

BARLEY BUYING FROM FARMERS AT COUNTRY ELEVATORS DONE BY SAMPLE

In the three principal Northwestern barley raising states the farmers sell their barley to the country elevators on grade values that are established arbitrarily by the buyers. These three states produced approximately one hundred million bushels of barley in 1912, most of which was graded as feed barley at the primary points, but was turned out as fine malting barley at the Terminal Barley Markets and the Transit Cleaning Houses.

HOW TO INTEREST THE FARMER

The farmer can only be induced to raise better grain by the certainty that he can sell it at a premium. Under the present irregular inspection and grading methods there is little or no inducement for him to improve the quality. Remember that barley above all other grains is the most unpleasant to raise, harvest and thrash, and is the most undesirable grain to market. Naturally, farmers are going to raise and market the kind of grain that is most easily produced and handled, and which will give them the best returns with the least possible trouble. They will not raise barley except for feeding purposes unless they can get a price for it that is above feed values. With the increased demand for live stock, and the consequent advance in prices, the use of barley for feed purposes will increase, and the barley farmer will be more and more independent of the maltster.

FINE GRAIN EXHIBITS AND THE ACTUAL MARKET DELIVERIES

I have seen many fine grain exhibits. I appreciate them to the fullest extent, for they are instructive and every time I see one I wish that there were more actual market deliveries like it; but so far as barley is concerned but a very small percentage marketed on each crop equalled the grades exhibited. I attribute this mainly to the irregular and loose inspection and grading system which is in effect. It would be an incentive to better and more profitable bar-

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ley raising if the farmers could get their barley honestly graded and prices based on such grading.

THE FARMERS WILL CONTINUE TO RAISE BARLEY, PROVIDED

You can rest assured farmers as a whole will continue to raise barley for malting purposes, provided there is any money in it, but if they can't get a higher grade and a better price for choice malting barley than other farmers are getting for much lower or strictly feed barley, and their choice barley is used to mix and blend to raise the lower at the expense of the higher grades, you need not look for any improvement. However, federal inspection and grading will be a step in the right direction, and will do much towards accomplishing better and more profitable grain raising. Standardized grades will soon eliminate the general mixing and blending business, for the consumers will purchase subject to federal grade certification.

INSPECTION AND GRADING OF BARLEY IN LEADING MARKET 1912 CROP

I want to give you just a little brief information how the inspection and grading averaged up on the total barley receipts during the 1912 "bumper" crop season in one of the largest and very best terminal barley markets. The 1912 inspection and grading in percentage was as follows:

No. 1—None. No. 2—None. No. 3—18½%. No. 4—65%. Rejected—12¾%. Feed—½ of 1%. Sample grade—2¾%. Chevalier and Bay Brewing—½ of 1%.

The 1913 crop season averages up no better. This certainly is a very poor showing for improved barley raising and marketing.

THE IRREGULAR GRADING SYSTEM

has created a prejudice in the minds of the farmers, many of whom believe that the brewers are responsible for existing conditions; whereas the brewers have done their utmost to promote crop improvement at their own expense. Of course, the legitimate supply and demand should and will regulate prices, provided the system of grading is fair, and the marketing conditions become normal. Under federal supervision the manipulation of the grades will be checked, and I am sure that the farmers will welcome federal in-

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spection and grading, and will gladly co-operate with the Government to make federal inspection effective. With this as an inducement the farmers will endeavor to raise barley according to the best grades, and they will soon have their own cleaning machinery, and will have cleaning devices installed with the thrashing machines which will automatically clean and separate all admixtures. The residue they can use as their own by-product instead of giving it to the mixers and blenders for nothing, and being docked for it in the price.

PENALIZED BARLEY DOCKAGE BEFORE PUTTING ON GRADE

Under federal inspection and grading all sound barley with an established test weight per bushel should be graded malting barley and grouped into commercial grades regardless of admixtures, subject, however, to legal penalized dockage for the admixtures before putting on the grade, the dockage to be legal compensation to the grain dealer for the cleaning and extra room required. Penalized dockage under Government regulation will be fair to the dealer and producer alike, and certainly will be a protection and will make it very profitable to the farmer who really wants to market reasonably clean and better barley as well as other grain.

THE PRACTICAL REMEDY TO OVERCOME PRESENT CONDITIONS

The real practical remedy is standardization of barley grades. Federal barley standards handled under Government supervision is the remedy, pure and simple, to overcome the present system of irregular inspection and grading, as well as the irregular expert mixing and blending. In order to overcome the allied opposition which is busy in every direction trying to block the enactment of grain standardization, it is absolutely necessary to enlist the active and effective assistance of the granges, various farmers' organizations, individual farmers and others. This can readily be done, and much has already been accomplished in this direction with the assistance of your Crop Improvement Committee. However, the work has only been begun, and will take considerably more time, effort and money to bring about the desired results. But it can be done, and now is the time to do it.

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EXPORTS OF BARLEY AND OATS FROM THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1912–1914, AND FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1913–1914.

YEAR AND MONTH	BARLEY		OATS	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Bushels	Dollars	Bushels	Dollars
1912	1,585,242	1,267,999	2,171,503	1,135,635
1913	17,536,703	11,411,819	33,759,177	13,206,247
1914	6,644,747	4,253,129	1,859,949	757,527
July, 1913	728,954	464,342	214,342	86,567
July, 1914	2,342,204	1,250,074	60,059	27,225
August, 1913	792,401	493,525	51,867	24,847
August, 1914	2,263,019	1,261,742	1,419,879	636,653
September, 1913	251,454	162,877	318,928	148,437
September, 1914	2,781,286	1,779,636	10,780,165	6,063,387

The above is taken from *Farmers' Bulletin* 629, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM[1]

[Reprinted from NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW, Vol. III, No. 3, July, 1914]

JOHN KOREN[2]

The existence of a world-wide movement against the abuse of intoxicating liquors is a patent fact. Variously manifested, it has made its way into all civilized lands. It absorbs more human energy than is devoted to any other form of social betterment. But the driving power of the movement is not so easy to discover, for it is not everywhere hitched up to the same kind of motor. Nor can it be said to be given a uniform direction. Consciousness of the menace from an unchecked abuse of drink gave the movement its first impulse. Alarm from the same cause still furnishes propelling force, but that by itself would be insufficient. In its best expression the movement does not so much signify dread because of conditions becoming worse as a keen sense of responsibility for the common welfare. Its growing strength in the countries where the greatest progress has been made in the direction of sobriety confirms this.

Extremists will of course continue to declaim about a world growing drunker and drunker. It is a convenient argument in whipping up a flagging interest in their panacea—universal prohibition—in spite of damaging and almost hopeless admission involved, that the unremitting labor of years for temperance has largely been unproductive. But the backbone of the movement is not calamity howling; therefore, it is not necessary to support it by marshalling evidence about comparative conditions of sobriety or inebriety. In passing it may be said, however, that the gaps of ignorance about

[1] See also articles by Mr. Koren on "The International Committee for the Scientific Study of the Alcohol Question," Vol. II, page 275, and "The Status of Liquor License Legislation," Vol. II, page 629.

[2] Mr. Koren was an expert for the Committee of Fifty of which Dr. Charles W. Eliot, James C. Carter, the first president of the National Municipal League, and Seth Low were among the moving spirits. He is now secretary of the American section of the International Committee for the Scientific Study of the Alcohol Question, and a member of the National Municipal League's committee on the municipal liquor problem.—EDITOR.

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the situation are so great that even one endowed with a competent sense of fact finds hard and fast conclusions barred on all sides. And by uncritically accepting current statements about the consumption of alcohol as portraying actual abuse, one can "prove" the impossible. Thus it might be shown that the notably sober countries of Europe, such as Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece, are really the most drunken, since, forsooth, their per capita consumption, translated into terms of pure alcohol, tops that of nearly all others. Take another example. Recent press dispatches picture Russia as par excellence a land of sots; and they may tell the truth, although the fine hand of the politician is plainly visible in them. Yet the latest official returns for European Russia indicate a per capita consumption of spirits considerably below that of Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria-Hungary and Argentina, not to mention France. In brief, the available means of gauging relative conditions in respect to the use of alcohol are very faulty and inadequate; so much so that the International Statistical Institute has recently thought it necessary to establish a commission to study the subject and devise improved methods of presentation.

Meanwhile, it is not material to this discussion whether certain absolutists reason without the facts or on the basis of manufactured evidence. At all events, the world-movement against the drink abuse does not need to be bolstered up by exaggerations. Its paramount strength comes from the spreading conviction that the abuse of drink is a menace which must be counteracted, a conviction springing from a clearer perception of social duty and not necessarily associated with any belief in patented methods by which such duty alone can be discharged.

A keen realization of the drink evil is quite compatible with the view that persistent, if slow, progress is being made in counteracting it. One must be an incorrigible pessimist or a professional agitator to deny that the liquor problem has reached a vastly better status than it occupied some generations ago. To all others it is tolerably plain that the forces of education, improved social customs, the new demands of industrial organization, the better understanding of health questions, no longer permit us to condone an attitude toward the drink question which formerly passed unchallenged. Among other evidence on this point may be cited the present position of the trade, at least in this country, which no longer is one of aggression, but of constructive defence, carrying with it an admis-

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sion of a need of vigorous and clean control of an "inherently dangerous traffic."

The implication is by no means that we should leave well enough alone. Only a superficial optimist can find contentment with present conditions. The question what should be done for continued improvement is still pertinent, but over it those who should work together for the same end are split asunder. In European countries, the weight of the temperance movement is directed against abuse, chiefly by the aid of legislative and educational expedients; and coupled with it is a live personal abstinence agitation. To be sure, an extreme wing is not wanting. There are well-defined groups of prohibitionists in many lands. But their demand for the ultimate extinction of the manufacture and sale of drink has not blinded them to the usefulness of restrictive and regulative measures. They may be found patiently helping their governments to formulate such measures, realizing that true progress is but gained by successive steps. They still acknowledge that the many-sided liquor problem requires study, and that in dealing with it one must be guided by reason and not blindly follow sentiment.

In the United States, those who would be the exclusive leaders in temperance work seem to have passed beyond the study stage. To them it must sound like an echo from a by-gone day that a well-known temperance organization in Russia recently offered a prize of ten thousand dollars for the best draft of a law to govern the liquor traffic. They deny that there can be any other road to public sobriety than the straight path of prohibition. Those who think and dare to say that it does not lead to a millennium are commonly stigmatized as the spokesmen of evil and in league with every anti-social force. Efforts at scientific inquiry of any phase of the liquor question are more or less suspected. Instead we are asked to accept ready-made dicta without questioning their worth. In plain truth, the direction of the anti-alcohol movement in the United States appears to have fallen largely into the hands of a professional group of advocates who cannot afford to bide by an appeal to reason. This unsugared statement does not carry with it any disparagement of the thousands who follow them from convictions and unmixed motives, much less a denial of the undoubted benefits from the temperance movement in its purer forms which has been indispensable to progress.

This world-movement has, broadly speaking, had a double pur-

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pose: (1) to persuade the individual to embrace temperance or abstinence; and (2) to stop the excesses of an uncontrolled or ill-regulated and heedless trade. That as a part result the public attitude toward the abuse of drink has been profoundly and favorably modified in this country one may affirm without fear of contradiction, leaving aside the question of the complex forces that have influenced it. Likewise, it is undisputed that the trade, as represented by its leading elements, no longer countenances its old-time attitude, for it admits the need of house-cleaning and is bound to undertake it. The right of a community to a free choice between licensing and forbidding the sale of intoxicants, it acknowledges. Stringent control, which it once fought, is now recognized as its safety. That the days of the village and cross-roads grog-shop are gone never to return, it concedes openly. In short, it is no longer the aggressive, defiant trade of former days, and not to trace this change of front to temperance work reinforced by a more enlightened public opinion is to deny the obvious. Nothing that has been said implies contentment with the present status of the trade. One can acknowledge its improvement without experiencing satisfaction with things as they are.

To the essence of the temperance movement we owe large and lasting benefits; but it does not follow that one must laud its present-day excrescence.

The movement has undergone momentous changes in this country. Moral suasion as a means of betterment seems to have been relegated to the background. The old line prohibition party, which more or less exemplified it, has become a negligible factor. It has been replaced by an agency which knows no political party so long as it can use any for its own end. Its creed is coercion rather than persuasion, and its strength lies in its ability to make capital out of political cowardice. Much, perhaps most, of the recent prohibition legislation might properly bear this legend: "Enacted under political pressure, not from conviction." The situation is so palpable that one need not be asked to furnish proof. But just because of their political aspects one grows skeptical about the extent of many alleged victories for temperance, for in a question affecting public morality majorities won under political compulsion do not count. As an impartial observer of American conditions has recently said: "Even when the vote shows the majority to be in favor of prohibition legislation, one cannot from the size of the majority draw a

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decisive conclusion in regard to the numbers of voters who are truly adherents of prohibition. As for that, these may actually be in the *minority*. In the American prohibition states it has repeatedly been shown that numbers of persons who vote for prohibition do not do so because they are personally convinced of its expediency and are willing to contribute personally to its enforcement, but from *ulterior motives*. They vote for these laws partly that they in return may gain the support of prohibitionists in election to local offices or as members of the legislature. Partly, they desire to get the prohibitionist vote in seeking one of the other positions which in the state are filled by popular elections and which may bring economic advantage or satisfy one's ambition. And when these persons have attained the places for which they have striven, one observes that they in part personally transgress the law that they have helped to force through, in part close their eyes to the violation by others and are not concerned about counteracting it, as by their votes they did not intend to court bother or make enemies." He then points to the great extent to which "politics has entered into the special prohibition cause as well as into the abstinence cause generally," and adds: "When prohibition is given a place on a party machine program there is, if it is carried through, still less guarantee that the rank and file of the party will live up to it or will exert itself to get it enforced, than when the individual citizen binds himself to vote for it. For as remarked, it will be a long time before the general public will regard the transgression of a liquor law as equivalent to a crime."[1]

The radical defect of the prohibitionist movement as at present engineered is the devious political methods employed. There is a sordid trading for votes to carry a moral issue. That conviction must underlie the votes in order to make them effective has ceased to be accepted. Superficially, the method of votes at any price seems effective. Men are easily made cowards by threats of political annihilation or of social ostracism. The barter of conviction for place or favor belongs to the shadowside of popular government. Yet it is deliberately fostered by persons who undertake to speak in the name of lofty morality, for the history of recent prohibition contests fairly reeks of a method of bidding for votes that in its essence is

[1] Some Principal Traits of the Alcohol Legislation and Its Enforcement in the United States, by Dr. A. Holst, professor of Sanitation, University of Norway.

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just as reprehensible as a money bribe. That the thing may be done by indirection does not palliate it. So long as the fear or baser motives of voters are traded upon in order that they may give the lie to their convictions, a tyranny is exercised which has no defence. But it has long since come to pass that open boast is made of coercion to gain the kind of legislation which inevitably spells failure unless supported by an overwhelming public opinion.

And now we are called upon to witness a new application of political coercion for the purpose of regulating personal conduct. Congress has been petitioned to submit for ratification a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicants throughout the country. To become part of our fundamental law the proposed amendment must be accepted by thirty-six out of the forty-eight states. But the hostile attitude toward prohibition of the most important urban centres is well known. They cannot be won by persuasion, therefore must be coerced. The scheme is so simple that no one can be blind to its meaning.

The end to which the temperance movement in the United States is now being perverted has long been foreshadowed. For years the periodical accounts of the "gains" for prohibition have almost exclusively dealt with the extent of the territory made dry and the proportion of the general population living within it, but have been significantly silent about the successes attending enforcement. This substitution of issues has a distinct purpose. The alleged rapid expansion of dry territory is paraded as evidence of an irresistible demand for nation-wide prohibition. Hence, when the petitioners recently made their plea for a constitutional amendment, they did not base it upon the blessings of prohibition as now exemplified, but upon the numbers living within areas from which the liquor traffic has legally been excluded as indicating beyond doubt that a majority of the population already favor such an amendment.

It is really a challenge to one's intelligence when one is asked to compare the number of square miles covered, respectively, by dry and wet territory as proof of gains for prohibition. Yet reputable magazines and newspapers have of late helped to perpetuate the absurdity. As if it mattered that barren wastes, forest and mountain land and thinly settled agricultural districts, which never supported a saloon, have been added to the prohibition area! And anyone can easily compute that in a license state without local prohibition the surface of the districts from which drink-selling is

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excluded through self-operative causes must exceed that of the places in which the traffic finds a footing. Nor can one accept at its face value the claim that "fifty-five per cent." of our population now live in dry territory for it is subject to so many radical qualifications, aside from the fact that the figures named are often open to doubts. At present only about 15,000,000 people in the United States out of the 91,000,000 (census of 1910) live under statewide prohibition laws, and even of these a goodly proportion dwell on the borders of license states and need but cross an imaginary line to obtain drink. Thus the great bulk of the population said to typify an anti-saloon sentiment lives under local prohibition laws. But here again it is found that untold numbers have their habitat in dry districts conveniently near license places with every opportunity to make use of what they offer. Take a familiar example: The no-license cities and towns suburban to Boston (license) and geographically a part of it contain about 400,000 inhabitants who have the amplest access to liquor supplies and can only be said to live under prohibition in a technical sense. Like conditions prevail throughout this commonwealth and are exemplified elsewhere in a multitude of places nominally under local prohibition. That they have outlawed the saloon doubtless signifies an enmity toward this institution, but it must not be confounded with a full-blown enthusiasm for national prohibition since the condition upon which they remain dry is that handy-by places keep wet. Under the circumstances it is rather meaningless to take gross percentages of the population in license states that live under local prohibition as actually showing the numbers which are made to feel the effects of sumptuary legislation and would welcome its general application.

Moreover, it is venturesome for purposes of convincing argument to omit all reference to the numerical strength both in statewide and local prohibition territory of the minority. It is a matter of history that Maine, after generations of experience, succeeded in saving its constitutional prohibition only by a handful of electors. It is a matter of history that local prohibition is often enacted by insignificant majorities that are easily overturned. It is a matter of demonstrable fact that majorities apparently favorable to local prohibition would oppose state, as well as national, prohibition. Nevertheless, we are solemnly asked to accept the statement about the fifty-five per cent. of population living in dry territory, as proving that a majority of the people would welcome national prohibition.

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One finds other cogent reasons for believing that many of the alleged millions of temperance people and embryonic national prohibitionists are but phantoms, useful only to apostles of a fictitious sentiment. There are the ominous figures of the production and consumption of liquor which of recent years have shown an unmistakable steady upward trend. No trick of explanation can harmonize this fact with the extravagant claims about the increasing multitudes that are seeking the blessings of prohibition. Rather one is led to question the usefulness of laws which do not even have the primitive result of keeping consumption at a uniform level, not to say of reducing it. To take refuge in the argument that people living under license are responsible for the growing use of intoxicants is arrant nonsense, for it would argue an amount of localized overindulgence contrary to all known experience. The growth of the production and consumption of liquor is a very proper reason for advocating remedial measures, but the opposite of proof that prohibition throughout a vast area is an actuality. It is probably on this ground that the question of enforcement is studiously kept in the background by those who contend for that constitutional amendment. Yet before the final step is taken one must demand an exemplification of prohibition thoroughly enforced on a large scale. Here is an ugly chapter in the temperance movement. One is reluctant, however, to thresh over the old straws which have been turned so many times and always with the result of discovering rottenness underneath. The situation may be summed up by saying that all outside, impartial and trained investigators have reached the conclusion which the Swedish Medical Society in its profound study, entitled *Alcohol and Society,* puts tersely, by saying that prohibition in the United States has only existed in name. Even ardent friends of the prohibition idea abroad find that we have not provided them with a model, but rather with a deterrent example.

As an extenuating explanation it is said that the effects of local and state prohibition are more or less neutralized by the access to imports from license places, and that the real cause of the apparent failures of enforcement would disappear under a country-wide law. It is a specious plea for it ignores the fundamental reason underlying violations—lack of popular desire to have prohibition enforced, or, to put it differently, popular refusal to place transgressions of this law on par with other crimes.

Then there is the final reply that even unenforced prohibition

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is better than any form of the legalized traffic, for there must be no compromise with evil. It is a tough morsel for the moral digestion. Is the question then not of abating an admitted evil, but of salving one's conscience by subscribing to an academic dictum that it shall no longer exist? Small wonder that this line of reasoning has led present day leaders of the temperance movement to treat so lightly the festering ills that flow directly from the wilful, persistent and concerted violation of fundamental as well as statutory laws. This is the fatal cancer that gnaws at the vitals of a righteous cause as it is now directed.

Nevertheless, we are bidden to court the far graver dangers of attempting national prohibition. The complication of conditions sure to arise from it fairly staggers the imagination. One can pass quickly over some of the more obvious. It would be exceedingly awkward, while of course feasible, to find the hundreds of millions of new revenue to offset the inevitable losses. But one cannot so easily dispose of the far-reaching economic disturbances inevitably following upon the destruction of a business representing in its various branches a capital far exceeding a billion dollars and which is a factor in agriculture, manufacture, transportation, etc. Since economic laws know no distinction of persons, the blow would fall upon the just and unjust alike.

But such considerations, the prospect of international difficulties over tariffs, etc., are to be reckoned as naught against the consequences from an irrepressible illegal sale of intoxicants. Let us look straight at some of the elements that would enter into the situation and foretell not of probabilities, but certainties. There is the demand for stimulants which no legislation affects; there is the ease and trivial cost of producing alcohol; and the universal desire to make easy money. Combine the three, add to it the undisguised hostility to prohibition of all great centers of population and, indeed, of whole states, and we have an opposition which no method of policing can overcome. The watchful eye and impartial hand of the federal government would be withdrawn from the struggle. Having no longer any interest in revenue, it would not search the length and breadth of the land for illicit manufacture. Presumably, it would watch importations, if not attempt the necessary patrolling of the whole coast and borders. The restraint now exercised by a trade jealous of the traffic carried on by persons who pay no tax would disappear. Enforcement would be left at the most important

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points in the hands of officials unfriendly to law and acting for a population out of sympathy with it. What is now known the world over as the "shame of Maine"—the synonym for debauchment of law and order, the toleration of violation of law for the sake of political gain—would become the general stigma of our country. Against these verities we must balance the possibility of a diminished abuse of drink. Vain anticipation! There is to be no embargo on manufacture for home or personal use, nor could there be. One might, therefore, reasonably expect conditions parallel to those of Sweden in the last century when home distillation was legalized, resulting in an amount of drunkenness, the like of which history scarcely records. The unquenchable desire for stimulants will be met by a supply of the most destructive alcoholic preparations, since the lighter substitutes will be difficult to obtain, and no device known to human ingenuity can check it.

Such, in briefest outline, is the prospect we are told to welcome or be forced to accept through political coercion. As before, every effort will be bent to make the issue one solely between the extreme leaders of the temperance movement and the liquor trade, without any opportunity to let those be heard who are just as eager as the former to promote sobriety, but who still would reckon with facts and poor human nature. As at present staged, one can picture a contest over national prohibition between two factions. On one side the advocates, constituting a widespread, thoroughly organized, well-endowed body which is officered by professional spokesmen of no particular political faith, who have forsaken all belief in persuasion and clamor for the strong arm of the law of annihilation. And on the other side the trade and allied interests fighting for their own and matching the maneuvers of their opponents step by step.

As in so many battles waged throughout individual states over the prohibition question, the great public is not likely to be greatly moved over a national contest. The attitude of most is likely to be that of bored indifference which is not simply to be regarded as apathy, but as evidence of a conviction that the game is so played as to shut out the general public from participation. There may be semblances of white-hot zeal for universal sobriety, and doubtless many are touched by it; but it usually cools quickly as if it had been artificially stimulated. What creates this indifference is largely that, instead of fostering a free expression of opinion, deliberate effort is made to thwart it. Then, too, the cloven hoof of those who

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don the temperance garb simply to stalk political game is usually so plainly visible. The occasion lends itself beautifully to play upon moral as well as political cowardice with the common effect of relegating a great part of the public to a passive rôle. Those who are vitally concerned about the drink evil but would seek to eradicate it by successive steps, and not by an empty fiat of law, usually get buffetings from both sides; by the extremists for favoring evil and by the trade for efforts to curtail its interests. But one can afford to risk both in a good cause.

We are asked, almost commanded, to abide by the assumption that the liquor problem has been thoroughly explored in all its depths. Even if it were true, the acceptance of the proposed universal solution by no means follows. Unfortunately, the final authoritative word on the subject of alcohol remains to be spoken, whatever special pleaders may assert to the contrary. The evils connected with the abuse of drink are plain, yet we cannot uncover the chain of causation to its uttermost link. Science still halts before the fundamental question: Why do men become alcoholists? Therefore, it cannot pin its faith on a legislative "thou shalt not" as a sovereign cure for ailments that may be rooted in the constitutional peculiarity of the individual, and of which alcoholism may simply be a symptom. How far drink is the active originating cause of physical and mental disorder is still to be determined, and the knowledge thus far gained does not point to a remedy applicable *en masse*.

Until recently the fatuous notion prevailed that drunkenness could be successfully dealt with by invoking the penal code. Now we demand a diagnosis of the individual case, recognizing that a complexity of causes may underlie the trouble. How, then, can we be content with pure assumption when facing the infinitely more obscure and complex social disorders in which liquor appears to play such a prominent part? To catalogue all of them as chiefly of alcoholic origin is so much easier; it fits in with the seeming simplicity of the one remedy advocated. But the truth must be insisted upon. The substitution of mere assertion for fact yields a dangerous guide to action. As in the case of the individual, so in that of society generally, an accurate diagnosis must precede the application of a specific, lest we injure where we would heal. In short, patient inquiry must still be the order of the day, beginning with the alcoholist himself.

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The confident belief that the pathology of the alcohol situation is but imperfectly understood does not imply that all constructive effort must wait upon scientific investigations. The fight against the drink evil must go on, and many tried and still useful weapons wherewith to wage it are at hand. Moral suasion continues to be available and is a greater force in the world than coercion. Education and the amelioration of social customs are now as ever powerful adjuncts to right living. But education must be founded upon truth and not upon a counterfeit or upon pure fiction invented for purposes of propaganda. Finally, weak human nature can be shielded from temptation by rational progressive control of the liquor traffic. Apparently, efforts in this direction are not even welcomed by extremists who with a curious perversion of logic express an absolute faith in legal restraint raised to the *n*th power, but scornfully deny the efficacy of any lesser restraint. It is begging the question to say that our restrictive legislation has been a total failure, for it has not been rational nor progressive. True, it is exceedingly prolific, but it evidences a search for varieties rather than for central principles; each state seems to want its special brand of laws. The invention of legal irritants has been mistaken for the discovery of elements that make for stable control. The whole fabric of liquor laws is of the haphazard order, from the pivotal question of the authorities who should grant privileges to sell and their power of control, down to the most trivial detail. The experiments may appear numerous, but are for the greater part revivals of time-worn expedients.

This backward condition of our liquor legislation is easily accounted for. Its key-note has always been repression and penalties regardless of whether they could be enforced. Progressive measures have been blocked not solely by the trade but by persons most inimical to it, whose theory is that the worse the status of the trade becomes the sooner it will be abolished. Therefore, they look askance at such practical means of promoting sobriety as that of taxing intoxicants according to their alcoholic strength and of favoring the substitution of the least intoxicating beverages in every way.

It is a commonplace to refer the shortcomings of liquor laws to the political meddling of the liquor trade. That it has displayed a pernicious activity in this respect no one can deny, but it is a fair question whether we may not attribute this largely to our method

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of handling the whole situation. The question of liquor selling is still a rare factor in the politics of prohibition states where the question of obedience or disobedience to the laws is a constant issue in elections. The same spectacle may be observed not only where restrictive laws far outstrip public opinion which is needed to give them force, but where all effort to demolish the liquor traffic is directed through political channels. The bane of the situation is that instead of eliminating the saloon from politics we are perforce keeping it in politics. Take as an example the notorious perversion of the local option principle when so applied to countries that an important urban population, against the express desire of the majority, is forced to accept the dictates of a rural population which is little affected by the outcome. The middle western states furnish numerous examples of local option merely as a device for gaining large political units in the interests of eventual state prohibition. Naturally, under such circumstances, the trade meets political tactics in kind.

The lawlessness of the saloon, and its brazen use of politics, where not under careful restraint, is an old story and an inevitable concomitant of raw social conditions. On the other hand, it cannot be gainsaid, the liquor traffic gradually ceases to trouble politics when placed under discriminating and thoroughly enforced control; in other words, where the best system of legislation has been developed. Then, too, the recognized spokesmen for the liquor interests realize full well that their future security lies in obedience to law, and not in achieving freedom from restraint through devious political methods. The elements that have not yet learned this lesson must be made to do so.

Those who dread the prospect of unbridled indulgence in drink no less than the spectacle of whole states in open rebellion against law and order, cannot afford to sit idly by and let the liquor question be fought out by the absolutists on one side and trade interests on the other. It is for them to build on facts, not on unalloyed theory, relying upon wholesome influences as more productive of sobriety than the prohibitive letter of the law. Not least among such influences is sane, progressive legislation. Apparently this cannot be worked out in conjunction with the present day leaders of the temperance movement in this country. The greater the pity! But it is a curious reflection upon prevailing conditions that, in the constructive work to be done, one can turn with greater confidence

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in their intelligent co-operation to some of the advanced leaders of the traffic itself.

The acceptance of the doctrine of force as *the* means of making men sober spells the despair of the temperance cause; its hope lies in efforts for gradual betterment through ethical forces and general enlightenment plus progressive restriction.

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"DO YOU DRINK?"

In its issue of May, 1914, the American Museum of Safety published, as a supplement, a so-called "Bulletin Board" entitled, "Do You Drink?" with two diagrams which pretended to show the time lost by sickness each year by moderate drinkers and abstainers, together with their relative death rates. These diagrams were so novel and apparently so lacking in scientific authority, that we submitted them to a qualified actuary with a request that he study them carefully and give us his opinion thereon. His report, which is appended, was submitted in due course to the American Museum of Safety.

REPORT

In accordance with the request made by you in our interview of June 18th last, that I make a study of the origin, and justification or lack of justification, of the diagrams published under the heading "Do You Drink?" on a leaflet inserted in the May issue of the American Museum of Safety's "Monthly Bulletin," I beg to advise you that I have carefully examined all available tabulations and other data of any importance dealing with Sickness Insurance, and as a result of my investigation report as follows:

The two diagrams presented on the insert-leaflet of the "Monthly Bulletin," a copy of which is herewith attached, are of radically different character, and for purposes of identification I have marked them, respectively, No 1 and No. 2. While I, of course, have no specific information as to the sources from which the American Museum of Safety drew the information on which the two diagrams were based, there is practically no room for question as to the origin of Diagram No. 1, the figures employed in the "comparison of the average amount of time lost by sickness each year among moderate drinkers and abstainers" being identical with those cited by Dr. Newsholme in his article on "The Influence of the Drinking of Alcoholic Beverages on the National Health," on pp. 343-357, of Horsley and Sturge's work on "Alcohol and the Human Body," which was published in London in 1908. Dr. Newsholme quotes therein certain figures as to the alleged mortality and sickness rates from "the Report of the Public Actuary of South Aus-

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tralja, Mr. H. Dillon Gouge, F.S.S.," but these same figures had previously appeared in Appendix XVI (Vol. III, p. 68) to the Report of the (British) Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration, published in London in 1904, and as Dr. Newsholme's Comment is substantially identical with that made in the Appendix (to Evidence of Mr. W. McAdam Eccles and Dr. Robert Jones) of "Statements upon which the Evidence on the Relation of Alcohol to Physical Deterioration was Based," in all probability he had derived his data from that presentation of prohibition argument, rather than from the original report of Mr. Gouge—which, in common with other reports by that Public Actuary of South Australia, I have carefully overhauled. In other words, the parallelograms in Diagram No. 1 undoubtedly have as a basis certain official figures, and, thus having a specific basis, are worthy of critical analysis.

While Diagram No. 2 presumably was drafted on the basis of some alleged figures for the "relative death-rates" of "abstainers," "men of average habits," and "liberal drinkers," the very nature of the loosely-drawn classification in question obviously places it outside the pale of serious scientific discussion. Even so commonly-used a phrase as "non-abstainer" is practically meaningless, except as a designation for all adults who are not actual "total abstainers," and I feel entirely safe in positively asserting that no actuary or statistician worthy of the name would even think of undertaking to set up any classification of men under such undeterminable groupings as "men of average habits" and "liberal drinkers." Probably no two physicians or actuaries could be found who would be able to agree as to the precise meanings of these two phrases, no life insurance company of any standing would be willing to admit that it had sufficient policyholders who could possibly be classified as "liberal drinkers" to warrant any attempt at a separate grouping of the mortality of such a class, and in default of a comprehensive and exhaustive tabulation by life insurance authorities on these lines, of course there could be no authoritative determination of the relative death-rates of "men of average habits" and "liberal drinkers." In my judgment, therefore, the parallelograms presented in Diagram No. 2, and their alleged ratings of the relative mortality of the three impossible groups in question, are palpably unworthy of serious consideration. Aside from mere expressions of personal opinion, which have no scientific value, I know of no figures to be found in all the literature of life insurance on which any such

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diagrams could be based. And only carefully worked-out life insurance tabulations of many years' experience would offer data of the slightest value for such a purpose.

As previously stated, the case with Diagram No. 1 is entirely different, in that its parallelograms are laid out, and correctly laid out, on the basis of certain specific figures, to wit, those presented for the relative sickness experience of certain Friendly Societies restricted to total abstainers and certain other Friendly Societies not so restricted, by the Public Actuary of South Australia. The figures in question, hailing from an actuarial source and doubtless being mathematically correct in so far as the records of the Friendly Societies in question are concerned, are fairly entitled to thoughtful attention. Of course, the mere arithmetical accuracy of the figures is only one of the many points involved; their magnitude, or lack of magnitude, the comparability of the class with which they deal to the class with whose experience comparison is made, the conditions under which the figures for the two classes were respectively compiled, the period covered by the compilation, and the applicability of the comparative showings to abstainers and non-abstainers in general must all be weighed before the accuracy of the American Museum of Safety's Diagram No. 1 can be properly measured.

As stated in the Appendix to the Report of the (British) Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration (Vol. III, p. 68), the comparison therein presented is made between the sickness experience of two groups of Friendly Societies having branches in South Australia, Group 1 including the local branches of the Albert District of Rechabites, the South Australian District of Rechabites, and the Sons of Temperance, all of which "may be regarded as being conducted on strictly teetotal principles," and Group 2 including the three largest of the mixed Societies, viz., the Foresters, the Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), and the G. U. Odd Fellows. The period for which the comparison cited was made is not stated in the Appendix, but, as the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee was published in London in 1904, presumably it was the quinquennial period 1895-1899 included in the Fourth Report of the Public Actuary of South Australia, Mr. Gouge, which was published in 1904 and included the "report of the second valuation of the liabilities and assets of all Friendly Societies in South Australia, as at the 31st December, 1899" In

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detail the figures presumably presenting the sickness experience of the two groups of abstaining and non-abstaining Friendly Societies in South Australia above named, for the five-year period 1895-1899, were as follows, showing the average weeks of sickness per sick member:

GROUP NO. 1.

Abstaining Societies.

Rechabites (S. A.)	6.81 weeks
Rechabites (Albert)	5.99 weeks
Sons of Temperance	6.49 weeks
Abstainers' Average	6.45 weeks

GROUP NO. 2.

Non-Abstaining Societies.

Foresters	9.43 weeks
Odd Fellows (M. U.)	11.06 weeks
Odd Fellows (G. U.)	12.24 weeks
Non-abstainers' Average	10.91 weeks

As will be noted, the above tabulation purports to show that the average duration of sickness for each member sick was 6.4 weeks in Group No. 1 as compared with an average of 10.9 weeks in Group No. 2, and this showing is evidently responsible for the American Museum of Safety's Diagram No. 1 naming 6.4 weeks and 10.9 weeks, respectively, for Abstainers and Non-Abstainers in its "Comparison of the average amount of time lost by sickness each year among moderate drinkers and abstainers." Having thus reproduced in detail the date obviously responsible for the diagram, I propose to consider the question, is the American Museum of Safety justified in applying this mere handful of Fraternal Society sickness experience in far-away South Australia in 1895-1899 to the world at large in 1914?

In this article on the "Mortality and Morbidity Experience of the Leipsic Communal Sick Fund," published in the New York *Spectator* of July 14, 1910, Frederick L. Hoffman, the Statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, made the statement that: "There has been no extended and qualified inquiry into the subject in America, corresponding to the highly scientific valuation

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of Friendly Societies by English actuaries, particularly the Manchester Unity. . . . Sickness insurance on a scientific basis can hardly be said to have been developed in the United States." There have, to be sure, been a comparatively small number of sickness and accident companies in operation in this country for several years, and some of the fraternal orders operating in the United States have paid one form or other of sick benefits to their disabled members for many years. With the single notable exception of the Loyal Protective Insurance Company of Boston, which in 1911 compiled and published an exceedingly interesting analysis of its health and accident experience for the ten years, 1895-1904, none of the health (or sickness insurance) companies, or fraternal orders paying sick benefits in this country has ever made public the results of its sickness experience. It may therefore be as truly said in 1914 as Mr. Hoffman observed in 1910, that "sickness insurance on a scientific basis can hardly be said to have been developed in the United States," and in so far as any data of the slightest value for an American comparison of the relative rates of sickness among abstainers and non-abstainers are concerned there is to all intents and purposes an entire vacuum.

The Friendly Societies, and their branches, in Great Britain are numbered by thousands and their aggregate membership runs into the millions, and most of them pay sick benefits to their disabled members. Tabular studies of both the mortality and morbidity experience of a few of the principal Societies have been compiled and published, but most of these tabulations too far antedate the present conditions to be accepted as of any great current value, and the most widely-recognized authority on the subject of the morbidity experience of the Fraternal Societies is the comprehensive actuarial study of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, compiled and published by its Actuary, Alfred W. Watson, in 1903, under the title of "An Account of an Investigation of the Sickness and Mortality Experience of the I. O. O. F., Manchester Unity, during the five years, 1893-97." This colossal work of nearly 500 pages, supplementing Ratcliffe's previous study of the Society's experience from 1866 to 1870, ranks at the head of all works in this particular branch of insurance literature, and the rates of sickness therein laid down for the "whole Society" formed the sickness basis for the calculations under the recent National Insurance Act.

In the Report of the Actuaries in relation to the Scheme of In-

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surance against Sickness, Disablement, &c., embodied in the National Insurance Bill, 1911," published in that year, this authoritative statement is made (p. 15):

"There are no general statistics dealing adequately with the rates of sickness in the United Kingdom generally. The combined experience of the Friendly Societies would have been an invaluable guide, but this has not been collated within recent years, if we except the investigation undertaken by the Registry of Friendly Societies, and carried out by the late William Sutton, dealing with the sickness and mortality experience for the years 1876 to 1880, inclusive, which, even at the time of collation, included only a minority of the Societies, and is now out of date.

"The result of an extensive investigation of the experience of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows by Mr. A. W. Watson, F.I.A., Actuary to the Society, was published in 1903 and covered the five years 1893 to 1897, dealing only, however, with male lives. Notwithstanding the fact that this experience related only to the various branches of a single affiliated order, it may be considered as fairly representative of the general experience of Friendly Societies. The investigation brought together a larger body of facts than had been before available, and owing to the care and thoroughness which characterized it, we have found the results of great service to us in the present inquiry. An important result of this investigation was to show that a steady increase in the average rate of sickness among male lives at all ages had been taking place for many years previously."

This official statement over the signature of two of the foremost actuaries of the world, Messrs. George F. Hardy and Frank B. Wyatt, both Past Presidents of the Institute of Actuaries, supplementing the well-known lack of any authoritative data on the subject of American morbidity experience, would seem conclusively to establish the fact that no up-to-date sickness experience in any English-speaking country is now available on which the "Monthly Bulletin" of the American Museum of Safety could have worked out any diagram accurately showing "the average amount of time lost by sickness each year" among males in general—let alone, "among moderate drinkers and abstainers."

One of the basic principles of statistical work requires that there shall be a substantial uniformity of groups subjected to analytical comparison, or, in other words, that groups of men in the case of

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which mortality and morbidity experiences are compared must be of substantially identical age, and in point of location, occupation and other living conditions stand on an approximately common basis. Otherwise, the comparison is practically valueless. In weighing the reliability of the South Australian comparison which obviously furnished the basis for the American Museum of Safety's "Diagram No. 1," many very serious questions as to the substantial identity of all the material conditions in the case of the two groups of Fraternal Societies in question—with the single exception that the members of one group were total abstainers, whereas the members of the other group were not necessarily so—immediately present themselves.

In the first place, the two branches of the Independent Order of Rechabites, and the Sons of Temperance, in South Australia had a total of but 7,943 male members at the end of 1904, when the third valuation of the Friendly Societies of that country was made by the Public Actuary. Their total membership at the end of 1899, when the previous valuation was dated, was but 6,926, and it thus becomes evident that "Diagram No. 1" of the American Museum of Safety at best has no stronger foundation than a comparison of the five-year sickness experience of less than 7,000 males in far-away South Australia with that of a much larger number of males in other Friendly Societies in which the average age and various other conditions of the male membership very possibly were entirely different. Even the most casual examination of the evidence available at this distance, on the other side of the world, would seem to so indicate.

The official figures of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies (of Great Britain) for the year 1910 show that at the end of the year in question the parent Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity, had a total of 320,739 members in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and that in the same territory the Sons of Temperance Friendly Society had a total of 170,755 members. The Chief Registrar's report shows that the membership of these two Societies in the two lower age-groups was as follows:—

Societies.	*Members under 16 years.*	*Members, 16-20 years.*	*Total under 20.*
Rechabites	100,522	42,930	143,452
Sons of Temperance ..	71,102	16,274	87,286
Totals	171,534	59,204	230,738

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The above figures indicate that about 45 per cent. of the entire membership of the parent Society of the Rechabites in Great Britain was under 20 years of age, and that more than 51 per cent. of the Sons of Temperance membership was under that age, or that about 47 per cent. of the home membership of both Societies was under 20 years of age. These figures of course do not necessarily apply to the membership of these abstainer-societies' branches in South Australia, but would at least seem strongly to indicate that the average age of their memberships was materially below those of the memberships of the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), and the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, comprising Group 2 (non-abstaining societies), with which the comparison of morbidity rates was made. In that event, the rate of sickness would presumably be much lower in the former case.

But the average age of the membership is only one of the many important points on which the conditions would be substantially identical in order to justify any comparison of the morbidity rates. One of the most vital of these points is the occupation of the membership. Occupation is a well-known factor in determining morbidity as well as mortality, and in his authoritative tabulation of the morbidity experience of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, for 1893-1897, Mr. Watson classified the experience at the various ages in four occupational groups. Even at the early age of 30 years, these groups respectively showed morbidity rates of 0.918—1.073—1.388—1.711—thus discovering a discrepancy of 7.93 per 1,000 members at age 30, in the case of the least hazardous and most hazardous classes of occupations. If there were any pronounced differences in the general occupation, as well as in the average ages, of the memberships of the abstaining and non-abstaining societies in South Australia whose sickness experience was compared, radical differences in the showings of the two morbidity experiences might be confidently expected, entirely independent of the fact that one body was, and one was not, limited to total abstainers.

Another condition of recognized importance in comparisons of sickness experience is the location, and the living conditions, of the memberships which are compared. This fact is discussed at considerable length in the exhaustive paper on "Some Statistical Problems Suggested by the Sickness and Mortality Data of Certain Large

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Friendly Societies" presented before the Royal Statistical Society, of London, on March 18, 1913, by E. C. Snow, M.A., D.Sc., and published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society for April, 1913 (Vol. LXXVI), Part V, pp. 445-517. As Dr. Snow there demonstrates by figures for several of the larger Friendly Societies, there are pronounced differences in their respective morbidity experiences not only in the case of members living in (1) metropolitan districts, (2) large towns and (3) country districts, but also even more decided differences in the case of members grouped by counties.

One more, and by no means the least important, of the conditions which govern the sickness experience of the Friendly Societies as recorded in their official returns, is the fact that the various Societies materially differ in the terms and conditions on which they pay sick benefits, providing "waiting periods" of different lengths before benefits will be paid, in some cases exempting certain periods from the payment of benefits after prolonged sicknesses, and in many cases prescribing a great variety of conditions. Most, if not all, of these varying conditions figure in the returns for "all durations of sickness," and, then again, some societies rigidly insist on a physician's certificate of disabling illness in every case, whereas other societies—especially in the country districts—do not so insist. Again, some societies draw no sharp lines between cases of sickness and accidents, but pay so-called sick benefits for any disabling cause, and, of course, if accidents are included with cases of actual sickness the morbidity returns of societies of this class are abnormally swollen.

In short, as Elderton and Fippard's recent work on "The Construction of Mortality and Sickness Tables" puts it, in referring to the rates of sickness in some of the oldest friendly societies, "different methods influence the results to some extent, and too much stress must not be laid on small differences." Taking into account the many possible material differences between two small groups of friendly societies' sickness experience in far-away South Australia, it would scarcely seem as though the American Museum of Safety had builded on very secure foundations when in "Diagram No. 1" it presented what purported to be an authoritative graphic "comparison of the average amount of time lost by sickness each year among moderate drinkers and abstainers," its sole ground for this pronunciamento, in so far as the figures cited would seem to indicate, being the alleged sickness experience of a little group of total-abstaining societies as contrasted with that of another little group of

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societies not insisting on total abstinence, in South Australia, more than fifteen years ago. It is, I believe, the consensus of opinion among actuaries and physicians who have considered the matter, that so-called abstainers are, in the main, radically different types of men, and that by no means all if any difference in their mortality rates can properly be charged to alcohol. It would seem that this interpretation of the mortality rates of the two groups would apply with increased force to the morbidity, or sickness rates of the two groups. And, in my judgment, the figures presented in "Diagram No. 1" of the American Museum of Safety's leaflet contribute practically nothing of any value to the discussion of the subject.

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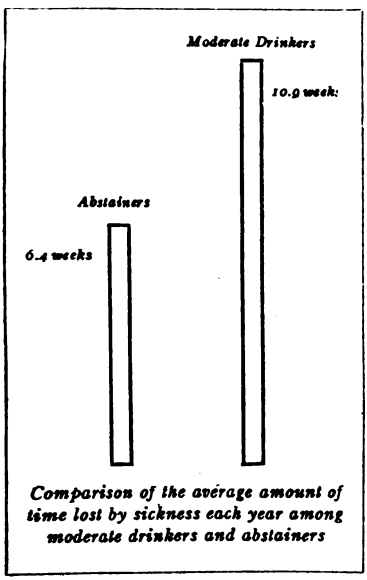
Safety

Bulletin Board Series No. 4

(For Posting on Shop Bulletin Boards)

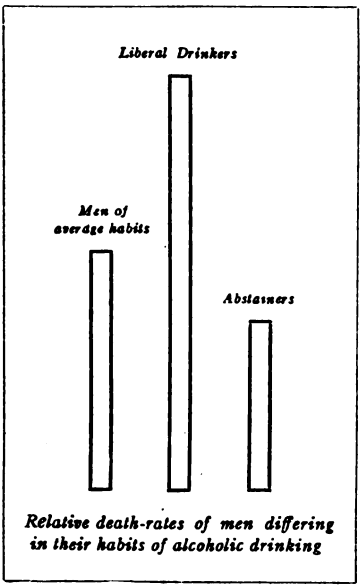
DO YOU DRINK?

No. 1



Comparison of the average amount of time lost by sickness each year among moderate drinkers and abstainers

No. 2



Relative death-rates of men differing in their habits of alcoholic drinking

If you do, the best time to drink is with your dinner, at night; *not* during working hours.

Drink plenty of water during your working hours. Drink coffee, tea or milk with your lunch.

An intoxicated man or a heavy drinker is useless to the company. A man who drinks even a little during working hours is a slower and poorer workman than the man who doesn't, and is more liable to meet with accidents during his work.

Heavy drinkers contract and succumb to diseases which the light drinker and the abstainer easily throw off. Their wounds from injuries by accidents heal less quickly. Unnecessary loss of time from sickness is a hardship on your family as well as yourself.

Drink plenty of water all the time.

Supplement to Safety, May, 1914
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20 West 39th Street
New York

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ADDRESS BY CHARLES F. CHANDLER, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, ON THE SUBJECT, "WHAT IS BEER AND WHY HAS IT BECOME THE NATIONAL BEVERAGE?"

Terrace Garden, New York, Oct. 5, 1914.

Mr. President and Brother Chemists of the Master Brewers' Association of the United States:

It is with great diffidence that I venture to address the brewers on the subject of beer, about which they probably know more than any other men in the country. But the invitation was so flattering, and I thought it would be such a pleasure to meet the Master Brewers that I ventured to accept.

What is beer? It may be said in a few words, beer is a beverage prepared from malted barley, rarely from malted wheat. Rice or corn or their products are often used in addition to barley.

The art of brewing is one of the oldest arts of which we have any knowledge, and you consequently represent one of the oldest guilds. Brewing was known and practised by the Egyptians, perhaps 1,000 years before the beginning of the Christian era. It was practised by the Greeks, Romans and ancient Gauls. Herodotus, 450 B. C., tells us how Egyptians made wine from grain. Pliny repeats the same statement and many other of those early writers refer to it. Tacitus states in the first century A. D., that it was the usual beverage among the Germans and further, the art of malting and brewing was probably introduced into Great Britain by the Romans. Even the Kaffirs, a race in Africa, made beer from millet seed. As early as the twelfth century beer was used in England and was especially prepared from malt made by the monks. The convent at Burton-upon-Trent became celebrated at a very early date for the quality of its ale, which was attributed to the special quality of the water. As early as 1585 there were 26 breweries in London with an output of 650,000 barrels per annum. It is interesting to note that New York City produces 10 times that quantity, and the entire United States produces 100 times that quantity. The term "ale" was used in England before the introduction of hops and probably came from the Scandinavians. The use of hops was derived from Germany and the name beer was first applied in Germany

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to malt liquor containing hops. When the use of hops was first introduced in England in 1649, the English petitioned the King against their use, saying this wicked weed would spoil the drink and endanger the lives of the people, and they also petitioned the King against the use of coal for fuel in the City of London, because of the smoke which it produced, polluting the air.

The manufacture of beer involves two separate and distinct operations. First malting and then brewing. The object of malting is to so change the chemical composition of the contents of the barley grains as to render them soluble in water, so as to produce a liquid which can afterwards be subjected to fermentation. The process consists of steeping the barley in water in order to soften the husks; the barley swells in consequence and is then placed on the floor of the malt house. It begins to heat and to germinate, and from the proteids in the malt there is developed a curious substance called diastase, which has the property later of attacking the starch and making it soluble. When the process of germination has reached a certain point the barley grains are spread over a large field and turned over from time to time to prevent over-heating, and germination proceeds. When it has reached the proper point, as determined by inspection, the malt is subjected to kiln-drying, the purpose of which is to terminate germination, because if it is allowed to go over, the result would be a garden of barley plants of no further value for beer making.

The changes that take place during malting have been the subject of much careful study and investigation, and it would seem as though we had now reached at last a correct explanation of the results. It is found that during the process of malting, that is, germination, the diastase is produced to meet the wants of the plant, which in a state of nature would develop from the grain. The starch in the barley grain is a store of material, lumber we might even call it, for the building of the barley plant. In its natural insoluble condition it is extremely durable, and the result is that the barley grains may be kept and they retain their vitality for years. These starch granules are locked up in cells of the barley grains, and when the proper conditions of moisture and warmth are supplied, the diastase is developed, which converts the starch into a soluble form so that it dissolves in the water, circulates in the seed and is appropriated by the seed for the creation of the sprout and the rootlets. Careful investigation of diastase shows that it consists of two separate substances,

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each of which serves its purpose. The first of these is amylase; the other substance is dextrinase. These two bodies belong to the group of enzymes. They belong to that numerous class of vegetable and animal principle found in all plants and animals, which, endowed with most wonderful properties, are absolutely essential to life. They differ from all other chemical agents for the season that there seems to be no limit to the amount of chemical effect that the small quantity of an enzyme can produce. A name has been invented which does little more than hide our ignorance to explain the character of the action; it is called catalysis, or contact action. One part of invertase can convert 200,000 times its weight of sugar into glucose. Rennet can clot 400,000 times its weight of caseinogen into casein in milk. The activity of all our digestive fluids is due to enzymes.

Next comes the brewing by which the malt is converted into beer. The crushed malt is extracted in hot water, when the diastase completes its action in changing the starch to dextrine and maltose. One part of diastase is sufficient for 200,000 parts of starch. After the malt has been sufficiently treated the solution is drawn off and this constitutes the wort. The remaining grains are subjected to a careful treatment of water to obtain as large a portion of soluble matter as possible, the worts are united, hops are added and the wort is complete. It is then rapidly cooled to the proper temperature, the yeast is added and fermentation proceeds. During the fermentation the yeast develops, attacks the sugar and liberates carbonic acid gas and alcohol. The rise of the carbonic acid gas through the liquid causes motion and the liquid is set to work. In fact the name fermentation was originally given to any chemical reaction in which gases were liberated in the liquid, as, for example, when a piece of marble was dissolved in hydrochloric acid solution. When the fermentation is complete the beer is drawn off and stored in suitable vessels, in which subsequent slow fermentation takes place and the liquid becomes clarified. The sediment of the yeast is found in the bottom of the vessels in the case of lager beer, while in the case of ale the yeast is found in the form of scum on the top. This leads to the terms top fermentation and bottom fermentation, or "Obergaerung und Untergaerung." I might add that the difference is partly due, to the temperature at which the fermentation takes place. It is found in practice that in order to produce either one of these different kinds of beer it is necessary to employ yeast yielded by the same variety. This kind of fermenta-

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tion is the same kind of fermentation which has been employed from time immemorial for the raising of bread. Leaven has come down from the most remote ages; it is simply dough which has been kept for several days and in which the yeast spores caught from the atmosphere have been developed into yeast. When this is added to a furnished quantity of flour and water and later kneaded together, the yeast develops over night and inflates the dough with carbonic acid gas; at the same time, as in the case of beer, a corresponding quantity of alcohol is produced. In more modern days yeast has been substituted for leaven, but the causes and the results are the same. Some years ago when the temperance movement was running high in London, it occurred to a baker to attach a condensing coil to his oven and obtain a little condensed alcohol from the vapor given off by bread in baking. He made a great display of this and advertised temperance bread and had quite a run of trade for a few days, until his neighbor baker displayed a sign saying that he left all the gin in his bread, and turned customers his way.

This subject of fermentation has always greatly interested chemists, and for many, many years they sought in vain to explain it. A careful study of the details showed that the sugar disappeared. From 100 parts of sugar (glucose) there should be obtained, if the products were simply alcohol and carbonic acid gas, 51.11 per cent. alcohol and 48.89 per cent. carbonic acid gas, but careful experiments showed that these quantities were never obtained. There was always a small per cent. of sugar unaccounted for. It was then discovered that a certain amount of glycerine and a certain amount of succinic acid was obtained, together with small quantities of higher alcohols and compound ethers, showing that the process was much more complicated than was originally supposed.

At least one-half dozen different theories were advanced explaining fermentation, none of which were satisfactory. First we had the acid theory, which Pliny mentions. Then we had the contest or catalytic theory. This was advanced by Berzelius. Then we had the influence or contagion theory advanced by Stahl, and subsequently taken up by Liebig. This is the theory that prevailed during my student days about 1853 and as Liebig was a representative chemist in Germany, this theory held sway during many years. His idea was that as fermentation was brought about by decomposing organic matter, such as albumen, casein, glutin, etc., it must be that the molecules of these substances were so complicated that they

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readily fell to pieces, resulting in their decomposition. The sugar molecule was very small and very stable under ordinary circumstances, but if it came in contact with the decomposing proteid it was shaken to pieces. It was a case of "evil companions corrupt good manners." Then, of course, we had the galvanic theory and finally came the germ or vital theory. No one then thought of attributing alcoholic fermentation to yeast as a living organism. Numerous investigators took up this germ theory and it was finally established by indubitable proof. Pasteur said: "Albuminous bodies are never the ferment but the aliment of the ferment. The true ferments are living organisms." This germ theory assumed that the yeast fed upon the sugar and broke it up into carbonic acid and alcohol and some other products. This, of course, brought yeast to the front.

Yeast was really discovered in 1680 by Anthony van Leeuwenhoeck with his new microscope. He describes yeast as "little globules collected into groups of three and four." It attracted at that time, of course, very little attention, and it was only at the beginning of the last century that it was taken up and the investigation was made, which showed that it was a living organism, and that fermentation was the result of its vital action. The subject attracted great attention and study spread in various directions. Some scientists carried on a warfare of words as to the possibility of the spontaneous generation of organisms. Others took up the study of disease. Other researches have led to the germ theory of diseases and the discovery of toxins, anti-toxins and immunity. It was discovered that while the greatest variety of chemical changes could be accounted for by the action of living organisms, there was fermentation which took place in the absence of a living organism. Recent investigations have disclosed that all fermentations are produced by enzymes, that the yeast produces the enzymes and that the enzymes do the work. The following is the last information that has been obtained with regard to alcoholic fermentation. After the starch has been converted by malting into maltose, the next change takes place when the yeast is added. The yeast furnishes the enzyme maltase, which converts maltose into dextro-glucose. Then another yeast enzyme, zymase, goes to the front to attack the dextro-glucose and convert it into alcohol and carbonic acid gas, but the zymase cannot accomplish this splitting alone; it requires another enzyme which is furnished by the yeast, called co-enzyme, and even the two together cannot ac-

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complish the result, and there is further required a phosphate. This phosphate unites with the sugar, forming the substance hexose-phosphate, and this yields to the zymase and co-enzyme, and the result is alcohol and carbonic acid. Pasteur made the most interesting investigation on the diseases of wine in 1864. He proved that the spoiling of wine, which then occurred, was due to the microbes. He further found that by exposing the bottled wine to a temperature between 122 degrees and 140 degrees F., these microbes lost their vitality and the spoiling of the wine was prevented. This process is called pasteurizing. In 1872 he made a similar investigation in regard to beer with a like result. Pasteurizing of beer increases its keeping qualities and the same process is now applied to milk.

To summarize, I would say that beer is a beverage in the preparation of which malted barley, rarely malted wheat, rice and corn or its products are used. The malt is extracted with hot water, an addition of hops is made, it is boiled and the solution constitutes the wort. The wort is cooled, the yeast is added, and the whole fermented to a finish. The sugar is split into alcohol and carbonic acid gas, a little free acid, glycerine and aromatic bodies in small quantities result. The product is beer.

The beer is then placed in vats that it may properly age and undergo slow after-fermentation and ripening. Finally it is filtered, placed in barrels or bottles. Bottled beer is generally pasteurized for the reason I have already stated. American beer usually contains from 5 to 6 per cent. of extract, that means soluble food products. It contains from 3 to 4 per cent. of alcohol.

One of the most interesting constituents that has been found in beer lately is a peculiar substance called lecithin. It had long been known that the phosphates were always present in beer, and the last discovery shows that they are absolutely essential to the process of fermentation. But the discovery of lecithin is especially interesting because lecithin is a substance which was found some time ago as a constituent of the brain. It is a very interesting compound, and when its presence in the brain was first discovered it attracted a great deal of attention. It was thought, even, that it might be the source of mental action, and some suggested the proper name for it would be "Denkstoff" or thinking stuff. They tell a good story about phosphorus. When they first discovered phosphorus in the brain, somebody discovered there was phosphorus in fish, and they started the story that fish would be a good food for the brain. And

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so a young student wrote to Oliver Wendell Holmes, and wanted to know if the story was true, and if so, what would be the proper dose. So Dr. Holmes wrote him back: "My son, it is quite true that the brain contains phosphorus; it is equally true that fish contains phosphorus, and after carefully persuing your letter, I would say that the proper dose for you would be a whale on toast."

When we come to consider the relation of beer to food, we are struck by the analogy between beer and bread. Bread is made from cereals; so is beer. The bread with little water is solid, the beer with more water is liquid. The yeast is employed in both. It produces alcoholic fermentation in both. It converts both into palatable and readily digested food. Both contain alcohol and carbon dioxide. Beer contains only from three to four per cent. of alcohol and is not intoxicating when taken in ordinary quantities. Beer also has bitter and aromatic bodies derived from hops, which give it an acceptable flavor and produce tonic effect.

Further, beer is one of the foods free from bacteria. You might be afraid of water, of milk, but the method of making beer, drying, heating, pasteurizing and filtering it completely frees beer from bacteria. Beer is a food and wholesome; it contains carbohydrates and albuminoids and mineral materials required by our system; it is appetizing; it aids digestion, has enzymes.

I myself have been familiar with the use of beer as an article of food from my childhood. I remember the barrel of ale in my father's cellar. When I was seventeen I went to Germany to study and I learned to use beer as an article of food at the University of Göttingen. My first experience really came soon after I reached Göttingen when I made a walking tour through the Harz Mountains with three other Americans, and I remember to this day with satisfaction how I enjoyed the most perfect health, able to do a hard day's work every day, and as I was born in 1836 I think I am a pretty good specimen of the food value of beer.

You know we read in the papers a great deal about adulterations. Of course most of it is nonsense. I have had occasion to investigate the question, and I find that adulteration in beer is gross exaggeration. There may be misbranding, but there is no adulteration.

Beer does not make drunkards. The effect of prohibition would be to drive beer out of the household; it would deprive a large percentage of our population of a perfectly honest, wholesome, nutritious

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article of food. There is drunkenness, there is intemperance, but it does not come from beer. If we are to have laws, let those laws be intelligent laws, laws that will discriminate between what does harm and what does not do harm. I think I have given you reasons enough why beer has become the national beverage in this country.

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ALCOHOL AND INSANITY

The unscientific and therefore untruthful character of the assertion, constantly repeated in the propagandist literature, that the greater part of insanity is caused by alcoholism, is finely illustrated in a paper entitled *Insanity Among the Jews,* by A. A. Brill, Ph.B., M.D., and Morris J. Karpas, both of New York City. The article was read before the New York Neurological Society in April, 1914, and reprinted in the *Medical Record* of October 3, 1914.

Whether the Jews, as sometimes stated, show a greater tendency to become insane than other races is probably an unsettled question. It is an admitted fact, however, that the Jews contribute a very large quota to the insane population of our institutions, but only a correspondingly small part of it is ascribed to alcoholic psychoses. Yet the Jews, as a rule, are not abstainers; one might rather describe them as moderate users of intoxicants. This condition among the Jews would be wholly inexplicable if alcohol were responsible for insanity to the extent habitually claimed. Stated differently, insanity may be exceedingly prevalent among peoples quite independent of alcohol as a factor.

The authors of the paper under consideration refer to "Sichel's careful investigations based upon the records of the Frankfort Hospital for the Insane," and say among other things:

"He also found that the Jews contribute a very small percentage to the number of cases of alcoholic psychoses.

"Similar deductions have been reached by Kirby, who examined the admissions of the Manhattan State Hospital from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908. He says: 'The figures for the Jewish race bring out several interesting facts. One notices, first of all, that the Hebrews are practically free from alcoholic psychoses. The figures 0.32 per cent. (cf. author's statistics) represent a single case which occurred in a series of 182 cases of alcoholic insanity. I must also add that this particular patient, a man, is still under observation, having been over a year in the hospital, and certain features in the development of the psychosis, as well as the course of the disorder, suggest the possibility that the case may, after all, belong to the paranoid dementias. We notice the further interesting fact that the absence of alcoholic insanity in the

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Hebrew is accompanied by the lowest figure for senile dementia and psychosis with organic disease. The most noteworthy fact gathered from the second column is that the Hebrew race shows by far the greatest percentage of manic-depressive cases (28.43) and the Jew also stands highest in the psychoneuroses and constitutional inferiorities and in involution melancholia. In dementia præcox, with the exception of the English people (28.57 per cent.), the Hebrews are again foremost (27.47 per cent.). In the undifferentiated depressions they are next to the highest. We thus see that in the large group of the so-called functional psychoses, by which we mean those disorders in which certain endogenous or psychogenetic factors seem most important as upsetting causes, the Jewish people outnumber enormously any race.'

"Pilcz states that adolescent dementia (dementia præcox) and dementia subsequent to acute psychoses and psychoses depending on hereditary and degenerative bases are more frequent (periodic insanity, 28.8 per cent.; secondary dementia, 33.3 per cent.) among the Jews than non-Jews; he, too, found that alcoholic insanity is very rare among the Jews. Thus he quotes Seckinger as saying that, in his six years' service in the Allgemeine Krankenhaus in Vienna, he observed only one case of delirium tremens in a Jew, and that in his experience alcoholism plays no rôle in the etiology of other forms of insanity among Jews. His statistics of Jewish paretics are 18.75 per cent."

The authors have examined the statistical data of admissions to the Manhattan State Hospital (New York) for four consecutive years, 1908–1912. "The total number of admissions was 5,710 (2,803 men and 2,907 women), of which there were 1,203 Jews (588 men and 615 women). The Jews thus constituted 21 per cent. of the total admissions." Yet, in the diagnostic grouping of the patients, only eight of the men and none of the women were found insane from alcoholic psychoses. The percentage of admissions (Hebrews) classified under alcoholic psychoses is therefore 2.5 for the men and 0.0 for the women.

No doubt the striking immunity of Jews to insanity attributable to the abuse of alcohol is due, among other things, to their moderate habits, but not to their abstinence. The point to be emphasized, and one too often lost sight of, is that an unusually high note of insanity may be found among people quite independent of any influence of alcohol.

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WHO ARE THE INEBRIATES?

Among the world-wide authorities on the subject of inebriety perhaps no one holds a higher rank than Dr. R. W. Branthwaite, Inspector of Retreats and Reformatories under the English Inebriates Acts. Added to his thorough equipment as a scientist he has the great advantage of a long experience of dealing with inebriates and unusual opportunities for observing them. Therefore he has gained a wide hearing among European scientists. Of especial interest are his views of the extent of inebriety among the populations of England and Wales. But of greater significance, because more fundamental, are the conclusions he has arrived at in regard to the nature of the malady we know as inebriety. The standpoint Dr. Branthwaite takes on both these matters does not accord with popular notions, but has the merit of being scientifically correct. Its more general acceptance would help us to straighter thinking and saner action in dealing with questions arising out of the liquor problem.

The following extracts from Dr. Branthwaite's official report for the year 1912 (published by the British government in 1914) restates his conclusions concerning the extent and nature of inebriety:

"Viewed from an alcohol-drinking standpoint, all members of the community may be divided into those who take alcohol and those who do not. Alcohol-takers may again be subdivided into:

(1) *Moderate drinkers*—persons who are always strictly moderate in their indulgence;

(2) *Occasional drunkards*—persons who drink more freely than is consistent with strict moderation, and are occasionally drunken; and

(3) *Inebriates*—persons who are habitually under the influence of drink, or, with intervals of abstinence, are subject to outbursts of uncontrollable drunkenness of more or less defined duration.

"*Moderate drinkers.*—So far as members of the first section are concerned, there is little to be said; the harm they do to themselves is problematical, and the harm they do to others still more so. The large majority take alcohol because it is customary, as an

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aid to social intercourse, to give relish to food, or for the bodily sense of well-being it engenders when swallowed in small quantities. This bodily sense of well-being is the only pharmaco-dynamic effect they desire to experience, and any sensation of more advanced alcoholization is repugnant to them. There is no credit due to such persons for being sober, because they have no desire to be otherwise, and it is no trouble for them to keep sober, because they are not called upon to exercise control over desires that do not exist.

"*The occasional drunkard.*—So far also as this type of man is concerned, merely passing attention will suffice; then we may similarly dismiss him from further notice. The essential difference between the occasional drunkard and the inebriate is the fact that the former retains the power to remain sober if he cares to exercise it. Deficient perhaps to some extent in moral sense, power of control over impulses, and power of judgment, he still remains on the right side of the line, and may therefore be eliminated from consideration for present purposes. He is a person who requires education into sobriety by moral means; if these fail and he becomes a nuisance to the community, causes disorder or commits crime when under the influence of drink, he needs coercion more penal than reformatory to bring him to his senses. We may safely leave him to the temperance worker, or the magistrate. It is possible, of course, that degenerative change consequent upon many bank-holiday sprees, convivial meetings, or banquets, may eventually turn him into an inebriate; but until such change occurs he remains outside the class in which we are specially interested.

"*The inebriate.*—So far, however, as the inebriate (habitual drunkard, chronic alcoholic, or dipsomaniac) is concerned, the matter is entirely different. Although there may be difficulties at arriving at a legal definition of the species, the medical point of view is clear enough. An inebriate is a man who may or may not desire to live soberly, but in any case cannot, unless and until some change takes place in his physical and mental state. The more we see of habitual drunkards, the more we are convinced that the real condition to be studied, the trouble we have to fight, and the source of all the mischief, is a psycho-neurotic peculiarity of some sort; an inherent defect in mechanism, generally congenital, sometimes (more or less) acquired. Alcohol, far from being the chief cause of inebriety, is merely the medium that brings into prominence cer-

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tain defects that might have remained hidden but for its exposing or developing influence.

"The inebriate, then, is the subject of a peculiarity, the distinctive characteristic of which is inability to take alcohol in moderation, despite the most strenuous effort of which he is capable. It is often possible for him to abstain from alcohol altogether; but rarely (if ever) possible for him to take it without becoming drunken. He is the victim of a psycho-neurotic fault that implies a defective power of resistance to the action of alcohol or drugs, in exactly the same sense as tubercular tendency implies impaired resistance to the specific infection of that disease. The peculiarity or fault is an extremely potent one, calling for recognition as the true inebriate state of which drunkenness, disorder, and erratic behavior generally are merely outward and visible signs.

"Although it is clear that a marked correlation exists between the recognized forms of mental defect or disease, on the one hand, and habitual drunkenness on the other, the association is not definite enough to justify the commonly heard statement that all inebriates are more or less insane or mentally defective. When inebriates of all social grades are classed together it will be found that the majority are neither the one nor the other; indeed, many typical inebriates are extremely capable individuals during sober intervals. Notwithstanding this, even the most mentally sound amongst them are not normal persons; the evidences of peculiarity are too definite to be ignored, although its character is difficult to define, and its location obscure.

"If this be so, it follows that the inebriate is not primarily vicious or criminal, but primarily abnormal, and only secondarily anti-social. Most of the offences he commits are of passive nature, due rather to impaired reason that to wilful intention, or to imperfect control—the result of a drunkenness he is partially, or perhaps wholly, unable to avoid.

"It is held that a drunken person should be accorded full measure of responsibility for the perpetration of offences against the law, in that his condition results from a wilful act—the taking of liquor. Of the occasional drunkard this is probably true; but not of the inebriate. The latter is impelled to his first glass by irresistible desire, and his constitutional peculiarity does the rest. The desire is abnormal, and so is the constitutional condition that renders him incapable of being satisfied with one glass, as would be the case with

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a normal person. Between the responsibility of the occasional drunkard and the irresponsibility of the inebriate there are many grades of quasi-responsibility, the extent of which there is no means of estimating; such fine distinctions must be left for further experience to determine. In the meantime, considerable advance will be made if the irresponsibility for habits, and for offences the results of such habits, is more widely accepted and acted upon, in the case of persons who are definitely inebriate.

"If irresponsibility be acknowledged, or even quasi-responsibility, the argument in favor of treatment as opposed to punishment must be recognized also. It is as illogical to punish an inebriate for an offence due to drunkenness, the while ignoring the motive force that determines the offence, as it would be to attempt the treatment of a disease without previously removing an obvious cause.

THE PREVALENCE OF INEBRIETY

"All that is known with any approach to certainty regarding private 'non-criminal' inebriates is that somewhere about 4,000 persons, resident in England and Wales, have submitted themselves to treatment in licensed and unlicensed homes, or have endeavored to find relief by resort to some of the best-known cures during the last three years. Knowing the vast number of persons who make enquiry regarding the conditions that govern admissions to institutions, and go no further with the matter for financial or other reasons, it is unlikely that this figure represents more than a quarter of those who are qualified for treatment. Most of the managers of Retreats, and homes for inebriates of all kinds, maintain that not more than 1 out of every 10 or 12 persons who apply for particulars is subsequently admitted. Accepting the first suggestion as more probably correct, and as more likely to understate than overstate the case, a round figure of about 16,000 is obtained, which is as close an estimate as circumstances permit.

"Turning now to the lower class inebriates, those who commit offences as the result of their habits, and are constantly in and out of prison in consequence, the facilities for estimate are not much greater.

"The Metropolitan Police Authority is the only one in the kingdom that makes any effort to separate inebriates from occasional drunkards, and this is only attempted (at present) in the case of women. During the three years ended December 31st, 1912, about

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2,500 names of such women were recorded. It is therefore known that at least this number of women inebriates qualified for committal to Reformatories are in the Metropolitan Police District. How the number of male persons of similar type would compare with this it is difficult to say; it would probably be much smaller, as the drunken recidivist man is not so common as the recidivist woman. It is true that the number of men convicted at police courts usually equals and often exceeds the number of women; but, the fact that occasional drunkenness is more common in men than in women must be taken into full consideration.

"If to the 2,500 known women inebriates a further 1,500 men be added, an approximate 4,000 of both sexes is obtained, as the figure probably representing the number of London inebriates of the recidivist police court type. This number is equal to about 1 in 1,130 of the total population of the County of London and would seem to indicate the probability that about 32,000 of the same class can be found in England and Wales.

"This seems to indicate roughly that there are about 48,000 inebriates, of all classes, in England and Wales at the present time (about 1.42 per 1,000 of the population), of which number about 16,000 are persons in private life—whose habits have not led to conviction in police courts—and 32,000 known to have criminal or disorderly tendency. Dealing in round figures this means, in relation to total population, approximately 5 per 1,000 of the former and 1 per 1,000 of the latter."

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THE ELIMINATION OF THE UNFIT[1]

The general impression throughout the country is, that the criminal class is extremely numerous and dangerous. What are actually the facts? That in no community is there more than one individual in ten thousand in prison or in jail for any offense; that the percentage of criminals, so far as can be estimated, in no instance runs above five in the thousand, and yet we are legislating against a mere one-half of one per cent., as if the whole stability of society was in danger unless we crushed the criminal out of existence.

The situation is one of exaggerated dread and fear. We are afraid of the criminal; we are afraid of the defective; we are afraid of insanity. We think that the race is in danger of going to all sorts of degenerative extremes if something radical isn't done to stop it. We talk about the rapid increase of insanity and the terrible strain in modern civilized life upon the brain and upon the nervous system. The real strain of modern civilized life is upon the lungs and upon the liver; not upon the nervous system. In no community has the percentage of the insane gone above three in the thousand, or about one-fifth of one per cent. The fear of the community about being overwhelmed by insanity has no logical basis. The number of feeble-minded in any community has probably never gone above one-fourth of one per cent. The number of drunkards —we hear that brought out as one of the besetting sins of the coming generation. Well, it may be; but did you ever happen to notice what was the first pledge of the first temperance society ever formed in this country? It was formed, I think, only a little over eighty-five years ago, and the pledge—it was of this compromise, that "We, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly promise and agree that we will not get drunk more than three times in the year, namely:—Fourth of July, Host Day," and one other. That was the attitude towards drunkenness one hundred years ago. To-day we consider that ludicrous, if not positively immoral. And do you remember about this generation being in danger of being swept off into delinquency by the charm of strong drink? In no instance where the matter

[1] Extract from address of Dr. Woods Hutchinson, delivered at the New Jersey State Conference of Charities, Princeton, February, 1911.

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has been gone into with any care (and I have made a wholesale study of that particular subject, myself, in two or three different communities with which I have been acquainted)—in no instance was the percentage of drunkenness more than about two per cent.; and in most cases less than one per cent. of adult males who were in the habit of using liquor, not counting prohibitionists and others."

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A COSMOPOLITAN'S VIEW OF ALCOHOL

What Sir H. H. Johnston has to say about alcohol in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (April, 1914) carries peculiar weight because of his wide knowledge of men in many lands. He confesses that alcohol in any form is obnoxious to him. Even as a child the smallest quantity of wine poisoned him and now a long residence in the tropics has so impaired his health that total abstinence has become a necessity. He cries out against the tyranny of alcohol which besets him on all sides and asks why it is so difficult to find a cheap, safe and palatable substitute.

Still Sir Johnston is far from being a fanatic on the subject of alcohol. "It would be absurd to say," he writes, "that the mass of Germans should give up beer and Rhine wines, that the French people should renounce claret, burgundy and champagne, or the Spaniards and Portuguese the natural unfortified wines of their own production. The increase in the birth-rate and the patently fine physique of the Spanish people show that wine-drinking does them no harm, and they are to a great extent at the present time still free from the undeniable curse of distilled alcohol. But in Germany it is equally clear, from such statistics as can be obtained, that a portion of the nation *is* ill-affected by its addiction to strong waters."

He finds that throughout France, Belgium, much of Italy, Germany and Austria, "the tourist who does not drink beer or wine for health reasons, and who is afraid of water because of uncertainty in regard to typhoid infection, is reduced virtually to gaseous and not very wholesome liquids from syphons or bottles, or to perpetual tea or coffee; and tea and coffee drunk to excess are nearly as harmful as alcohol. In Spain, curiously enough, where the native population drinks wine to such a considerable extent, it is far easier to get good, pure, cold water than in most European countries."

In citing examples of the tyranny of alcohol, the writer gives many instances of the ravages of distilled liquors. Russia, of course, provides a notorious one. In regard to Ireland, he speaks of the vast injury whiskey-drinking has wrought among professional and middle-class men. While admitting that "conditions in Ireland

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at the present are much better than they were," he adds: "The peasant class of later years has abused tea or taken to ether as a stimulant." In Scotland he finds that whiskey "is a curse which is only beginning to lift"—thanks to the measure of temperance reform passed by the present government a year ago. He finds that "Scandinavia, like Scotland, has now been wrested from the tyranny of alcohol, so convinced have its governments become of the unmitigated harm produced by strong drink."

"France," he says, "lies more under the tyranny of alcohol than any other nation in the world; even our own is less dictated to by the great distillers." He quotes Joseph Reinsch as saying that 'the chief harm arises from the complete liberty in the sale of spirits. In France the ratio of licensed houses in which all forms of alcohol, including the worst, can be sold, is one to 82 inhabitants, as contrasted with one to 430 in England, one to 5,000 in Sweden and one to 9,000 in Norway. What is true of France is beginning to be true of her colonies. French administrators in North Africa have been forced to waive their personal objections and allow brandy of a very unwholesome nature to be sold broadcast among the Mohammedan population of North Africa and the negro populations of French West Africa. . . . The same mischief is going on in French Indo-China and in Madagascar.'

And the reason for this is that the average French administrator and the government under whom he works "are unable to shake themselves free of the tyranny of alcohol, of the odious tyranny exercised over this splendid nation by the French wine-growers and distillers." It is a tyranny which makes itself felt also in England where there exists "in the mind of our Foreign Office at the present day a great dislike to opposing French policy in any direction. Consequently, to save our face, we continue to maintain the vicious policy of allowing our West African colonies (all but Northern Nigeria) to be the dumping-ground of distilled alcohol, from the taxation of which we raise the greater part of our West African colonial revenues. Yet anyone who knows the coast regions of West Africa and is not afraid to tell the truth, knows that distilled alcohol of European manufacture is working great harm among the indigenous peoples, a fact which, by the way, is noted and stated by all French explorers of independent outlook in regard to the littoral of French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Gaboon." In this connection the author notes that the negro

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did not require the modern white man to teach him the attractiveness of fermented drinks—beer from corn and wine from the sap of the palm tree. "He gets drunk, quarrelsome and murderous on his native beverages, where no white man penetrates with whiskey, brandy, rum or gin. But though his alcoholic excesses lead to crimes of violence and disorder, they do not affect his physical soundness or his reproductive powers; whereas in Negro Africa distilled alcohol (whether native or European) leads to diseases of the liver and kidneys and to infertility."

The writer refers to "a marked increase in alcoholism in Italy, due partly to spirit drinking, partly to abuse of wine." He does not add, what seems to be well established, that the whiskey habit is something largely imported into Italy by returning immigrants who have contracted it chiefly in the United States. Among the tyrants in the world of alcohol he enumerates the California wine-growers who are pushing their wares in Italy and Great Britain "by advertisements, garnished with the opinions of foreign consuls residing in California as to the wholesomeness of California wines —opinions which may pass current without objection in California itself, but cannot be held to apply to wines that are prepared for the export trade." For wines which may be comparatively harmless in California are harmful when doctored for export, and like the wines of Australia and the Cape, they will not stand oversea travel unless fortified with a proportion of distilled alcohol.

The tyranny of alcohol he finds to be flagrant under the Government of the Cape of Good Hope. It is also noticeable in the Union of South Africa. In Portuguese East or West Africa practically no measures are taken to restrict either the manufacture or sale of alcohol. In regard to the Mohammedans he says: "It is quite a mistake to go on repeating the worn-out falsehood that Mohammedanism does away with all alcohol dangers. . . . Theoretically all Mohammedans are teetotalers, but practically, not so." Reference is made to the "shocking abuse of spirit-drinking which affects large sections of the Indian population, more especially amongst the Mohammedans." The Turks of Asia Minor are a fairly sober race, also some of the Tuaregs. "But elsewhere throughout the Mohammedan world drunkenness is as great a bane as in Christendom. . . . Buddhism is even more strongly 'anti-alcoholic' than the faith of Islam; and the Buddhists of Ceylon resent very strongly the opposition of their present government, supported by

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the Colonial Office, to prohibitionist legislation." He asserts that drunkenness is now "very prevalent in Egypt, due to the introduction of British whiskey; in Cyrenaica and the Tripolitana, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco (French, Spanish, British and German forms of alcohol)." The Soudan, Northern Nigeria, and much of the Belgian Congo suffer also from the introduction of distilled liquors. In certain other colonies, German, British and Belgian, the authorities are doing their best to prevent the importation of alcohol.

Sir Johnston, "putting aside as much less serious in their effects, less easily accused of poisonous qualities, the wholesome beers and light wines," finds that "the real tyranny of alcohol consists in the manufacture of distilled spirits of forty degrees or more of alcohol, or the concocting of heavy wines and liqueurs which also exhibit a dangerous proportion of alcohol." But he holds that so much has been achieved during the last sixty years in freeing the world from this tyranny that he looks forward to the time when "throughout the wide world alcohol—at any rate, above the strength of light wines and beers—will be universally prohibited as an article of human consumption." The brewers will then have to use much of their plant and capital in turning out soft drinks. The distillers need not stop production, for alcohol as a chemical agent, as fuel, or motive power, can be put to an almost unlimited number of uses. "But—if the opinion of the leading physicians be a true one—the voting masses of the people must be roused to force measures of virtual prohibition on all governments in regard to the consumption of distilled alcohol as a food."

But he declares that if it is necessary to fight with determination the spread of alcohol poisoning, "prohibitionists and teetotalers must also apply their energies to finding some substituted stimulant, for the use of exhausted humanity which is liable to be overworked, temporarily weakened by shock; in fact, in a condition which calls aloud for a stimulant; and for something more palatable to the taste, more rapid in its restoration of vigor than smelling salts, sal-volatile or even of beef tea." He notes that "many of the pick-me-ups which are sold by chemists at home and abroad, and of which doctors do not seem to disapprove, contain an obvious proportion of ether. Yet we are told that ether drinking has been a serious vice in Ireland, as it is also in India and parts of Africa."

Turning to available drinks for daily use, he finds pure cold

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water attractive to taste, "a very difficult drink to obtain." The water supply of a large proportion of the United Kingdom as well as of most countries abroad, he says, is tainted by sewage. "Most temperance drinks are unwholesome, because they contain too much sugar or on account of their fizziness. The taste and smell of beer are undoubtedly attractive to millions among us." He closes with the plea, which many voice with him: "We want substitutes—at any rate in some degree—in attractiveness of taste or in stimulating qualities for the various dilutions of alcohol which are inferentially declared to be so deleterious in their effect on mind and body."

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WHOM NOT TO BELIEVE

There is reason for cautioning against implicit faith in Captain Hobson so far as his utterances on the drink question are concerned. His *Merrimac* halo has lately been dimmed by his exploits as a speaker and letter writer. Volubility and voluminosity proclaim him everywhere, but above all a peculiar disregard for temperate statements. Here is the proof.

In a speech before Congress opposing the increase in the Federal tax on beer, Captain Hobson ventured into the field of statistics (always dangerous to the inexperienced) in search of supporting evidence. It has been found "by exact scientific investigation," he asserts, that drink causes 2,000 premature deaths every day in the year, or 730,000 annually. Just how illuminating this is becomes clear when one consults the mortality reports of the United States Bureau of the Census.

Within the so-called registration area, now containing about two-thirds of the entire population, the deaths in 1912 numbered 838,251. Of those who died no less than 171,692 were seventy years of age or over, while nearly 9,000 had passed the ninetieth year, and 204,639 died while under the age of five, prematurely, of course, but would the Captain say that drink was the general cause? It seems reasonable to consider further that the 28,710 children who died at the ages of nine to fourteen years were not brought prematurely to their graves by drink. There would then remain 423,210 deaths within the registration area which, according to Hobson's method of "exact investigation," could be imagined to have come to an untimely end through alcohol.

Now we must assume that deaths occur in about the same proportion outside of the registration area as within it, and that we should make the same relative allowances for the numbers who died under the age of fourteen and over the age of seventy years. The resulting number (139,708) added to that for the registration area gives a total of 572,918 deaths for the whole country between the ages of fourteen and sixty-nine. And yet Captain Hobson asserts that 730,000 persons die annually in these United States, *prematurely* on account of the drink habit! What a hair-raising statement if true! Observe that one can make still more liberal allow-

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ances and include the deaths of all persons between the ages of sixty-five and sixty-nine and still be much short of the Captain's total.

In short, Captain Hobson has discovered "by exact scientific investigation" that there is but one cause of death, and that it carries off more people than actually die! And still the doctors are working overtime for the prevention of diseases of various kinds supposed to be fatal to poor humanity; and we legislate industriously to reduce the 50,000 deaths a year (within the registration area) supposed to be due to accidents.

But Captain Hobson should have discovered that the argument he used against the increased tax on beer runs directly counter to his own pet hobby. While pronouncing his conclusions about mortality, he also assured his hearers that 55 per cent. of the population of the country lives in dry territory, under local or State prohibition. In view of the number of premature deaths on account of drink announced by the unterrified Captain, it must be that all deaths within dry territory occur from the same cause, otherwise the total he gives would appear even more absurd than we have shown it to be. It is an unfortunate dilemma from which there is no proper retreat: either the Captain must say that his figures lie or that prohibition is a vain thing. Which will he choose?

But Captain Hobson has other indictments against the drink traffic. He informed the House of Representatives of his "own knowledge" that there are now one million habitual drunkards in this country, four million heavy drinkers, twenty million regular drinkers and "unestimated millions" of occasional drinkers. Now, if one applies the Captain's ratio of progression from habitual to regular drinkers to the "unestimated millions" of occasional drinkers, the latter must number approximately one hundred millions. Therefore the grand total of those who in some way are victims of the drink habit and incidentally of the increased tax on beer must be one hundred and twenty-five millions. Had the Captain taken the trouble to consult the official figures, he would have found that the total estimated population in the United States in 1914 is placed at about ninety-nine millions. He could then have demonstrated according to his methods of computation that the victims of the drink habit and incidentally of the beer tax exceeded by about twenty-six millions of the entire population, including babes in

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arms, the total abstainers, inmates of hospitals for the insane, centenarians, etc.

Again it follows from the Captain's statistics that the fifty-five million people reputed to live in dry territory, under the blessings of prohibition, must be numbered among the habitual drunkards, heavy, regular or occasional drinkers, women and children included, otherwise there would not be enough people to make up the Captain's total. Many unkind and untrue things have been said about prohibition, but nothing so completely damning as this. Yet its high apostle would lead us to these very conclusions.

Perhaps no power of argument would persuade Captain Hobson or his followers that he overstated the case when asserting that there are one million habitual drunkards in this country, regardless of what modifications he might concede in regard to the other classes of drinkers. The point is, therefore, of special interest. For England and Wales the renowned Dr. Branthwaite, who really can lay claim to "exact scientific investigation," estimates that there is 1.42 inebriates to 1,000 of population; but Captain Hobson gives this country one for each hundred! Here is a difference with a vengeance. How it can be in the face of our smaller consumption of alcoholic drinks, not to mention the "fact" that more than one-half of our population lives under prohibition laws, is for Captain Hobson to explain.

That the Captain really believes his own figures is shown by the eagerness to have other people profit by the astonishing results of his investigations. He boasts that he sent out two million copies of his speech on prohibition made in December, 1913, and not content with this, he claims to have written 1,500,000 letters on the same subject—all in eight months. But allowing one minute to each letter he would need three years for the task, working twenty-four hours a day!

Such is the efficiency of the Hero of the *Merrimac*—when aided by the Government Printing Press and the Government's franks. His speeches and letters sent free by the Government must have cost it no less than $50,000, or at the rate of $75,000 a year. And why? In order to carry the most palpable misinformation to people which doubtless thousands of them are made to believe. That's the pity of it!

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ALCOHOL AND THE WAR

As a by-product of the great world conflict in which all civilized countries are engaged or by which they are affected, the alcohol question has come very prominently to the fore. Naturally, a wide use has been made of the necessity for a different control of the production and sale of alcohol for purposes of general propaganda. In consequence a great deal has been written which does not state the situation correctly or overstates it. One fact stands out, namely, that all the belligerent countries have found it necessary to curtail the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in which cereal products are used. Thus, Germany has limited the manufacture of alcohol to about 40 per cent. of the usual output and also decreased the manufacture of beer. In France similar decrees are soon to become operative. The reason for this is obvious. Alcoholic beverages are a luxury and the necessity has arisen for preserving cereals and other products of the soil for food. In England no attempt has so far been made to curtail production, but that is something which probably will be effected by the increased taxes to which it will be subjected. In non-belligerent countries, such as Switzerland, Holland and the Scandinavian Peninsula measures have been taken to prevent the usual amount of food-stuffs from being converted into alcohol.

Aside from this very natural and inevitable limitation of production, there has been a widespread agitation in order to prohibit or at least to limit the consumption of spirituous beverages. Most notable, of course, is the prohibition of the sale of vodka by the Russian Government. It has been intimated from time to time that the Czar intends to make this interdict permanent. The reports given currency in the press are more or less conflicting; but it seems clear that the Government is fully resolved to forego the huge revenue, reckoned approximately at half a million dollars, derived from its alcohol monopoly. A recent tentative budget makes provisions to cover the loss on vodka by 802,000,000 rubles of new and increased taxes on other things.

Meanwhile, there is an evident desire in Russia to stop the misery flowing from the widespread use of spirits. In spite of all professions to the contrary and the subsidizing of temperance measures, the vodka monoply has proved a tempting source of rev-

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enue, and sales have been permitted to increase enormously. This condition must be contrasted, however, with those prevailing prior to the monopoly when home distillation of spirits ruled. It is said that grape wine may be made a Government monopoly, in which case only a fixed percentage of alcohol will be permitted, and the price made so high as to put it out of the reach of the peasants. Since Russia is among the great wine-producing countries of the world it seems most unlikely that the Government will destroy so important an economic factor.

In spite of the prohibition of vodka, it appears that strong alcoholic liquors will continue to be sold in certain restaurants, but only with hot food. This species of class legislation is wholly to be expected in a country like Russia. According to the latest information, the sale of beer of reduced alcoholic strength will be permitted under special license in cities, with the approval of the city councils. Light wines may be sold in city clubs.

How much of this restriction on alcoholic beverages pertains solely to the War Zone and is of temporary duration, it is impossible to say from available information. Some of the edicts on the subject reported in the press are not general Government measures, but orders of the commander in chief, whose authority is supreme in time of war. The whole arrangement, except the abolition of the vodka monopoly, seems to be of a temporary kind and subject to many modifications.

Any undiscriminating reader of newspaper stories about Russian temperance legislation gets the impression that within a few weeks, through the prohibition of vodka, the Russian people have turned from being a race of drunkards to one of singular sobriety and straight living. One may expect that large results will appear in the future even if the immediate changes unquestionably are exaggerated. It could hardly be otherwise considering the use which is being made of the information in certain quarters. Does not the Russian decree point a strong moral for the guidance of the United States? "In Russia the word of the Czar is law because he is the Government, the source of law and the embodiment of constituted authority. In the United States the czarship is vested in the people as the sovereign authority, so that when the time shall come that the people themselves order the prohibition of strong drink, its sale will stop."

The above quotation is from an editorial in the New York *Sun*,

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which finds a suggestion in the story from Russia "which may ultimately have a strong bearing upon the solution of the problem in America." It is noted that the imperial decree is only directed against distilled liquors and not against "the lighter beverages that substituted for vodka, promote temperance and which act as a 'buffer,' as it were, against any violent resentment against the new order. This fact may lead to a saner discussion of the questions here and result in a juncture of that sentiment between the extremes of prohibiting everything with a trace of alcohol in it and of licensing everything, no matter how menacing to the well-being of society, which will find a safe medium that will prevent drunkenness and inebriety, while making some concession to those who may still cling to the idea that in America the State has no right to regulate any man's personal habits."

In England the Government has contented itself with placing a very heavy tax on beer and spirits, as already stated, and curtailing the hours of sale; that is, so far as the general public is concerned. In Norway, the sale of spirits as well as of other alcoholic beverages was forbidden at the outbreak of the war. Again the chief motive seems to have been to conserve the food supply. It should be remembered also that the country mobilized its army and might naturally be inclined to take steps to prevent drunkenness. So far as is known, the prohibition still remains in force, although a very strong appeal has been made to the Government to rescind this war ordinance. Experience of two months has made it clear that the legislation does not work as effectively as had been hoped. Persons of means have combined and secured supplies for private consumption from other countries, forming so-called stock companies, while among the poorer classes illicit selling has grown to alarming proportions. Being unable to secure spirits and other drinks of the ordinary kind, resort has been had to fearful concoctions sold under the name of "Self Murder" (a name given to denaturalized alcohol flavored with oil of peppermint), and different wares parading under the name of wine, all being strongly alcoholic. So far as known, no other countries have tried to limit the output or to include within prohibitive measures the general public.

On the other hand, accepted measures have been taken to safeguard the different armies' from the abuse of drink. At the very outset Lord Kitchener announced that the English army would not be permitted to indulge in intoxicating liquors.

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In Germany, during mobilization as well as after, no canteen was provided for the thirsty soldier. What steps France has taken to keep its army away from the accustomed use of wine and other liquors, is not known, except that commanding officers have been reported to demand the utmost temperance.

It is apparent, however, that some modifications of the original orders have already occurred. According to the Manchester *Guardian,* which is usually very well informed in such matters, both the German and English Governments have found it necessary to supply spirits for the use of the troopers in the field. This does not appear to be confined merely to the troops while under the terrific strain of work in the trenches, but generally.

Much has been said about the necessity of keeping armies totally abstinent in order not to reduce in any way their fighting capacity. Just what effect a moderate use of liquors will have upon the ability of the common soldier does not appear to be adequately established. Self-evidently, for the purpose of maintaining order and decency, unrestrained indulgence cannot be permitted and is most easily prevented by absolute prohibition. As none of the troops of any of the participating armies can be said to be made up of peoples particularly noted for abstinence, it is not possible as yet to get any data on the subject which are worth while. It is a curious fact that the various armies are drawn from peoples who are the heaviest consumers of liquors in the world, and if one may make any inference from current descriptions and reports, there does not appear to be any lack of endurance or courage on any side. Perhaps the Turkish army forms an exception, as it is supposed to be made up of men whose religion forbids them to use spirituous liquors. If one can trust current accounts, the Belgians, who are the heaviest beer consumers in the world and also liberal users of spirits, have shown uncommon pluck, endurance and ability.

But to use this fact as an argument for or against abstinence would be silly, as the qualities which make the soldier for the time being a good fighter, are not by any means all of a physical order.

Whether the war is at all likely to have any permanent effect on the liquor legislation of any country with the exception of Russia seems very doubtful. Even there beers and wines will continue to be sold if under restrictions. Fiscal considerations will play their part the world over, as well as consideration of public morality. The necessity of governments to secure revenue from whatever possible

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source will grow rather than diminish after the close of the war, and so long as the liquor traffic remains a large source of revenue, one can hardly look for its general abolition; nor can it be believed that on the grounds of morality a government would take so drastic a course.

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SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATION IN NORWAY RELATING TO ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLISM

By DR. JON ALFRED MJOEN

Director of the Chemical and Race-Hygiene Research Laboratories, Christiania, Norway; Member of the Norwegian Academy of Science

If I am not mistaken, it was Dr. Alfred Ploetz who first drew attention to the fact that the germ-cells are located in the human organism in such a way that the individual has a natural protection against racial poisons, and especially those which, like alcohol, modern industry provides by an elaborate process of manufacture. Surrounding the germ-cells of the individual we find a sort of protecting membrance. No blood vessels are in direct contact with spermatozoon or ovum. When chemical poisons are brought into the animal body, they find their way to all organs and all cells of the organism, with perhaps the only exception, the germ-cells.[1] Nature has in its wisdom arranged a special protection for the most sensitive stage of human life—the stage of conception. There is hardly any doubt that the above-mentioned protective apparatus acts against most of the poisons, but there are exceptions to the rule. Such exceptions are ether, chloroform, and the stronger alcohols. The proof that this is the case lies in the fact that these bodies have been found in the germ-plasm by means of chemical analysis.

From the fact that alcohol can reach the germ-cells, we are not allowed to draw the conclusion that it is therefore *hurtful* to these cells. Alcohol as compared with many other chemical bodies, is somewhat indifferent in its nature and action. It does not easily go into reaction, like such bodies, for instance, as we designate

[1] Dr. J. Alfred Mjoen, the author of this article, has been the chief, or director, of the State control of alcohol in Norway. As a member of a Royal Commission, he drafted a bill known as "The Progressive Class System for Beer." This bill was favorably received by the Norwegian Minister Knudsen, and brought before the Storthing as a Government measure. It was accepted as a part of the election programme of the Radicals, the Socialdemokrats, and supported by all total abstinence organizations, and after four years of discussion was adopted by the Norwegian Parliament in July, 1912, and came into force on July 1, 1913. Dr. Mjoen is a member of the Academy of Science of Christiania.—EDITOR *British Journal of Inebriety*, from which publication this article is reprinted.

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"acids" or "alkalies." If alcohol, therefore, should have a retarding or disturbing influence on the chemical synthesis which takes place in the living cells, it has to be characterized as an anti-catalytic effect. It does not itself take part in the chemical reaction, but disturbs through its presence alone the reactions between the other bodies in the cell. The questions then arise: Have we any proof that alcohol has such an anti-catalytic effect on chemical reaction in general? And, further, is there any evidence that alcohol has such an effect upon the germ-cells or the reproductive organs that it is to be considered injurious to the offspring? We need to inquire also: Are the toxic effects of alcohol, if such exist, independent of the strength or concentration of the alcoholic preparation?

Experiments with artificial digestion in the presence of alcohol of different concentration have shown that alcohol up to 2 per cent. has no effect or leads to only a very slight increase of the digestive power of the solution. From 2 to 3 per cent. of alcohol gave *no* effect at all, and from 3½ to 4 per cent. a slight decrease. I have recently continued these experiments, together with the Director of the Chemical State Control Station of Norway Hals; we have aimed at fixing the exact point of concentration when and where the disturbing effect of alcohol commences. We found no effect at all up to about 2½ per cent., but from 3 to 4 per cent. a slowly growing decrease of the digestive power was noted, and from 8 per cent. a considerable inhibiting effect occurred. From these and other observations I feel convinced that alcohol *can* play an anti-catalytic part in chemical reactions without taking a direct part itself, and the effects are dependent upon the degree of the concentration. This discovery, if we can call it so—that the effect of alcohol is dependent on the concentration—ought not to surprise us when we take into consideration that the chemical and physical qualities of so-called "poisons" in general change according to the quantity and quality of foods and fluids taken with them. Prussic acid, for instance, is taken without harm in the form of fruits. In concentrated state, on the contrary, it is the quickest acting poison that we know of. So also formic acid. The effect of chloroform and ether as an anæsthetic is so much dependent on the concentration in which it is administered that no narcosis at all is obtained when the mixture of chloroform vapor with air or oxygen is below a certain percentage. In other words, the effect of the same quantity of the narcotic substance varies according to dilution. Concentrated hydrochloric acid in

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very small quantities destroys life, but in dilute form it is not only harmless, but on the contrary—it is a normal and necessary part of the digestive fluid of the stomach.

When alcohol through distillation is separated from the fluid in which it is produced by fermentation, it changes its physical, chemical, and physiological character. It precipitates albumen, which it does not do in its original form. When it reaches a strength of 96 per cent. it loses one molecule of water, which is chemically bound to the atom complex, and it changes its qualities so much at the same time that it must now be classified as a corrosive liquid like the strongest acids. A small amount of this alcohol is able to cause, and has caused, the instantaneous death of a person taking it. *These examples show that alcohol of different concentration can hardly be considered the same agent, and ought not to be handled as the same agent.*

The next question is, Can we, by studying the effect of alcohol upon the *offspring* (animal experiments or by observations on human material), find that the effect is dependent on the degree of concentration of the toxic agent?

When I commenced to study the effect of alcohol on the offspring, I took a few single cases and studied these for years, noting the form of alcohol used (concentration), general state at time of conception, maternity, lactation, etc., and, of course, the quality of the offspring produced. I also took like stocks for comparison. From the cases I had under observation I am able to draw the conclusion that parental drinking will in one case where lighter drinks are used, have no perceptible effect, and in another, where stronger drinks are used, have a serious effect on the offspring, even if the alcohol used (quantity reduced to pure ethyl alcohol) was practically equivalent. But I hardly believe that even the strongest alcohol can *create* a defective germ-plasm in perfectly sound and healthy stock. It would seem that the effect is principally an anti-regenerative one.

I have also made experiments to find the intoxicating effect that alcohol of different strength has upon individuals. The results of these observations were that below a certain percentage, which varies somewhat with the individual, there is no intoxicating effect of alcohol whatever. And that stronger drinks—for instance, brandy of 50 per cent.—have double, three times, or four times, the effect of lighter drinks containing the equivalent amount of alcohol.

We have by accident had an opportunity in Norway of seeing

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how brandy, in contrast to other drinks, influences the whole community. It has been an experiment on a large scale—what I would call a nature experiment, which in all its cruelty has been very instructive to scientific observers. When freedom was given to carry on the distillation of brandy in Norway in the year 1816, the so-called "home" or "house" distillation commenced throughout the land. In some districts almost every farmer distilled brandy from his own corn and potatoes. The consumption of brandy replaced the consumption of other drinks in several of our mountain valleys. Among these communities the number of feeble-minded increased from 1816 to 1835 more than 100 per cent. The country was alarmed, and, after an attempt to diminish alcoholic indulgence, a tax was placed on the still, and the house-distillation was stopped in the year 1848. The farmers had for years been brewing beer, and some primitive "home-made" wine from fruit, most of it containing 5, 4, or 3 per cent. of alcohol, and sometimes less. Any perceptible difference in the state of health, after more or less of these drinks were consumed, could not be detected. The enormous increase of feeble-minded came and went with the change in the supply of brandy.

The question then arises: Does the action of alcohol lead to the development of a defective germ-plasm, or can the effects of alcohol on the offspring of the alcoholic be explained in some other way? According to my view, we have no proof whatever that alcohol exerts any real influence on the offspring when the parents come from absolutely sound and healthy stocks. I have found so many examples of strong and healthy children where father, grandfather, and even great-grandfather, have been habitual indulgers in alcohol. But in certain families the same quantity of alcohol taken by the parents has appeared to lead to deterioration in the offspring. I am therefore not able to accept the theory of blasthoptoria in any other sense than *that alcohol prevents the restitution or regeneration of an already "tainted" germ-plasm.* I mean to say that alcohol does not as a rule *create* the defective germ-plasm, but *maintains* it when it already is defective. *But, judging the social injury done by the alcohol, we must not forget that most stocks in fact are more or less "tainted," and that a large proportion of individuals are the bearers of a germ-plasm containing defective "recessive" characters.*

We must admit that the influence of alcohol on the offspring is a very complicated problem. I am still of the opinion that there is a

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constant interaction between the somatic cells and the germ-cells—an interaction of chemical nature, which probably is of more importance than the direct or primary influence of the chemical poisons upon the germ-cells. This view seems to find a support in the latest works by Dr. Carl Ceni, who, by experiments on dogs, has noted a very interesting interaction between the cells of the brain and the germ-cells. We shall probably one day find that alcohol can attack a special organ—*locus minoris resistentiae*—and that the defective organ—for instance, the brain, the liver, the kidney—produces substances which are hurtful, poisonous, to the germ-cells. We shall also, I hope, be able to find the *exact* limits between the three groups (concentrations) of alcohol: the one which does not injure either the individual or race (very low percentage); the second group, which injures the individual but not the offspring; the third group, which injures both individual and race. But we cannot wait to take social restrictions until the exact limits are fixed (*cf.* Table, p. 143).

The alcoholic question as a social and political problem can be viewed from different standpoints. It demands study on national, economic and social-individualistic grounds. With the new movement, which carries the name of Race-Hygiene or Eugenics, quite a new view of the alcohol question comes to the front. The injury done to the single individual—serious though it may be—is nevertheless of less importance than the injury done through the offspring to the race. And with this view eugenists claim the necessity for still more research and the application of educational and other precautions. Of course, a practical solution of the alcohol question based on eugenic principles encounters many difficulties. As stated above, we are not at present able to indicate the *absolute limits* as to quality or concentration of the alcoholic preparation which affects the offspring. Some of our fellow-workers have therefore given expression to the opinion that we must pospone our eugenic reform work until we have reached scientific conclusions of a more absolute and exact character. Such a policy is hardly well founded. We can't wait to take precautions to save the individual until the chemical and physical effects of alcohol are made absolutely clear; and we can't hestitate to take precautions to protect the offspring—the true rights of the child—until the effect of alcohol upon the germplasm is fully understood in all its details.

We have to begin at once. The first attempt to work out a Social Reform Bill founded on eugenic principles of prophylactic

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character was the so-called "progressive class system for alcohol." Alcohol can, according to what is said above, be divided into three groups (see Table, p. 143).

A Parliamentary Commission exists, with Professor Axel Holst as chairman, and Dr. Johann Scharffenberg as one of the most prominent members. This commission will in the near future finish a larger work, which among other social reforms will discuss the prohibition problem. We expect prohibition to be enforced by law before long, at least for brandy; and personally I entertain the hope that the Commission will go a little further than brandy, and include all alcohol known as Group III. (*cf.* Table, p. 143). If this should not be the case we shall, according to my opinion, run the risk of getting the brandy in worse forms after the prohibition than the brandy itself—namely, as so-called "port wine," "sherry," "malaga," etc., which are brandy-mixed drinks.

The antiselectoric processes to which alcoholism has to be subjected are increased by our culture and civilization. If we try to find the causes for the degeneration of the Germanic race, to which both the English and the Norwegian nations belong, we find that the modern culture with its panmixia distilled liquors, and venereal diseases is chiefly to blame. But it is not brandy and syphilis alone which ravages the race, it is also the negative selection in our community in general. As long as natural forces were allowed to rule, the chances for producing Viking types were always present, and we have for hundreds of years been proud of the "earl type with the eagle eye." But what is to be the development of our modern community? How does the community — the executive power at present—allow the natural forces to come into play? How does it take care of the generations to come? Does it not everywhere excite a bad influence on the generative evolution? Through its asylums for born feeble-minded, lunatics, epileptics, congenital deaf and dumb, born blind, etc., it forwards thousands of mental and physically defective individuals so far that they are able to reproduce their kind. Through many of its industrial products it disturbs the chemical relation in human organism in such a way that in our country, for instance, we find the peasant youth at the age of eighteen or twenty with artificial teeth. Through its potato-brandy the Germanic race has poisoned itself and its coming generation. By diminishing the infant mortality it increases the rank of degenerates. By war it chooses the best of the nation to fall. Through

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a refined gynecological practice it increases the number of mothers with narrow pelvis. Through its asylums for drunkards it teaches corpses to walk. All this and much more has the modern culture, the modern community, on its conscience. But can we therefore abolish our culture—abolish our communal life? No, we cannot call back the black death; we can't let the feeble-minded perish; we can't let the infants die like flies; we can't throw the drunkards in the gutter; we can't cease to love our neighbor, even if our neighbor is mentally and physically "unfit"; we can't cease to extend charity to those who were born on the shadow side of life—charity, the finest token of the best of human feelings. There is only one solution to all these contradictions, and the solution can be collected in the one word—race-hygiene—a positive, negative, and prophylactic race-hygiene. And the best *prophylactic* race-hygiene is to take precautions and restrictions against all chemical race-poisons, especially lead, syphilis, and alcohol.

Such protections and restrictions were discussed at the Eugenic Congress in London, 1912. The work will be continued, and the fight of the eugenists no doubt will be directed especially against the higher concentration of alcohol. The strongest blow will be struck against the use of the strongest form—the form that destroys life even before that life has commenced.

The progressive class system has been established by law, but up to date only for beer. The next step is to bring all alcohol in the country under the same system of legislation. This is now under preparation. Grape-juice and the very lightest and primitive country wine will be classified as Group I. The natural pure but lighter wines will come under decision of Municipal Council as Group II. (Classes II. and III.); and mixed drinks—Port Wine, Sherry, Samos, Malaga, Madeira, Aquavitae, Punch, together with all kinds of brandy, whiskey, vodka, gin, etc.—to be classified as Group III. (Class IV.).

The class system allows a taxation which by a slow process moves the consumption from the strongest to the lightest drinks. It permits a simple and cheap control, which is not confined to the factory, but which follows the article, from its origin to its consumption, all over the country. When drinks are marked with their class and placed under supervision of the State the consumers will themselves easily be able to exercise the control. The class system

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segregates one group of alcohol which ought to be classified as poison and prohibited in the general sale (Group III.).

TABLE INDICATING THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THE PROGRESSIVE CLASS SYSTEM OF TAXING ALCOHOL

Every bottle sold must have I., II., or III., marked on the bottle.

Group	Beer	Maximum Strength of Alcohol	Progressive Tax Oere* per Litre	Privileges or Restrictions on Sale
I. No injurious effect either to individual or race	CLASS I. Very light Beer	2¼	2	Privileged Class
II. Injurious to the individual, but not to the race	CLASS II. Lighter Pilsner, Lager, and Bayer	3¾	8	Sale subject to Decision of Municipal Council
	CLASS III. Bockbeer	5½	17	
III. Injurious both to individual and race (Brandy and spirited-mixed drinks)	CLASS IV. Stronger Bockbeer, Culmbacher, Salvator, and Porter frequently containing up to 9 per cent. alcohol	Stronger beer than 5½ per cent. is prohibited by law		Prohibited

* Ten oere equals about 2.7 cents.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE LEGISLATION

The progressive taxation of beer as a method of promoting temperance will hardly commend itself to the average American temperance reformer, who obstinately clings to the belief that the use of beer and light wines means the poisoning of the individual and the race. It is worth while to note, however, that ardent temperance advocates in Norway, some of them outspoken prohibitionists, stood behind this legislation. Without their cordial support it could never have been enacted. They at least among their kind took a broad and statesmanlike view of affairs.

Another interesting question is how the "trade" in Norway has received the new law. A conclusive answer is found in an article by Mr. K. Oppegaard, who is himself identified with Nor-

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wegian brewing interests and writing in the "Tageszeitung für Brauerei" (Berlin), July 3, 1913, he says:

" * * * * The new law went into effect on January 1, 1913, and includes not only beer but all fermented alcoholic beverages which are not to be classed as wine. The beer is divided into three classes:

"Class 1—Beer containing not above 2.25 volume per cent. of alcohol.

"Class 2—Beer containing more than 2.25 and up to 3.75 volume per cent. of alcohol.

"Class 3—Beer containing more than 3.75 and up to 5.50 volume per cent. of alcohol.

"The tax is based upon the litre of beer sold and that consumed in the breweries and is distributed as follows: Class 1, 2 oere; Class 2, 8 oere; Class 3, 17 oere (10 oere equal 2.7 cents).

"The breweries are obliged to keep certain books: First, one containing all the data necessary to the proper recording of all the operations of the brewery; Second, a book relating to bottling and filling barrels for transport; Third, a sales book recording all the beer removed from the brewery or drunk on the premises.

"The breweries themselves must send exact monthly statements to tax officials of the beer sold or that consumed within the brewery. The brewers who furnish a sufficient guarantee for the payment of the tax are granted credit for a month and a half. There is no daily control exercised in the brewries. One of the permanent functionaries of the establishment, whose name is recorded at the tax office, is obliged by law to keep an accounting of all the beer taken from the brewery. The control office is organized after the Danish system and does not incommode the brewers. All fermenting and lager vats are measured, also vessels for transport. The beer bottles may contain only 35 and 70 centimeters. All the filled barrels and vessels taken away from the brewery must bear the firm mark and a label showing the tax class to which the beer belongs. All filled bottles must have corks or other stoppers stamped with the numbers 1, 2 or 3 and must bear the firm label.

"The control exercised is thus very simple and convenient to the brewer. Now and then an official comes to inspect the records in the different books, compares them with the beer in the fermentation and lager rooms with the sales book, etc. Falsifications in order to be successful would therefore have to be carried through

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all the books and would be noticed by workmen and officials. If the control office has any suspicion it may demand access to the usual business book. The system has been put into operation by the teetotalers and temperance people. It must be said that the brewers have received it well. And it has at any rate the great advantage of giving public testimony to the small amount of alcohol contained in beer."

The standpoint of the Norwegian legislator is that the interests of temperance can be best promoted in their country by liberalizing the use of the least alcoholic drinks and placing the real injurious ones under ban. This means in effect to classify ordinary beers and light wines as non-intoxicants. When Dr. Mjoen in the foregoing article speaks of beer of Class II. as injurious to the individual but not the race, he clearly does not mean that its moderate use is injurious, otherwise it would certainly have been placed among the articles prohibited.

This new Norwegian legislation is the outcome of long and careful study as well as experimentation with various expedients for lessening the consumption of liquor. The country has had a not altogether happy experience with her trial with local prohibition, which has been followed by the usual violations, especially through the sale of a noxious concoction sold as a wine. In the country districts the tourist hotels, of which a large number have sprung up in recent years, have sold liquors of all kinds openly, although located in supposedly prohibition territory. The monopolization of the sale of whiskey has brought the consumption of this commodity to a low point, where, however, it remains about stationary. Meanwhile the country has not rid itself altogether of alcoholism. After having viewed the whole situation with scientific care the Norwegian reformers have not grasped at absolute prohibition as the one solution. They do not believe the people to be ready for it and dread the evils of non-enforcement. Yet of all peoples the Norwegians should be prepared for absolutist laws. Instead, they aim at the suppression of the sale of distilled spirits and kindred products, expecting that this will be accomplished best by virtually placing a premium on the manufacture and sale of lighter beers, permitting traffic in those not containing more than 5½ per cent of alcohol.

Is there not a lesson in this for law makers and reformers in this country? In their wisdom or unwisdom they have never ven-

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tured to discriminate between liquors according to their contents; that is to say, in conformity with their injurious or non-injurious properties. If the question has been one of taxation or the imposition of license fees, the guiding principle has not been how light wholesome beverages may be substituted for the manifestly dangerous or outright injurious, but what the traffic will stand. Thus far this unenlightened, one might almost say unmoral, attitude, has been as characteristic of the national as of State law-making powers. Here and there some half-hearted attempt to lessen the financial burden to the vendor of light alcoholic beverages may have been made, but the laws have absolutely failed directly to encourage the substitution of beer and light wines for distilled liquors, whether the aim has been one of manufacture or sale. This is only another way of saying that the motive of legislation has been purely fiscal or one of suppression without a proper distinction as to what is being repressed or suppressed.

Of course, uncompromising prohibitionists who regard all beverages containing alcohol as equally injurious, and of the evil one, will bitterly oppose any legislative effort to encourage the substitution of the harmless for the harmful or to affirm in any way the underlying principle. They insist upon their universal remedy—first local, then state prohibition, eventually to be translated into national prohibition. That hitherto, so far as recorded experience goes, the effect of such sumptuary legislation has not only been negative but largely to drive out the use of the least alcoholic beverages and substitute the admittedly harmful, goes for naught. To say that national prohibition will remedy this is but to leave one will-o'-the-wisp to chase another.

Persons who really have it at heart to make the nation more sober, may well question how long this tyranny of unenlightened opinion shall prevail. They should study carefully the eminently practical and direct steps towards temperance which the Norwegian legislation exemplifies. To answer that it is not practicable in this time is merely begging the question. There is no fundamental difficulty in so fashioning our revenue laws that the more alcoholic beverages are made to bear the greater tax burden, unless we confess that moral considerations must have no place in fiscal regulations. State and local laws affecting the manufacture and sale of liquors can likewise be adjusted upon the principle that the use of the more harmful should be discriminated against, primarily through

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the simple expedient of progressive taxation, which in this instance must be clearly reflected in the imposition of license fees.

This is not the place to suggest a scheme of legislation in detail but to ask the question, Has not the time come for legislation after the Norwegian model as described above? Perhaps all the desired advance could not be taken at one step, but a little progress is better than standing still while other parts of the world move forward in temperance legislation. It is not a question of compromise or of meeting the threats of general prohibition, but of doing that wherein prohibition signally fails—promoting actual sobriety. At the same time, it must be confessed that until rational measures are taken to reduce the drink evil, one cannot wonder that so many hanker after the unattainable—absolute prohibition.

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THE ALCOHOL QUESTION FROM A MEDICAL VIEWPOINT STUDIES IN THE PATHOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM

By ULRIK QUENSEL

Professor of Pathology and General Hygiene of the University of Upsala (Sweden)

"A renowned Swedish scientist . . . presents here the result of years of intensive study of the literature of the alcohol question and of his own pathologic, anatomical and experimental investigations, carried on in a thoroughly objective manner and stamped with a spirit of scientific inquiry, a comprehensive work in two volumes of 941 pages. The work was completed through pecuniary assistance on the part of the Swedish Government, and has already created attention in the home-land of the author, as well as in foreign parts. It may in one word be characterized as a standard work in the great literature of the alcohol question, being much more comprehensive and especially much more critical than most of the existing publications on this subject."

Thus writes Dr. Scharffenberg, who is himself an ardent absolutist, and although he does not agree with Dr. Quensel on many points, concedes the absolute fairness and conservatism of his conclusions.

The work may be regarded as a scientific companion piece of a more popular publication, "Alcohol and Society," issued by a committee of the Swedish Medical Society. The volume derives particular value from the fact that the author has subjected the vast material at hand to rigid examination, no matter what point of view it follows. He may be said to have searched the whole alcoholic literature, so far as it bears upon the medical point of view, weighed its evidence, and stated the conclusions with a freedom from abuse and exaggeration which as a rule does not distinguish books upon this controversial subject.

Unfortunately, Dr. Quensel's studies are not accessible in English, nor is his work as a whole adapted for popular reading. In the following pages certain portions of the two volumes are summarized, those being selected that can most easily be understood and that deal with aspects concerning which there is especially need of greater understanding. Happily, the author has himself sum-

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marized most of his chapters so that the extracts appearing below are careful translations of the original text, with omission here and there of detail or matter of subordinate importance and interest. Only the matter in parentheses is by the translator, and purely in the nature of necessary explanations in order to carry the thread of the exposition or argument.

INTRODUCTION

". . . It is exclusively the medical aspects of the alcohol problem which will be considered in the present work. They have attained a very prominent place in the popular educational efforts relative to the temperance question, although now increasing emphasis is being laid on the social aspects as reasons for the desired practical reforms. It is thus found that even very complicated physiological and medical questions have been made the subject of popular, but too frequently one-sided and colored expositions; and purely special questions in medicine have been given such weight that they are incorporated in the most elementary public school instruction, in which, for example, the poisoning of the protoplasm, cirrhosis of the liver, hardening of the arteries, occupy the attention of school children. The text-books of the so-called 'Alcohology' are in part almost compendiums in pathological anatomy, a subject whose educational value to children seems to me doubtful, to say the least, besides being one in which even teachers are incapable of giving instruction.

"On account of the weight given to the medical side of the alcohol question and because the popular expositions at hand are often less reliable—of which the text-books used in our country provide many examples—I have thought it possible to help those, particularly physicians and teachers, who wish to gain an insight into this important matter by a critical inquiry on a strictly scientific basis. If this results in showing that certain doctrines which many regard as finally fixed are not so according to my opinion, and that we must exercise greater caution in pronouncing upon a number of special questions, it does not follow on this account that practical temperance efforts must suffer. . . . That the abuse of alcohol is fraught with great dangers and brings with it injurious consequences of many kinds, both to the individual and society, is the principal fact established by all experience and the point of departure of the whole alcohol question and alcohol investigation.

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Upon this all are agreed, as well as upon the necessity of combating this abuse with energy. But here agreement ceases and beyond it one encounters almost wholly conflicting opinions. Relative to the temperance agitation which is engaged in searching for means to fight alcoholism, there is strife between absolutists and moderates, between prohibitionists and their opponents. These sharp contrasts seem in a certain measure to be typical when anything is brought up connected with the burning subject of alcohol, and even when scientific consideration of matters for specialists is concerned. It seems as if in this field many find it particularly difficult to escape subjective valuations which spring from a personal attitude toward one or the other standpoint in regard to practical temperance endeavors. One even observes that when the results of earnest investigations are discomforting to a certain leaning, they are suspected as if springing from opinions wholly foreign to scientific truth-seeking.

"In spite of the actuality of the alcohol question, in spite of all work done to explore the effects of alcohol upon the human organism, in spite of the unusually rich literature on the subject, much still remains obscure and unexplored. In order to gain from the shifting opinions a sufficient concept of what science has determined in regard to the effects of alcohol, it is not enough, as is frequently done in the popular temperance literature, to bring forward and emphasize in a partial manner what the champions of one side would teach or seek to weld into a whole—opinions on the different points that all tend in one direction—for in the literature one can find support for widely different views. We should test everything bearing the stamp of exact investigation—regardless of the value of the results from this or that practical point of view—weigh the various results of investigations against each other according to their inherent worth which must be estimated solely according to the integrity and reliability of the investigation and the significance of the conclusions."

(Having referred to the wide medical field touched by the alcohol question and the difficulty of surveying it as a whole, the author continues:)

". . . Thus, the chief aim of my investigations is to delimit our present knowledge of the pathology of alcoholism. . . . The present condition may be said to be in large measure that (in regard to the pathology of alcoholism) science has on some points

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reached conclusive or almost conclusive results; in regard to other points one can only infer the facts with greater or less probability, because much is still obscure, so that for the present we can only discuss possibilities and bring forward more or less well grounded hypotheses—working hypotheses which may serve as points of departure for further investigations."

(The author emphasizes that in order to gain a clear conception of the pathological effects it is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the physiological — that is pharmacological effects. While the latter are outside the real field of the author's inquiry, he found it necessary to survey the most important. His work therefore falls into two main divisions: The first dealing with the general physiological effects of alcohol upon organism, and the second giving a survey of our present knowledge in regard to the general and specific pathology of alcoholism. He concludes the introduction as follows:)

"It is not a spirit of fault-finding which leads me to examine during the progress of my exposition several declarations contained in our popular text-books on 'Alcohology.' I do it because it seems to me timely to point out evident untruths which have sneaked into them and thereby helped on their removal from the text-book literature. Aside from this, the text-books seem to me of interest and must be given attention in an exposition like the present, since several other countries have them of the same kind and they thus have assumed an international aspect; also because they express the conception most generally adhered to by the great public, although apparently held also by a number of physicians. That the latter is the case is shown by the fact that two of our popular text-books are written by physicians, while two have been tested by physicians. In a preface to the 'Text-Book on Alcohol,' by Helenius, Professor Curt Wallis says that it is 'a deserving compilation of the most important knowledge which science hitherto has brought together relative to this question.' Under such circumstances it is quite natural that the text-books are regarded by a large part of the public as an expression of the standpoint of medical science."

Chapter I

Some Words About the Formation and Occurrence of Alcohol in Nature

(The author refers to the universality of alcohol as an article of consumption and cites Hartwitch, who states that at the present

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time the peoples who can be regarded as "alcohol free" are only certain remnants of the original population of Ceylon, Malacha and some Indians of South America. He describes the formation of ethyl-alcohol, the qualities and effects of which are the subject of his study. He refers to the occurrence of alcohol in healthy, normal organs, and the conclusion drawn by some investigators that alcohol is a substance which is regularly formed in the body (human) and therefore constitutes a substance not really foreign to the normal organism and its functions. He remarks, however:)

"Meanwhile, it is evident that even if the organism is able to consume and take into its service the alcohol formed under the normal processes of digestion, nothing is thereby decided in regard to the question whether and to what extent the body is able to render harmless the alcohol brought into the body from outside. How this matter stands, how the human organism reacts to the alcohol brought in from outside in larger or smaller quantities, belongs to the complex problem of the medical alcohol question, which again is conditioned upon a multitude of different questions belonging to the wide domain of medical science, and which I, in the following exposition, will try to illustrate from different points of view."

Chapter II

The Absorption of Alcohol by the Body and Its Circulation in the Organs

(This is a solely technical exposition.)

Chapter III

The Consumption of Alcohol Within the Body and Its Influence Upon the Process of Digestion

"In the previous chapter we have learned that the alcohol taken is quickly absorbed . . . sucked into the blood and thereby brought to all parts of the body, and that after several or few hours—according to the size of the dose— it has disappeared from the body. When large intoxicating doses have been taken the blood seems to become free from alcohol in the course of about twenty-four hours.

"We shall now in what follows study the relations of alcohol to the body and step by step follow the effects upon it which are peculiar to alcohol."

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(Having examined a number of the more important investigations the author says:)

"From the above named explanations we thus conclude that alcohol is oxidized within the body in different quantities and under different conditions. As high as 98 per cent of the alcohol taken, or even more, can be oxidized when the dose has not been too great and additional circumstances have not been effective. But from this fact it does not follow that it has a nutritive value, for it may be assumed that digestion can take place to the same extent with, as without, alcohol, and that thus alcohol may be consumed without any use. In order to make this clear, experiments in digestion have been made, yielding results which I will briefly account for."

(The concept of the importance of alcohol as a nutritive substance has passed through many stages of development marked by the most contradictory views. What is "*known*" about the subject the author sums up in two sentences:)

"For the greater part alcohol oxidizes in the body.

"In the process of oxidation in the body alcohol is capable of conserving both fat and carbo-hydrate as well as albumen, and must therefore be regarded as a nutritive substance."

(After a thorough examination of the various investigations made of the subject, the author re-states the case as follows:)

". . . The physiologists of our day thus regard themselves as bound from the *physiological point of view* to regard alcohol as a nutritive substance, and, more definitely stated, as a substance having a conserving value in relation to fat and carbohydrates as well as to albumen.

"Kassowitz has controverted this view, and as his formula of the view 'Alcohol is a poison, therefore not a nutritive substance,' has won many imitators in the popular temperance text-book literature, I wish to touch upon it in a few words. First and foremost it should be noted that the standpoint of Kassowitz is not determined by any new and experimental investigations undertaken by himself which disprove others, but so far as I have been able to discover his standpoint is fixed by the fact that he explains older experiments in a different way from other investigators, and by the fact that he starts with a definition of nutritious substances peculiar to himself. He believes that certain earlier experiments show that alcohol is a poison to albumen and, furthermore, he holds that only such substances are nutritious as are adapted to the formation of protoplasm or at least as

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fat can serve as reserve substances. Since this surely is not the case with alcohol which quickly and immediately oxidizes, it must be denied all significance as a nutritive substance and labeled as poison. He therefore would not designate a substance as nutritive which had only a so-called conserving value, and his opposition is therefore directed against the general accepted definition of the concept of nutritious substance. . . . Thunberg shows that if the general theory of Kassowitz in regard to the effect of alcohol were true, it could never serve as a nutritious substance for any living being. Now it is undoubtedly true that alcohol is a nutritious substance for certain micro-organisms which produce vinegar from alcohol, and therefore the incorrectness of Kassowitz' standpoint is surely clear. And in regard to Kassowitz' contention that the poisonous effect of a substance excludes every nutritious effect: 'no substance can possibly assume the dual role of a nutritious substance and of a poison, and therefore alcohol can never have any nutritive but only toxic qualities,' it is, as already indicated, not in conformity with experience.

"But even if all the physiological experiments tend to the result that alcohol must be conceded as among nutritious substances on account of the manner in which it influences the process of digestion, at least the well person can get along without it. For such a one alcoholic beverages have their particular significance and use as articles of enjoyment, but by such alcohol should be taken, if at all, only in comparatively small doses on account of the poisonous effects which accompany the use of larger doses, especially when repeated.

"The conserving value of alcohol is thus acknowledged by physiologists. How far in the process of oxidation within the body it may furthermore serve as a source of energy in mechanical work or directly sustain this or that physiological function may be brought into question, but it is at least not yet thoroughly established. Certain experiments made by Hans Meyer seem to bespeak the probability that alcohol may yield immediate energy or muscular exertion. Even the investigations of Atwater and Benedict in regard to muscular work during an alcohol diet indicate a possibility of this. . . .

"What relation has alcohol to the function of our nutrition? Thunberg answers in his explanation of the question as follows: 'It is quite clear that it cannot serve as building material; it is furthermore quite clear that it can serve as a source of heat, while

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it is probable but not certain that it can serve as a source of energy for the work of the body. Its relation as a material for sustaining the processes which do not stand in the direct service of producing heat or working ability we know nothing of.'

"Alcohol must therefore, if we turn our attention to its influence upon the process of digestion, by no means be compared with albumen, which can meet all the particular demands of nutrition. In this respect furthermore it may not simply be placed on par with fat or carbo-hydrates partly because these to a certain degree are fat forming, partly because without question they can serve as a source of energy. This property can only be attributed to alcohol as a probability. To this must be added the condition that the body can produce fat and carbo-hydrates as reserve nutrition for future use in case they are brought to the body in greater quantity than needed. Alcohol, on the other hand, oxidizes immediately and cannot be conserved. If we view the question from other points that offer themselves it must be considered that alcohol, when it is taken into the body in larger quantities has a definite toxic effect. Alcohol is therefore not on par with any of the substances which from old are designated as nutritive substances. But while acknowledging that alcohol is not to be put side by side with other nutritive substances, physiology must nevertheless insist upon the concept that in smaller quantities it has a nutritive effect and therefore is properly classified among nutritious substances. . . ."

Chapter IV

The Toxic Properties of Alcohol and Some Words in Regard to the So-called Moderate Use of Alcohol

"In addition to its properties as a substance of nutrition which were discussed in the preceding chapter, alcohol possesses, when consumed above a certain quantity, undoubted toxic properties which manifest themselves by producing, according to circumstances, symptoms of acute or chronic poisoning; and sufficient quantities may even cause immediate death through alcohol poisoning.

"When we speak of the toxic effects of alcohol it should be borne in mind, as previously indicated, that the effect of a poison in the individual instance depends upon the magnitude of the dose in which it is administered. Hans Meyer, for instance, says: '. . .

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The effect depends chiefly upon the quantity in which the substance has operated. Thus every substance may be indifferent, useful or injurious, it can become means of healing or poison. This applies particularly to alcohol.'

"Thus the study of the effect of strong doses tells us nothing about the small or moderate doses. A demonstration of the injuriousness of large doses does not justify the inference of a similar effect from small doses, but it becomes a question as important as it is difficult to decide where the boundary lies between injurious and non-injurious doses."

(Having referred to various investigations of the toxic properties of alcohol, also the experiments made on animals, the author continues): "From animal experiments we can not infer, of course, with any degree of exactness what dose is deadly for the human being as the power of resistance in animals may be and probably is different. From animal experiments we can only obtain approximate estimates. Besides, to establish a maximum dose for all persons is not possible as the resistance against alcohol is widely varied and thus persons who become accustomed to alcohol have a greater power of resistance than those not so accustomed; the former can frequently stand very large doses which must be regarded as deadly in the case of the latter. . . . Deaths due to acute alcohol poisoning certainly happen now and then but somewhat rarely in proportion to the prevalence of the abuse of alcohol. It is therefore the chronic poisoning originating in the misuse of alcoholic beverages, a condition which we designate as chronic alcoholism, which gives alcohol its great importance within the domain of medicine and social hygiene. That alcohol in large doses has a toxic effect and may cause acute and chronic poisoning is a fact which is acknowledged by all, and which affords the point of departure for all practical endeavors in our time to stamp out this abuse. From a *theoretical* point of view it does not suffice simply to affirm this fact, but we must try to probe deeper and find out *under what conditions* alcohol has a toxic effect *and in what manner this toxic effect manifests itself in the organism.* In so doing we shall discover as indicated in the introduction how complicated the question is, notwithstanding the apparently simple chief result—and how many other questions connected with it are difficult or impossible fully to decide from the present standpoint of science. We are still far from being able to summarize in a few simple dogmatic

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sentences the knowledge about the toxic effects of alcohol and are not justified in placing a poison label upon alcohol as applying under all conditions. . . . I would furthermore call attention to the experimental explanations of Varzer and others, that the poisonous quality in alcohol increases suddenly when a certain grade of concentration has been exceeded. This seems to me to show that we must by no means assume that because 100 kbcm. of alcohol has a poisonous effect, 30 kbcm. will operate proportionately in the same way.

"Almquist has noted how unwarranted it is to assume that the alcohol in the very light beverages is dangerous. For we do not know, he says, that alcohol in one to two per cent. has any effect. It may well be that when diluted to this extent it does not have the effect of alcohol.

"If, however, large doses of alcohol have a decided toxic effect—for the present I look aside from its character and nature,—it is thereby not determined that small or moderate doses must develop such effects. How the matter stands in regard to the latter, how far in general there is a certain dose of alcohol which, even if consumed daily, may be considered non-injurious to the individual, is a question by itself requiring a separate treatment. It cannot be solved *a priori* in a purely theoretical manner, for the daily practical experience which in this case is particularly rich, must also be allowed its say.

"We have now arrived at the delicate and much discussed question of *moderation* or *absolutism,* to which I will devote some words from a purely medical point of view and exclusively with regard to the statements of scientists relative to the eventual injury to human beings from small doses. . . . The standpoint of the absolutist is of course clear and well-known to all. Its motive, however, is not the same in all cases and is not always of a medico-physiological nature. Many absolutist physicians take the stand which A. K. Petren expresses thus: 'It is not from a medico-physiological point of view that we regard absolutism as necessary, but it is solely social hygiene considerations that dictate our adherence to it.'

"On the other hand, one not infrequently finds temperance advocates who in the agitation for absolutism are prone to seek support for their condemnation of even the slightest use of alcohol in medico-physiological judgments. If, for instance, one examines the text-books in 'Alcohology' which are used in our schools, they are

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found to contain statements even of such doctrines as that alcohol always acts injuriously, regardless of the magnitude of the doses used.

"An expression of this point of view we find also in the following words of Holitscher: 'Theoretically, however, the quantity of alcohol, even the smallest, has unquestionably injurious effects; it cannot be otherwise when the question is of a narcotic, according to all that we have found out in regard to the influence of such a substance upon the organism. To show this influence practically in the individual instance we cannot do with our crude methods of investigation.'

"The latter refers to the claim made by Grotjahn, from the standpoint of moderation, that the injurious effects of small amounts of alcohol must be proven before one from a physiological point of view can support the demand for total abstinence from alcohol.

"The question of the properties of alcohol as a nutritious substance has been brought into the strife surrounding this subject, especially by certain French authors. To me this special question seems to be of a more subordinate importance from either standpoint on the practical temperance question, for alcohol is not used in daily life on account of its nutritious value but on account of its value as a stimulant. At least in our country, all are agreed that considered as a nutritious substance, alcohol may be foregone, at least under usual conditions, and, furthermore, that its value as a nutritious substance according to the physiological experiments is very greatly reduced in practice through its poisonous by-effects in larger doses; besides its cost is high relative to the amount of energy which is obtained.

"In a consideration of this question it seems to me necessary to distinguish sharply between the two points of view from which the subject of absolutism or moderation may be regarded—the one, of a more *theoretical,* the other of the more *practical* nature. On the one side, it is an *individual hygienic* question and as such falling within the judgment of medical science; on the other side, it is a *social hygienic question* in regard to which many other points of view than the purely medical must determine the attitude of the individual. One should differentiate these two opposite points of view and not regard as determining the judgment upon the individual question that which may seem desirable from the social point of view. Regardless of how the individual hygienic question is solved,

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the social reasons may in many instances seem so weighty that they alone become the determining factors. Thus, if one from the individual hygienic point of view acknowledges the justness of the moderate attitude, one may nevertheless regard absolutism as the only right thing from the social point of view as is shown by the example of many physicians. It is solely from the individual hygienic standpoint that I will consider the question.

"Regarded theoretically, it is clear that a certain very or relatively small dose is indifferent to the organism. Of course all are agreed that the small amounts which occur, for instance, in bread, are non-injurious. The question is really how far all amounts of alcohol in excess of such very small quantities are truly injurious to the individual, or how far there may be a certain quantity, which, when consumed daily in the form of wine or other general alcoholic beverages does not injure health, even if it is used a longer time. Practically speaking, the non-injurious effects of small doses is acknowledged by the absolutists in our country as they permit the consumption of weak malt beverages containing not above 2¼ per cent. alcohol.

"If science could lead in furnishing proof that even small quantities of alcohol injure the individual, the most potent support for absolutism would thereby be gained. But such proof is lacking. As is known, Laitenen has tried to produce such proof, and asserted that moderate, even minimum doses of alcohol, are injurious to human beings and animals and even hurt the progeny. I refer in the second part, particularly in the chapter on degeneration, more particularly and critically to his investigations, but I will only say here that I cannot acknowledge them to possess any power of evidence. It is very frequently stated that certain statistics from English life insurance companies prove the injury from a moderate use of alcohol; it is impossible, however, to draw such a general conclusion from them, as they prove every degree of moderation to be injurious.

"In a call which a couple of years ago was prepared by a number of abstaining physicians from different countries it was thought justified to establish the thesis as of general validity that 'the organs of a healthy person function better without than with alcohol.' Whether this is true is in the last instance a question of quantity, and in the case of a certain small quantity the organs may be assumed to function just as well with as without alcohol.

"A thesis of so general a nature as the one just mentioned can-

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not be defined, but must stand as an assertion for which I, at least, have not been able to find any evidence, and so industrious a scientist in the domain of alcohol investigation as Rosemann has recently summarized his opinion thus: 'It is not proven that a moderate use of alcohol injures the body of a grown healthy person.'

"The talk of even the smallest amounts of alcohol being injurious to health thus lacks proof. Santesson says in regard to this: 'A majority of physicians, as well as an important part of the general public, has never believed it; they have held daily experience to show that the conception in question is false and exaggerated. To be sure, it is emphasized, and justly so, that danger from alcohol must not be judged solely according to the effect of the single dose. One has to consider the influence of many doses taken daily or frequently year by year or for decades, and in this manner it may be that even the smallest doses can be injurious. Theoretically speaking, the assertion cannot be exactly disproven as we humans, as a rule, are exposed to all sorts of injuries which in the course of time influence our health, making it impossible to decide how far even small quantities of alcohol may not have contributed to the health disturbances that have occurred. But—note it well—*the burden of proof tests upon those who come forward with the assertion that minimum doses of alcohol in the long run have an injurious effect, and this proof may be quite difficult to furnish as it is difficult or impossible to destroy the assertion in question.* . . .

" 'In the last analysis it must depend upon what one understands by the injurious effects which the small alcohol doses are supposed to cause. If thereby demonstrable disturbances of one or the other kind are to be understood it should be possible to say of what character they are and how they appear. This, however—so far as existing sick changes are concerned—it has not been possible to show in any exact manner carrying scientific power of evidence.' The Committee of the Swedish Medical Society has said in regard to this: 'The effort to find support in the results of medical investigations for the contention that alcohol in the form of customary alcoholic beverages is under all circumstances to be considered as an injurious substance, a "poison," may with certainty be said to have stranded.' . . .

"If we then, according to my opinion, are justified in principle in holding so far as our present knowledge extends to the questions concerned, that certain small quantities of alcohol need not be in

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themselves injurious to health even if they are consumed daily, considerable difficulties are met, nevertheless, when the question is to decide where the line of division is betwen injurious and non-injurious doses. When one seeks to determine a maximum limit for the daily use which must not be exceeded if it shall be designated as not injurious from the point of view of health it is impossible to answer the question in a general way and quite exactly. There are many circumstances to be taken into consideration, as alcohol acts in a different way on different persons and under different circumstances. What conditions the injuriousness of a dose of alcohol is, in the first place, its quantity, but furthermore also the degree of concentration in which the drink is consumed as well as the individual power of reaction of the body which differs among different persons. Thus we know that a person accustomed to alcohol—possibly on account of the quicker oxidation of alcohol—exhibits greater tolerance to it, while certain individuals again show intolerance, so that even smaller quantities may have a certain poisonous effect on them. Also the general conditions of life of the persons play a certain rôle; alcohol thus shows itself more poisonous in the case of mal-nutrition, when it is a substitute for a greater or smaller amount of food than when it is consumed as an addition to a food which in itself is sufficient. The occupation may also be of some consequence; muscular work seems to a certain degree to counteract the effect of alcohol. To this must be added that the organism of the child is far more susceptible to alcohol than that of a grown person and, of course, other rules must be observed by the sick, particularly the nervous sick, than by well persons. Most persons, therefore, agree that in cases of children, as well as in the case of nervously sick, absolutism is the most advisable.

"The incidence of alcoholism and of its consequences is, as we know, very differently exemplified in the different countries, and it has been supposed that climatic conditions may have something to do with it. The following statement, first made by Montesquieu and restated by Bowditch, was formerly designated as the 'cosmic law of drunkenness.' 'Intemperance extends over the entire world but in very small degree at the equator. Drunkenness increases with the degrees of latitude, becomes constantly more customary and more harmful in its effects upon the individual as well as upon society the nearer one gets to northern latitudes.'

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" 'But fortunately,' says Westfelt, 'this cosmic law is not necessary, nor should it be taken literally, no matter how much truth it contains in itself. Our own land's cultural history in the second half of the nineteenth century testifies against such an interpretation.'

"Under the conditions mentioned one cannot, of course, establish a certain dose as hygienically permissible for all and under all conditions, but what has been attempted in this direction in several quarters must be regarded as *a probable practical middle value for the healthy adult individual.* In consideration of all the difficulties it is quite natural that even this middle value is differently conceived by different authors and in different countries, where the experience varies according as the question is of a more exclusive consumption of wine, beer or whiskey.

"I will cite from the literature some statements from representative scientists of different countries in regard to the dose of alcohol which from the individual point of view is regarded as permissible, that is to say, the so-called moderate daily dose which probably does not occasion—at least probable—genuine injuries to healthy adult individuals.

"Tigerstedt mentions that the quantity of alcohol which a person not accustomed to alcoholic beverages can consume without it occasioning symptoms of poison is very small and can only be placed at 16-25 gm. He says nothing about the permissibility of this as a daily dose but I have taken the statement as interdictory in illustrating the question of quantity.

"Hueppe speaks as follows: 'That small doses of alcohol which keep below the limit of poisonous effect—about 30 to 40 gm. in 24 hours, which corresponds to about one litre of beer or half a litre of wine—can be taken by adults without being accompanied by injuries to the body must unquestionably be admitted. The danger in regularly consuming such small quantities is the fact that the limit is not always observed during daily consumption, as even smaller quantities neutralize the nervous retardation and therefore larger and injurious quantities are often taken. The truly moderate person must daily keep below the amount which he permits himself and must consume it only occasionally and not as a regular thing.'

"Neumann says: 'If a grown person who is well and has access to abundant nourishment is given small doses of alcohol, about

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20 to 30 gm. per twenty-four hours, the injurious effect thereof may be considered as generally excluded.' "

(Reference is made to the inquiry made by C. Frankel in Germany some years ago among Professors of Medicine at the universities. The answer to the question whether alcohol under all conditions, even in small doses, was to be considered as injurious to health, was on the whole denied in the case of persons who are healthy both mentally and physically and who lack a nervous disposition. In regard to the request for a statement of a definite limit, most of them gave 30 kbcm. absolute alcohol per day, while others would place the limit at 40 kbcm. and a few even higher. Still others mentioned 20 kbcm. when the question is of daily usage.)

"Almquist points out that the statement here adduced must be regarded as the experience of what, with some degree of certainty, may be regarded as permissible, but that we do not know where the boundary of abuse lies. If we double the figures and reach as high as 80 gm. alcohol per day, we know that it is abuse. Where abuse begins is largely an individual matter and we do not know the exact line of demarcation.

"C. Frankel expresses himself later on on this question as follows: 'Adult and healthy persons can stand small quantities, 30 to 40 kbcm. of alcohol, that is to say, as much as about one litre of beer, a tumbler of wine, or a wine-glass of brandy, in the course of a day without any evident and injurious effect. Even these should avoid the regular consumption also of small quantities. He only is truly moderate who does not use alcoholic beverages every day but does it only occasionally and within the above-mentioned limitations.'

"Kabrhel takes a similar position and regards not the single doses of alcohol but the regularly repeated use of them as the central point of the danger which threatens humanity. So far as the question is of guarding the individual from the injurious effects of alcohol it is not from a hygienic medical point of view a necessary demand that he shall leave alcohol alone altogether, but the most important is that he abstain from the daily regular use and embrace 'facultative' abstinence."

(The author then cites the well-known statements of the Committee of Fifty and proceeds to the mention of other authorities as follows:)

"Landouzy and Labbe mention as the middle dose for healthy

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persons which ought not to be exceeded by persons generally, 30-40 gm. alcohol. They concede, however, that persons occupied in severe muscular work may be allowed the use of one litre of wine a day that is to say 90-100 gm. absolute alcohol. In these moderate doses they say alcohol does not lose its character of a nutritious substance in the healthy organism, and its toxic properties seem to be reduced to a minimum.

"In the French literature, beer and wine are often designated as 'hygienic drinks,' when contrasted to the stronger alcoholic drinks. Baudrau holds that the former can be consumed without detriment by healthy persons if taken in quantities which do not exceed the following:

White wine	39.5	kbcm.
Claret	40.2	"
Beer	79.1	"

As a 'quantité limite' for the latter he mentions:

For Ethyl-alcohol	42.17	kbcm.
Ordinary whiskey	37.8	"
Cognac	22.6	"

He has arrived at these figures through experimental investigations carried on in order to prove the toxicity of different alcoholic drinks. . . .

"Pfeiffer as well as a number of other French authors, has altogether too one-sided a conception as he allows only this point of view to be determining; namely, how much alcohol can be reckoned to oxidize in the body within twenty-four hours, without what he calls accumulation taking place. Moreover, he does not pay any heed whatsoever to the toxic influences upon the nervous system which the higher doses computed by him surely would cause, especially if they were consumed daily, and therefore his conclusions are misleading. . . ."

(The author himself summarizes the question thus:)

"Although one cannot fix exactly a daily moderate dose for all persons, that is to say, a dose which may be regarded as non-injurious even if consumed daily, a notably large number of physicians have arrived at a limit of about 30 kbcm. alcohol (reckoned as absolute alcohol) as a probable practical middle dose for healthy

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adult persons. This is, of course, a considerably smaller measure than many who regard themselves as moderate have imagined. And it is probable that we should not have any alcohol question, no serious alcohol danger to fight against, if all could be taught to keep within such limit, and much less if such use did not become a daily habit. But as remarked, to determine with scientific exactness where abuse begins, with what quantity a continued daily use is dangerous, is at the present time not possible.

"Meanwhile the conclusion is that from the individual hygienic point of view absolutism is not necessary for healthy adult persons while strict moderation is demanded. When the question is of combating alcoholism as a national disease, other social and ethical points of view come into consideration. These, however, are outside the frame of this work.

Chapter V

The General Effects of Alcohol Upon the Nerve System and Its Influence on the Psychic Functions

"In order to gain a concept of the nature of the effects peculiar to alcohol upon the human organism, a close knowledge of its powers upon the nerve system is of the greatest importance. For it is precisely these effects which make alcohol one of the most sought after articles of enjoyment; it is, moreover, this which is the principal reason not only for its use but also for its abuse, and the latter consequences to the organism show themselves as a rule primarily through more or less pronounced disturbances of the nerve system."

(The author points out that formerly alcohol was conceived of as stimulating the nerve system when moderate doses were taken; but that later, through objective research, the concept was arrived at that alcohol has a paralyzing influence. He cites Rosemann's view that to put the question whether alcohol works with a paralyzing or a stimulating effect is not a happy one, and queries if the thing peculiar to alcohol is not that it, so to speak, puts certain parts of the brain out of action, or at least retards its workings, while it stimulates others. This he does not regard as conflicting with the results of the investigations.)

"It is thus a very common belief that from a theoretical point of view the effects of alcohol upon the cells and their life are chiefly

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paralyzing—an opinion which is especially prominent in the popular propaganda literature and probably chiefly because it seems to correspond to the assertion that the property of alcohol is above all things that of a poison. But the question is not thus easily solved and as a purely theoretical problem it cannot reach a valid solution through investigations of the highest organisms and especially not of such composite functions as the intellectual ones of the human being, in which conflicting processes occur and which make explanation of experimentally occasioned effects difficult since in many cases different possibilities of explanation may be conceived."

(After having cited some of the more recent observations he says:)

"It is thus conceivable that alcohol in weak solution may exercise a directly stimulating effect upon the cells. We must therefore take into consideration as probable that the effect of alcohol upon the human system does not consist solely of retardation and paralysis but also of a stimulation, and it therefore is of a more composite nature. . . .

"I shall now give a short summary of our knowledge of the effects of alcohol upon the psychic functions in man. . . .

"The functions which have been made the object of investigations are more or less complex and difficult to analyze by aid of exact methods of inquiry. Furthermore, it is not easy to establish generally the influence of a substance like alcohol upon the psychic functions on account of the individual peculiarities of different persons and because these may also under different circumstances react variously. There are thus many sources of error to be taken into conside ation which, however, might be compensated for by very comprehensive investigations including a large number of persons and by aid of varying methods of investigation.

"The investigations at hand, which are comparatively few, cannot claim to have solved completely or in every respect the question of the influence of alcohol upon the psychic functions. They must of course be considered as valid only in regard to the functions investigated. But they have laid a foundation on which science can proceed and have established some positive facts which have done away with the previous conceptions which rested only upon general subjective impressions in regard to the effects of alcohol as being primarily and generally speaking stimulating."

(The author cites a number of the very many experiments

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which have been made to determine the influence of alcohol on psychic functions. He shows how they differ from each other in results due in large measure to different methods of investigation and then summarizes the particular results attained especially in regard to their significance in practical life:)

"The former widely disseminated conception that alcohol administered in small or moderate doses makes the process of thought easier and generally stimulates intellectual work, has not shown itself based upon objective facts. The experiments, on the contrary, indicate that ability to work—so far as certain investigated forms of work are concerned—is in large measure reduced also through the use of comparatively small doses, although it occasionally has been established that the deterioration was preceded by a quickly passing stage during which the work was made easier. . . . Experience has furthermore shown that it is the difficult and responsible work which suffers most from the influence of alcohol; endurance, energy, concentration, suffer in the first place, while the ability to execute an already familiar piece of work or purely mechanical occupations are limited in far less noticeable degree.

"The nature of this influence of alcohol may briefly be said to be that *alcohol reduces the ability to do the work requiring logical thought*. . . .

"While the subjective statements of individuals do not have a large scientific value since the subjective conception of the influence of alcohol may so easily go astray—it is nevertheless illustrative and of interest that several inquiries among authors and artists show that alcohol in general cannot be regarded as contributing to a heightening of the creative power. . . .

"It is, however, an important fact that the experimental investigations in regard to the effects of the influences of single doses show that they disappear quite rapidly. . . . On the other hand, the experiments undertaken to illustrate the question, in what manner a continued daily repeated use of alcohol works, have shown that the ability to work under such conditions is certainly reduced. . . .

"The investigations hitherto made concerning the effects of alcohol touch several sides of the working life of the human being—his ability to work, to observe, and to correlate thought. There is, however, much still to be done within this special domain, as the inquiries touch only certain sides of the life of understanding

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and of action, while they have hardly touched the influence of alcohol upon feeling and moods. New investigations on a larger number of persons and with more varying methods are desirable. But Kraepelin and his followers have nevertheless established that alcohol in comparatively small doses has a disadvantageous effect upon certain known expressions of the psychic life, and the sum of the results may be comprehended in the general sentence that *work and alcohol do not belong together,* especially when the work demands wide-awakeness, attention, exactness and endurance. In consequence alcoholic beverages should by no means be used during or immediately preceding working hours. . . .

"On the other hand, the consumption of smaller quantities of some alcoholic beverages during the hours of rest—in doses whose effects quickly pass away—cannot be banned solely upon the strength of the results here discussed, although these necessarily require that alcohol must always be taken with the greatest care. In judging of the latter question, other moments and points of view come into consideration which are related to the valuation of alcohol as a means of enjoyment, yes even with the question of the justification in general of making use of means of enjoyment.

"Specht points out that the investigations hitherto made have not determined finally the psychic effects of alcohol and questions if in spite of or just on account of its influence on the higher intellectual functions, it may not contain a positive factor which in its operation upon mental life may be of no less consequence than its negative effects in certain directions. In fact, he thinks that the question of the value of alcohol as a means of enjoyment is so bound up with other questions of aesthetic, cultural and socio-psychological and mental hygienic nature, that it is exceedingly difficult to answer it, and that it cannot be decided solely on the basis of the results of psychological experiments hitherto made or to be undertaken.

"Thunberg develops a similar line of thought when he says: 'It would be wise if abstinents would as soon as possible pay attention to the possibility that certain persons attain a positive heightening of life from alcohol without afterwards having to pay too dearly for it. This is conceivable in regard to the action of alcohol both upon the mood and upon the activity of thought. It is very possible that the mental life of some persons is altogether too much stamped by retardation and opposition. And it is not excluded that

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alcohol in this or that case may counteract with a benevolent result the retarding powers or that it may remove an injurious suppression to the flow of thought.'

"The quotations just adduced hint that alcohol, beside the effects which we have analyzed, and which it has been possible scientifically to explain more or less, may also have other effects upon the nerve system, depending upon properties which it has been even less possible to make an object of scientific analysis. This is true of its *influence upon the feelings and moods,* in regard to which it seems to have a characteristic and specific influence. This property seems to me to be of basic importance to the alcohol question, and we may have to seek here the fundamental reason why alcohol is so highly regarded as an article of enjoyment and in fact the real reason for any use or any abuse of alcohol. Alcohol has thus a much more many-sided influence than has been shown through psychological experiments. . . .

"This most specific and certainly most seductive property of alcohol has hardly been made the objective of any searching scientific inquiry or valuation. Kraepelin says: 'Without question the feeling of comfortable warmth and probably even more the feeling of increased ability for physical work plays an important rôle relative to the extent of the consumption of alcohol, and in addition thereto comes the circumstance that alcohol is a consoler, that it drives away the dark moods and rouses a sense of well-being. Unfortunately, it is not possible to investigate experimentally the nature and strength of moods and feelings, and our observations therefore tell us nothing about this which is perhaps the most important point in the whole influence of alcohol. Still, it is not altogether impossible by the aid of experiments to gain a probable conception of the development of this phenomenon of alcohol poisoning. . . .'

"A statement of Kunkel offers us a conception which is expressed in the following manner: 'How far the peculiar exaltation which makes alcohol productive of joyousness and consolation is to be regarded as a paralysis seems to be very doubtful. A so constant and similar effect requires a definite, positive bodily substratum. But as yet we do not know in detail the bodily conditions which are the basis of what we call moods. We only know that functional disturbances and diseases in certain organs produce depression and must therefore conceive of the exalted moods as a consequence of a fortunate influence upon a portion of certain or-

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gans. Alcohol unquestionably causes first a heightened mood—in an overwhelming majority of healthy persons after small doses of alcohol have been taken an improvement of the mood without exception is observed. . . .'

"Persons drink alcoholic beverages in the first place because they enjoy the pleasant and comfortable mood which they produce. Alcohol drives away feelings of repugnance, and although according to experiments, it reduces working ability, this is not always noticed, while in the place of it alcohol may cause a subjective perception of increased power and ability to work. This feeling of well-being explains the common use of alcohol as well as its abuse, but it is precisely this which makes it so unreasonably difficult to rout out both the former and the latter. It would be desirable to obtain a many-sided exposition and a scientific analysis of the effects of the different means of enjoyment; for only when we have obtained a deeper insight into this question, which is particularly difficult to clear up, may we guard against an exaggeration or under-valuation of their significance to human beings. So far it is a subjective valuation which comes most to the fore, and we lack an objective scientific basis for a valuation of our means of enjoyment in general as well as of alcohol. . . .

"Nothing has been judged from more opposite points of view than the value of the properties which make alcohol a so extensive and desired means of enjoyment as it is and always has been. Some regard its consumption as useful when it is kept within definite limits; others, as something under all conditions injurious; still others as something inimical to culture or as foreign to culture; again others have held that alcohol has a biological mission to fulfil, while others protest against such a conception. . . .

"In our day the strife is between absolutism or moderation, prohibition or no prohibition, and medical science is called upon to support both the one and the other standpoint. The one thing which all agree upon is that it is necessary to combat the abuse. Some statements in regard to this question taken from the latest literature must be adduced as experiments of the various standpoints. Grotjahn considers that the euphoria produced by alcohol, the doing away with feelings of repugnance, is something desirable and not to be regarded as something to be condemned as an injurious effect. He holds that complete absolutism for all persons is unjust and unenforceable and that the scientific hygiene has no right to put it up

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as a general moral demand, in all cases, not so long as no injuriousness from small and occasional quantities is proven, which is the case. Rosemann believes that alcohol chases away feelings of repugnance of a purely psychic nature and allows the pleasurable perceptions to appear more prominently. When alcohol is used at the right time and in the right quantity, it produces both a bodily and mental well-being. It has not been shown that the moderate use of alcohol injures the healthy adult human body. Alcohol is exceedingly active and therefore very dangerous, but also when properly used a very valuable means of enjoyment.

"Holitscher, on the other hand, does not acknowledge euphoria as of any value, but sees in it an injury to humanity and explains it to be so objectionable that all alcohol should be banned, even if it does not have the injurious consequences which are comprehended under the name of alcoholism.

"Where is the truth to be sought among these conflicting opinions which stand in such sharp contrast to each other? . . .

" 'Wherever one has any definite knowledge in regard to the habits of life of a people, one finds that people in possession of articles of enjoyment the use of which has become a habit. Is not this to be considered as an expression of a need and the consequence of a necessity? Is all this simply abuse, aberration, sin and crime which one commits against one's self?' thus asks Virchow.

"Harnack holds that in this domain there reveals itself what may be called a 'mass instinct' in the whole of humanity. Why does it seek so eagerly after means of enjoyment? These pleasures—or at least some of them—must meet a craving and as such have contained some usefulness, since in spite of all, they are employed to so large an extent. This is not unthinkable *a priori,* and at all events it is an untenable thought that all articles of enjoyment can only produce injury. If injury follows, this is, as several times has been said, in many cases a question of quantity, and because the article of enjoyment may be abused its use need not be absolutely condemned.

"In order to judge calmly of the burning questions relative to alcohol, it is necessary to distinguish between the demands of the individual and of the social hygiene. What may be regarded as in conformity with the point of view of the former may very well conflict with the latter. When one proceeds particularly from the former, the case takes on another aspect than when one regards it exclusively from the latter point of view. As I have developed in the

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previous chapter, a strictly moderate use of alcohol is, according to my opinion, not to be condemned from the individual hygienic point of view, and a majority of physicians probably take the same stand. But this does not solve the problem from the point of view of society. Alcohol occupies a peculiar position among articles of enjoyment in that it so easily leads to abuse and in that its consequences are so far-reaching, not only for the individual but for the whole social life. . . . For those who champion the absolutist point of view, these consequences are so great and so decisive that they, as well known, regard general total abstinence as the sole means of salvation from alcohol, and that the only means of attaining this is through the absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicants. To teach people to observe moderation seems a Utopian idea to many of the absolutists. According to my opinion this is contradicted by experience. The general conception of alcoholic drinks and their use in daily life has improved very decisively in our country during the latter decades, thanks to the temperance agitation, although much is still to be done in this direction. All evolution takes place, of necessity, with relative slowness, and the results of the work of one generation in bringing up a succeeding one cannot easily show themselves before the latter enters into life to assume its own responsibility.

"For my part, I stand for a variety of reasons, very skeptically toward the thought that alcohol may be quickly abolished through legislation, and with it the deep-rooted human desire for this and other articles of enjoyment. But as the reasons which speak for and against this standpoint are not medical but social and ethical, a further mention of them is not within my purview. . . ."

Chapter VI

The Effect of Alcohol on Muscular Work

"Previously it was believed that alcohol had a stimulating influence upon muscular work as well as upon the nervous system, due to a *subjective* conception of a certain easing of labor which frequently occurs after consumption of alcohol."

(The author then turns to an examination of the objective investigations which have been made in large number. Speaking of those carried on by means of the so-called ergograph, an apparatus which notes and measures the mechanical work done in lifting a weight in which certain groups of muscles are used, for example, those of the fingers, the author says:)

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"The question of the action of alcohol upon muscular work is altogether too complicated to be fully cleared up by means of so-called ergographic investigations, for in the course of these only comparatively simple forms of work can be tested and therefore they cannot merely be regarded as referring to every form of muscular work, particularly those in which a careful co-ordination of different muscles is required."

(He cites a number of experiments and says:)

"Thus, these investigations afford a full objective support for the truth of what practical experience teaches. From the sporting and military life many experiences are at hand which demonstrate the undesirability of using alcohol when the point is to keep the body for a longer period at its greatest point of strength and endurance."

Chapter VII

The Influence of Alcohol on the Temperature of the Body and on Breathing

(The results of various investigations are cited, but the author does not express any point of view of general interest.)

PART TWO

Chapter VIII

The General Nature of the Action of Alcohol on the Organism and Its Cells. The Property of Alcohol as a Narcotic Substance. The Theories of Narcotics and their Significance for the Conception of the Pathology of Alcoholism

(The author gives here a purely scientific exposition, only adapted for the consideration of the trained pathologist.)

Chapter IX

The Action of Alcohol on the Blood

(After having stated at length the many experiments which have been made to determine the action of alcohol on the blood, the author says:)

"According to the now prevailing general opinion, no characteristic changes in the appearance and structure of the red blood corpuscles is caused by alcohol. . . . In peculiar contrast to the results arrived at by the medical special literature are the positive expressions in the opposite direction which occur in the popular literature."

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(At the close of the chapter he adduces some examples from the text-book in "Alcohology":)

"Here one finds generally illustrated in word and in picture great changes as the result of the action of alcohol which are supposed to manifest themselves particularly in this, that the blood corpuscles shrink and become ragged. As this doctrine has become so generally bruited about and evidently is given special weight, it has interested me to try and find out whence it originates and what reasons are given in its support. As we have learned, the scientific literature does not contain any corroboration. It seems to me probable that single experiments made upon animals have been generalized from; and this seems to me moreover to correspond closely to the point of view which is likewise common in popular expositions, that the primary action of alcohol is altogether in the direction of shrinking . . . the cells."

(He cites experiments made upon animals by Jaillet and Evelin and remarks:)

"Over against these experimental investigations stands the fact that in investigations made by human beings who have misused alcohol, no morphological changes have been proven. . . ."

(Dr. Quensel cites at length statements in current text-books in "Alcohology" on the action of alcohol on the blood and characterizes them as follows:)

"A more evident misuse of the pathological science than this 'lesson' it is difficult to imagine, in which one misstatement is heaped upon the other. Even Henry Berg mentions that the blood corpuscles under the action of alcohol 'lose their round form and become ragged' and I have seen wall diagrams intended for temperance instruction containing pictures of such. Thus people are very busy about this change, which, nevertheless, as we have found above, does not belong to the effects of alcohol which have been fixed by science."

Chapter X

The Importance of Alcohol as the Cause of Certain Diseases of the Digestion—Rheumatism, Adiposity, Diabetes, Etc.

(The discussion is throughout technical, and does not lend itself to a popular exposition; furthermore, it concerns matters that are not especially controversial in the literature on alcohol.)

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Chapter XI

The Action of Alcohol on the Organs of the Digestive Canal (with the Exception of the Liver)

(Having examined in detail numerous experiments, the author comments upon them as follows:)

"From the investigations cited it seems to me to appear that smaller doses of alcoholic beverages with a weak alcoholic strength (according to some not more than 10 per cent.) do not act injuriously upon the digestive process of the stomach as a whole. How far this may be true in the case of a long-continued daily use of such alcoholic drinks in small quantities cannot be inferred directly from the experiments under consideration, but daily experience seems to speak against any actual injury as a consequence therefrom.

"Completely to discard all use of alcoholic drinks, even the most moderate, solely on dietetic grounds is not supported by the results which hitherto have been gained through investigations directly aiming to try out the action of alcohol upon digestive functions and secretions by means of available scientific methods.

"As we have discovered before, some investigators have even believed themselves justified in designating small doses of alcohol as useful to the digestion. Against this it may be remarked that, on the other hand, an established experience teaches that healthy persons can do without alcoholic drinks, especially as an article of daily use. . . . On the other hand, a long-continued misuse of alcoholic drinks, and especially of those containing a large percentage of alcohol, is injurious also to the digestive canal and especially to the stomach. A not uncommon result of such an abuse is chronic catarrh of the stomach. . . ."

(The author controverts the conception exemplified in the popular text-books, that alcohol under all circumstances is injurious to digestion. He gives some examples from these books and also pays his respects to the apparatus used in the temperance teaching in the schools by which it is intended to demonstrate the action of alcohol upon the process of digestion. He sums the matter up by saying that it is hardly necessary to point out how misleading such a demonstration is.)

". . . Among articles of consumption alcohol in its concentrated form has for a long time been regarded as a common cause of gastritis, and most authors have given it a first place. Crämer, however, believes this not to be true. Excepting the gastritis found

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among whiskey drinkers, the number of alcohol gastritis cases is very insignificant, at least as shown by the material Crämer adduces from Bavaria. . . . In the statistical statement of this material, Crämer during one year found only fifteen cases in which alcohol alone could be regarded as an etiological factor. He emphasizes the importance of other articles of consumption in the etiology of the disease. . . . He is convinced from his experience: That one liter of tea or one liter of coffee daily is for many persons much more dangerous than one liter of beer. . . ."

(The writer discusses at some length chronic gastritis from the pathologic-anatomical point of view and says:)

"This does not seem to me to be in itself necessary in a statement which is principally devoted to the question of causation, but is due to the fact that the popular temperance teaching in our schools has taken up the pathological anatomy of the ventricle and that in a manner—in word and picture—which requires some criticism from the point of view of the specialist. It is justifiable when temperance teaching emphasizes that the abuse of alcohol, especially of whiskey, contributes in causing chronic catarrh of the stomach, if one in general wishes to consider special medical questions. But pertinent remarks can be made about the manner in which the text-books state the pathological anatomy of the disease which it is regarded as so important to understand, that Helenius accompanies his exposition with an illustration (which, by the way, is absolutely meaningless), and that special diagrams of the stomach in a healthy and a diseased condition are prepared for service during the instruction in the schools."

(The author thereupon makes extended examinations of the apparatus, etc., and explains the appearance of the stomach under various conditions.)

Chapter XII

The Action of Alcohol Upon the Liver. (1) Fatty Degeneration of the Liver

(Having again considered at length the various scientific investigations, Dr. Quensel says:)

"Thus, fatty degeneration of the liver without doubt belongs to the more constant changes which occur in cases of alcoholism. Its degree varies of course within the wide limits of the different cases; occasionally it causes a very important disturbance of the liver. It is worthy of note, however, that the function of the liver as a

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rule does not suffer from it or only in a nominal degree. Quincke and Hoppe-Seyler say: 'Many persons have no trouble whatsoever from fatty degeneration of the liver. Only some have a sense of pressure, a certain fulness in the right side and epigastrium.'

"(2) *Cirrhosis of the Liver and its Relation to Alcoholism.*

"The other form of liver disease which for a long time has been particularly connected with the abuse of alcohol is cirrhosis of the liver. The reason why alcohol has been given such significance in the etiology of this disease is that the change is often designated as 'drunkard's liver,' a name which, nevertheless, with far greater justice should be applied to the above mentioned fatty degeneration of the liver, for the latter is much more common among drinkers and of more regular appearance than cirrhosis, which is comparatively rare.

"Cirrhosis of the liver has been given a permanent place among the so-called alcoholic diseases. It has often been described as one of the main types of this and has been regarded as a generally valid example of the way in which alcohol commonly acts upon the organs of the body. Starting especially from this disease, there has arisen and been maintained a widely-spread conception that alcohol has a cirrhogen—what one might popularly call a shrinking—action upon the organs in general. The anatomical picture of cirrhosis of the liver has been generalized and is commonly put, therefore, as an illustration of the specific nature of the action peculiar to alcohol. On this account an explanation of the patho-genesis of this disease and its relation to alcoholism is therefore of especial importance to the conception of the pathology of alcoholism as a whole. . . ."

(Following his usual course, the author sets forth at some length the views of various authorities, and thereupon remarks:)

"During the later years numerous investigators have taken a stand against the current conception and hold that the relation of alcohol to cirrhosis is by no means so clear as has been thought. From many quarters objections have been raised—and according to my personal opinion justifiable ones—against the thought that alcohol as such is the only injuriously acting substance which comes into question in regard to the occurrence of cirrhosis. These objections do not deny that in many cases a relation is found between the abuse of alcohol and cirrhosis of the liver, but turn against the conception that the disease occurs as a result of the direct cirrhogen action upon the liver, peculiar to alcohol. The new conception as-

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cribes to the abuse of alcohol solely an indirect, what is called a predisposing, action. Even if this difference in view may not have an especially great importance from a practical point of view in judging of the individual case, it plays a much larger rôle from a theoretical point of view in the understanding of the whole pathology of alcoholism.

"A searching study of cirrhosis of the liver in general, its incidence and causes, have led to the establishing of several important facts. It has been found in part that cirrhosis in inebriates is comparatively unusual, and partly that cirrhosis of the same character as that in inebriates does not rarely occur *without* a previous abuse of alcohol. Its occurrence or degree, furthermore, does not stand in a direct relation to the quantity of alcohol which the patients consume; inordinate drinkers may be without cirrhotic changes. Bix relates, for instance, a case in which a gigantic abuse of it occurred, inasmuch as a patient in thirty years was reckoned to have consumed not less than 10,950 bottles of cognac, a like amount of whiskey and ordinary wine, 5,575 bottles of champagne and strong wine, 21,900 'apértifs,' and 32,850 glasses of beer. Notwithstanding this quantity of alcohol, only a possible beginning of cirrhosis was found in an examination of the liver. Again, persons who have not misused or only moderately used spirits may suffer from cirrhosis. Furthermore, in the experiments on animals it has not been possible to bring about changes by means of alcohol which are identical with cirrhosis of the liver in human beings. All this taken together has caused opposition and awakened certain misgivings about accepting the ruling doctrine of the supremacy of alcohol among the causes of cirrhosis of the liver. It has been found that alcohol and syphilis, as the second of the commonly assumed causes, do not suffice to explain very many cases of the disease and revision of the entire teaching in regard to cirrhosis of the liver has been found necessary. . . ."

(Attention is next given to the question of the frequency of cirrhosis of the liver. The author cites numerous statistics from various countries, and gives at length some pertaining to Sweden, saying:)

"I have tried to gain a conception of the frequency of cirrhosis of the liver in our country by aid of the data contained in the official statistics of Sweden. In these the disease in question is not separately enumerated in the tables which give the most important causes of

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death in cities. This already indicates that its occurrence is not so common. Again, in the tables which give an account of the diseases from which the patients have suffered who were admitted to the hospitals of the country, also cases of cirrhosis of the liver are included. These statistics show for the years 1894-1903 the following frequency of cirrhosis of the liver among the patients admitted to the several hospitals. The number of patients during this period was about 55,000 to 75,000 annually; the cases of death numbered about 3,500 to 4,300 annually. The number of cases of cirrhosis of the liver amounted on the average to 102 (73 males and 29 females), and the number of deaths 21 annually.

	In 10,000 *Patients.*	*Percentage of all Deaths.*
1894	12.6	0.32
1895	13.7	0.61
1896	14.8	0.57
1897	15.4	0.66
1898	15.2	0.62
1899	11.7	0.43
1900	16.1	0.61
1901	16.7 (14.7)[1]	0.50 (0.44)
1902	16.9 (15.2)	0.80 (0.73)
1903	16.7 (15.1)	0.27 (0.25)
Average 1894-1903	14.98%	0.54%

"Thus during the 10-year period in question, the number of cases of cirrhosis of the liver amounted to about 15 per cent. of the cases of sickness, and the deaths from this disease to 0.55 per cent. of the total number of deaths. For the 5-year period 1904-1908, the corresponding numbers were as follows:

	In 10,000 *Patients.*	*Percentage of all Deaths.*
1904	15.2 (13.5)	0.60 (0.52)
1905	16.3 (13.8)	0.53 (0.47)
1906	18.4 (16.1)	0.66 (0.61)
1907	16.4 (14.5)	0.79 (0.74)
1908	15.3 (13.6)	0.63 (0.57)
Average	16.3 (14.3)%	0.64 (0.58)%

[1]These figures refer to patients in hospitals for contagious diseases.

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"The statistics adduced from the hospitals of our country are based upon a large and valuable primary material, being the diagnosis of physicians, and may be regarded as giving a good idea of the frequency of the disease. . . . From the numbers given one may conclude that cirrhosis of the liver may by no means be regarded as a regular accompaniment of alcoholism. . . . The numbers are on the whole surprisingly low and considerably lower than should have been expected if it were true that cirrhosis of the liver is a consequence of the direct action of alcohol upon the liver—especially as among the cases in the above statistics are counted in those also which have not been found to stand in relation to alcoholism. As a basis for a hypothesis that a moderate use of alcohol may originate the disease, the number of cases is exceedingly small; the numbers found seem to me to furnish a direct proof for the incorrectness of such an assumption.

"Even if cirrhosis of the liver is more common among inebriates than among other people, experience shows, nevertheless, that the overwhelming majority of notorious drinkers escape the disease. . . ."

(Statistics have been collected which tend to show a supermortality from cirrhosis of the liver among the so-called alcoholic callings, that is, among persons who occupy themselves with the production and sale of alcoholic drinks. The author examines some of the statistics at hand and arrives at the following conclusions:)

"We thus find that mortality from liver diseases, among which cirrhosis probably plays a large role, does not stand in direct proportion to the mortality from alcoholism within an occupation. . . . As it has been shown that the quantity of alcohol consumed clearly is not the sole deciding factor—many heavy drinkers escape the disease and many comparatively moderate get it—it has been thought that the concentration of alcoholic drinks and their quality in other respects are the determining factors. A general experience thus seems to show the abuse of spirits and other strong drinks more frequently causes cirrhosis than an abuse of beer and wine. Several authors state that whiskey drinkers are most frequently attacked, but, on the whole, it is acknowledged that also persons who simply misuse beer and wine may be hit by the disease. . . ."

(The author cites statistics showing that cirrhosis of the liver is not a regular accompaniment of alcoholism, but relatively rare as such, and says:)

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"Experience has also shown that cases of cirrhosis of the liver unquestionably occur without having any connection with alcohol. From the clinical and anatomical appearances it is shown that the question is of the same kind of disease in one case as in the other."

(An exhaustive examination is made to clear up the question of the frequency of cirrhosis of the liver not arising from alcohol. The figures cited from the official Swedish statistics indicate that on an average about one-half of the cases of cirrhosis of the liver have no relation to the abuse of alcohol. It is difficult, however, to obtain exact data and it is possible that in a number of cases from which alcohol is supposed to have been excluded, some misuse of it had occurred nevertheless.)

"But even if this is the case, one has no right to assume that it is true of all cases, for it must be acknowledged that a certain and probably very considerable percentage of cases have in fact nothing to do with the abuse of alcohol."

Chapter XIII

The Action of Alcohol on the Heart. (1) The Physiological Action of Alcohol on Circulation

(The author first considers briefly the influence of alcohol on the pulse. After having summarized the results of investigations by different authorities, he pays his attention to current popular teachings on the subject and says:)

"When one finds in the study of scientific literature on the subject the unanimous agreement that the action of alcohol on the frequency of the pulse is hardly perceptible, if any at all, it is surprising to find in one of the text-books on 'Alcohology' a statement which positively asserts the injurious influence of alcohol upon the action of the heart, even in very small doses." (Having cited at length from the text-book, he continues:) "There is a frequent tendency in popular writings to designate every change caused by alcohol, no matter how insignificant, as being unquestionably injurious. As will soon be shown in detail, certain authors believe it to have been established that the temporary increase of blood pressure is a consequence of consuming alcohol. Thunberg asks if this effect is useful or injurious, and writes about it: 'We must say that probably a temporary increase of the blood pressure is neither useful nor injurious. . . .'

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"The question of the action of alcohol on blood pressure has been a bone of contention, so that it is difficult to gain a clear picture of what has actually been established. . . . The results (from investigations) are not in complete agreement. This much, however, seems evident—that large doses under all conditions lower the blood pressure. Moderate doses, on the other hand, have not given as clear results, but, according to several investigations, they seem at the outset to have caused an increase which later on has been followed by a diminution. Small doses seem, according to some, to bring about an increase of pressure; others again have found them to be indifferent. Some emphasize the fluctuations of the blood pressure as characteristic of the action of alcohol."

(2) Heart Diseases in Cases of Alcoholism

"A general clinical experience teaches that, as a result of a chronic abuse of alcoholic drinks, one can find in many persons symptoms of heart trouble owing to weakened or irregular action of the heart or more or less serious disturbances in the general condition. Such manifestations of disease are meanwhile not regularly to be found in heavy drinkers, of whom many, even after a long-continued abuse of alcohol, do not disclose changes in the heart, and when such are found they may often be of a mild and temporary nature, so that after some time of appropriate care and abstinence they can be overcome. Of course certain cases of heart disease occur among drinkers. . . ."

(The first specific disease with which the author concerns himself is that of fatty degeneration of the heart. He sums up the results of his own investigations and those of others as follows:)

"The experiments thus do not afford us any decisive answers to the question of the importance of alcohol as a cause of fatty degeneration. . . . I would here only call attention to the fact that we lack systematic investigations of a larger material which in an intensive manner, by aid of exact chemical and microscopic methods, have sought to determine the frequency and degree of intensity of the changes in question in uncomplicated cases, which are the only ones that seem to me applicable in clearing up the question. Supported by my own experience and the data hitherto at hand, and by the literature both in regard to human pathology as well as experimental pathology, and for reasons which I have cited above, I regard myself as justified in drawing the conclusion that fatty

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degeneration in the muscles of the heart does not belong to the primarily typical questions peculiar to alcohol as such, at least not under usual conditions, and that this change is not something regular or a familiar phenomenon in cases of chronic alcoholism. In saying this it is of course not in any wise contended that alcohol will not cause changes in the heart. . . . But I do not regard it fully proven that fatty degeneration generally is at the bottom of the functional disturbances, as many have assumed. The basis of disturbances in the functions of the heart are surely other changes, even if so far we know little about their nature. It seems to me to be particularly noteworthy that the changes in question frequently seem to be of a temporary nature, as the symptoms disappear in many cases when the patients for some time have observed total abstinence. . . ."

Dilation of the Heart

(The question of the relation of chronic alcoholism to the *acute* dilation of the heart, how far the latter may be caused by it, is discussed briefly. The investigations so far made do not seem to have led to any definite results.)

Hypertrophy of the Heart

(The results of the various studies are somewhat in the following manner:)

"In regard to the patho-genesis of the disease and the conditions of its occurrence, most authorities agree, as we have seen, that undoubtedly an immoderate consumption of beer is the principal cause, but that there are still the questions of complicated circumstances which have their influence. Among these are specially emphasized the toxic action of alcohol, the great mass of fluid brought into the body, the nutritious value of beer and lastly the heavy muscular labor which the majority of the patients undoubtedly had done.

"Bollinger emphasizes the importance of all these circumstances but dwells especially upon the fact that the moderate consumption of beer causes a superfluity of fluid, a genuine plethora, and attributes a rôle even to alcohol, so that he designates the condition as one of a toxic functional hypertrophy. . . . Most authors meanwhile ascribe to alcohol as such, only a mere subordinate rôle and refer to the fact that a misuse of strong alcoholic drinks such as whiskey

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does not carry with it this change. But not all who abuse beer become the victims of the disease, and the disease is not equally common everywhere, even when such an abuse is common. This indicates that peculiar conditions must be regarded as contributing in a case in which the disease has developed.

"It is particularly in Munich where the idiopathic hypertrophy of the heart is shown to occur, that several authors find in the whole habit of life of the population and in the composition of the Munich beer some of the essential factors in the origin of the disease. To drink fifteen to twenty liters a day of the strongly nourishing Munich beer is something that does happen; nor does it seem rare to add to otherwise sufficient food four to five liters of the same beer. Such a diet which, with reason, has been designated as a *luxus consumtion,* necessarily occasions increase of fat throughout the body, and thereby added work for the heart, and several authors lay stress on the significance of an increase of the quantity of blood brought about in this manner, a so-called genuine plethora, as causing the disease. . . .

"All considered, the patho-genesis of the idiopathic hypertrophy in connection with the abuse of beer is complicated, and several different factors play their part in it. It is possible that even the alcohol in the beer may have some effect in the respect under consideration, but it cannot be regarded as the sole or predominating cause."

(The discussion in this chapter of other diseases of the heart does not lead to any conclusion of popular interest.)

Chapter XIV.

The Influence of Alcohol on the Blood Vessels and Particularly Its Significance as a Cause of Arteriosclerosis (Atherosclerosis)

SUMMARY

"Arteriosclerosis, or as it is called by a newer name, atherosclerosis, is a change which becomes more common and more extended with age, and which is not due to any single cause but has a complicated etiology. For it is probable that not solely one factor is active but a collection of several different factors which make their action felt during the progress of life in different degrees in different individuals. For my part I believe that valid reasons are at hand for the view which is reflected in the definition 'a disease

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from wear' ("Abnutzungskrankheit"), for it seems to me that the more recent anatomical investigations have established that the disease has its root in certain processes which gradually and in an almost regular way appear to develop in the *intima* of the arteries. . . . The gradually developing changes in question seem clearly related to the mechanical actions in close conjunction with the functional labor devolving upon the vessels, for, as Jores expresses it, 'The functional over-exercise is not one of several etiological causes but its deepest lying chief cause.'

"But on the other hand it seems evident that alongside of this mechanical cause, toxic influences may in some way or other have a weakening effect upon the wall of the vessels. The latter may be of different kinds. Some have emphasized the influence of infectious diseases, of bacterial toxins, others again the significance of the auto-intoxications or of the alimentary intoxications, in connection with which certain special substances, particularly lead and alcohol, have been named as causes.

"Some have placed the mechanical causes in the foreground while others warn against a too one-sided consideration of this and emphasize the importance of the toxic.

"Personally, I hold that the mechanical causes are the fundamental, but that various toxic influences may contribute in the different cases and more or less hasten the development of the process. It is with a background of such a fundamental conception of the general etiology of arteriosclerosis that I seek to summarize my conception of the importance of alcohol in the origin of arteriosclerosis. First and foremost, it appears from what has been stated above, that I cannot regard alcohol alone as causing the changes in question without the simultaneous influence of other factors. To me the question puts itself thus: *To what extent does experience teach that alcohol contributes to the origin of arteriosclerosis? To what extent can alcohol cause the premature occurrence of the process or increase its intensity?*

". . . Many—above all, the clinical students—regard alcoholism as a very common cause of arteriosclerosis, and several even give it the very first place among the etiological factors. Thus Edgren in his clinical investigations has reached the result that alcoholism is a prominent cause in 25 per cent. of the cases. This generalization does not seem to me permissible, as the result rests upon a weak basis in regard to arteriosclerosis in the anatomical sense. . . .

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"It is important to find out whether the theoretical reasoning conflicts with the practical experience or not. I have above brought together the various diverging data which are found in the literature in regard to the occurrence of arteriosclerosis in alcoholists, and shown that the clinical and pathologic-anatomical experience does not seem to be in full agreement. The experimental investigation, according to my opinion, has not left any support for the importance of alcohol in the etiology of arteriosclerosis. . . .

"The conception common among practical physicians, that the abuse of alcohol stands foremost among the causes of arteriosclerosis is, so far as I know, not supported by any comprehensive, systematic pathologic-anatomical inquiry. . . .

"I have myself devoted attention to this question for many years and my experience coincides fully with the above-named pathologists (Lancereaux, Duclos, Orth, Schell, Fahr), who show decisively that not only may the arteries in pronounced drinkers show an absence of arteriosclerotic changes, but also that the arteriosclerosis is not found earlier or to a greater extent in alcoholists than in other persons. The cases without any more important arterial changes or only with those corresponding to age are in uncomplicated alcoholism so common that they to me appear to be a rule and cannot be considered simply as exceptions in persons possessing special powers of resistance."

(Having explained at length the reasons for the divergence between the clinical and the pathologic-anatomical conception, and referred to various inquiries, Dr. Quensel sums up as follows:)

"Solely clinical investigations—which have not been controlled anatomically—can therefore evidently not be permitted to decide the etiology of the anatomical change in arteriosclerosis, particularly in the interior of the body.

"Relative to this, one must award the decisive word to the pathologic-anatomical experience. As appears from the above made compilation, the anatomical investigations hitherto at hand are for the most part unanimous, and show that no prominent place can be attributed to alcoholism in the etiology of arteriosclerosis, at least so far as it concerns the vessels that are observable macroscopically. This change seems to be no commoner or more pronounced in drinkers than in other persons. . . . It is another question if the abuse of alcohol in a special degree causes the change in the palpitating condition of the pulse which Fischer and Schlayer have regarded as a

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functional disturbance, the thickening of the arteries which plainly in many cases give rise to the clinical diagnosis of arteriosclerosis, especially the so-called juvenile arteriosclerosis. . . .

"I have dwelt thus extensively on the question of the etiology and manifestation of arteriosclerosis because I regard it to be the cardinal point in the whole pathology of alcoholism. Arteriosclerosis plays an important rôle in the occurrence of chronic changes in several organs, in the heart, kidneys, brain, etc. If it were true that alcohol more than anything else causes the premature aging of the vessels, it would obtain a large and far-reaching importance relative to the special diseases of the organs which are connected with arteriosclerosis—as is conceived by many. If the opposite condition holds, the significance of the influence of alcohol in the origin of the common diseases flowing from arteriosclerotic conditions, myocarditis, softening of the brain, etc., is naturally reduced."

Chapter XV.

The Action of Alcohol on the Kidneys

(The author divides the chapter into two parts: First the effects of alcohol upon the function of the kidneys, which is purely a technical exposition; secondly, he considers alcohol as a cause of kidney diseases. This is also largely technical and a careful statement of the results obtained from various investigations. He then sums up the conclusions as follows:)

"Summary of the Etiological Significance of Alcohol in the Pathology of the Kidneys:

"In different ways, through clinical, anatomical or experimental investigations, it has been attempted to demonstrate the influence which alcohol, its use and abuse, exercises upon the kidneys and their functions. . . . The pathologic-anatomical experience has taught that alcoholism is not connected with certain changes in the kidneys which are characteristic of it, but that the changes, which in a certain number of cases can be shown, are in their appearance and in their nature of the same kind as those which occur as a result of other causes.

"What the changes are that may be regarded as characteristic of the acute alcohol poisoning is not fully cleared up, the *pure* cases being rare. The changes occurring after acute excesses in connection with delirium tremens and which most often consist in an acute

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parencymatose nephritis, cannot be regarded as pure alcoholic effects as the conditions of this disease are complicated. . . .

"The anatomical changes which above all others are customarily brought into relation with the effect of chronic alcoholism of the kidneys are fatty degeneration and chronic nephritis in its different forms.

"As regards fatty degeneration, it is not regularly shown in the case of drinkers, but relatively seldom, judging from the case studies at hand. In cases where it has been noted, it seems to have remained of a mild character. But it is to be noted that a slight fatty degeneration in the kidneys is a very common phenomenon in all kinds of diseases. . . . We must not forget that every organ and therefore also the kidneys during the course of life may be exposed to all manner of abuse, disturbances of circulation or infections, etc., . . . and that these may leave marks even if they can only be determined microscopically. . . . If we in the case of an alcoholist find certain minor deviations from the fully normal, we must hold that it is far from proven that it is precisely alcohol which has caused the changes in question. Many other etiological elements have to be considered.

"As we have shown in the foregoing exposition, they (investigators) have often connected chronic nephritis with alcoholism. As this disease, which arises from different causes from an anatomical point of view, manifests itself in the same way whether it stands in relation with alcoholism or not, it is not possible from the appearance of the kidneys on the operating table to infer the direct cause of the nephritis, but at the same time by taking into consideration the other indications from the obduction (tuberculosis, etc.), one can gain certain 'hold-points' for judging the question of cause in certain cases.

"It has been attempted to solve the question of the relation of chronic nephritis to the abuse of alcohol in different ways. One method, which has been used by many authors, is to find out how frequently this disease occurs in the case of notorious drinkers." (The author cites some statistics and continues:) "In this way no definite result has been reached, but most of the investigations seem to show that a pronounced chronic nephritis is a relatively rare disease in drinkers, and statistics at all events show for a certainty that this disease is far from being a regular or more common manifestation in alcoholists. As yet, no thoroughly verified data are at hand which show that pronounced forms of nephritis are found more

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frequently in drinkers than among others. Lafont found that the number of nephritis cases among alcoholists investigated constituted 6.3 per cent., but among non-alcoholists, on the other hand, 7.3 per cent.

"Another method by which it has been attempted to demonstrate the influence of alcohol upon the origin of chronic nephritis has been to determine how many alcoholists found among the whole number of patients had been attacked by chronic nephritis. This manner of procedure, however, has yielded equally uncertain results for the data collected are as conflicting as it is possible to conceive of. . . .

"We are thus, according to my opinion, not able to decide, on the basis of the material so far discussed, whether nephritis occurs more frequently among alcoholists than among others, or how frequently the abuse of alcohol is an actual cause of nephritis. Nor are we in a position to assert categorically that alcohol as such occasions these or other changes in the kidneys.

"Thus, from a strictly scientific point of view, the question of the relation of alcoholism to nephritis is still unsolved. Our knowledge is still too limited to afford us a definite picture of the action of alcohol in this respect, but, on the other hand, also too limited to exclude the possibility of a connection between certain cases of nephritis and alcoholism. Even among authors who would ascribe to alcohol a large significance as a cause of nephritis, the majority concede that the causes of this disease are complicated and that alcoholism—when it can be shown to exist—does not operate alone, but in connection with other injurious influences. . . . The thought has often been uttered that alcohol does not so much directly as indirectly occasion the disease. Many have thus more or less plainly expressed themselves to the effect that alcohol in the first place has a predisposing effect, and I for my part hold that, from the present standpoint of the science, one must see in this one of the essential causes of the action of alcohol. The abuse of alcohol reduces the general power of resistance or the resistance of certain organs, and other causes producing disease, infections, etc., may therefore more easily bring about changes in the kidneys as well as in other organs. . . .

"If this conception is correct, the effect of the abuse of alcohol, on the kidneys is to be held as comparable to its action in cirrhosis of the liver and delirium tremens, which are par excellence drinkers'

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diseases. For it is nowadays the general opinion that in the last-mentioned diseases alcohol does not as such influence changes in the liver (resp. symptoms of delirium), but simply renders it susceptible to another cause of sickness which primarily gives rise to the diseases mentioned. And if this is true in regard to diseases named, I cannot see why the same conceptions should not also be true in regard to the relation of the abuse of alcohol to nephritis.

"To this must be added that alcohol may often be conceived to act in such a way that it hinders the cure of a process in the kidneys which has arisen from other causes, provided the patient continues the abuse of alcohol. A similar line of thought has been developed by Lafont: '. . . We cannot assert that nephritis in alcoholists is of alcoholic origin. Even if these patients had been poisoned by alcohol it is certain that in several of them other causes have been found which may explain their disease of the kidneys. But we can say that a part of these nephrites in all probability is due to alcohol, and that another part has grown worse under its influence. In regard to the nephritis as well as the cirrhosis, there are altogether too many factors to be taken into consideration in order that one may determine exactly the significance which belongs to each.' . . . In support of the assumption that alcohol in certain cases has an injurious effect upon the kidneys, one finds in certain statistics analyses of the causes of death among persons whose occupation has to do with the production and sale of alcoholic drinks. In these occupations a more or less pronounced super-mortality from kidney diseases appears. But it is to be noted that in following this method of investigation, no analysis can be made of the single cases in regard to the possibility of other causative forces being at hand. From a theoretical point of view these investigations likewise cannot determine whether the injurious effect of alcohol has been of a direct or more indirect nature."

(The author cites a number of statistics bearing on the latter point, and concludes as follows:)

"These investigations show in general a super-mortality from inflammation of the kidneys in occupations exhibiting a high mortality from alcoholism, but this super-mortality varies and does not show a direct relation to the mortality from alcoholism. The mortality from inflammation of the kidneys was great even within certain occupations having a low frequency of alcoholism."

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Chapter XVI.

1. **The Influence of Alcohol on Infectious Diseases in General, with the Exception of Tuberculosis**
2. **Experimental Investigations in Regard to the Influence of Alcoholism on the Progress of the Acute Infectious Diseases in Human Beings**

SUMMARY

"Many physicians have declared that alcoholism diminishes the organism's power of resistance against infections in general. A large experience seems to lie behind this view, but the scientifically elaborated material is, so far as I have been able to discover, relatively small. Meanwhile, there is at hand both later and newer data in regard to cholera, tropical diseases, typhus, etc., which point in the above-named direction. Among the data of this kind, those deserve particular attention which have been gained from statistical investigations in regard to mortality within certain callings which are concerned with the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

"Among the acute infectious diseases, the largest amount of research has been expended upon pneumonia, and several statisticians have shown a considerable excess of mortality from pneumonia among the alcoholists. It is of importance, however, to emphasize that the investigations going into greater detail show very clearly that it is the complication with delirium tremens which is particularly prominent. This appears very clearly from the investigations made by Karlsson; if the delirium patients are excluded, the mortality from pneumonia is shown not to be greater among men of the age of twenty to fifty years than among women of the same age classes.

"It is thus especially when a new condition of disease is added to pneumonia that the latter becomes dangerous to drinkers. A more searching exposition of the influence of pneumonia complicated with alcoholism is, so far as I am aware, not at hand, and it is not possible to give one on the basis of the existing material. Practically speaking, the delirium is a result of the misuse of alcohol and thus consequently is a direct cause of the great mortality from pneumonia.

"It is noteworthy that the most extensive, as well as the most recent statistical investigations, have *not* established any specially prominent influence of alcoholism. The Leipzig investigation disclosed only a slight difference unfavorable to the alcoholists in the

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age classes of twenty-five to thirty-four years, but no difference in the age classes of thirty-five to fourty-four years. The extensive investigations made by Pfister in Basel did not establish any clear increase in mortality from infectious diseases—pneumonia is excepted—among alcoholists; only in the age classes thirty to thirty-four the percentage of the latter exceed somewhat the median, while in the age classes forty to fifty and fifty to sixty, they sank below the median.

"Because the result of these investigations did not agree with the generally accepted opinion, it seems to me necessary that new material be collected, which in a more searching manner shall from every side throw light on the important question of the effect of alcoholism on the progress of infectious diseases in man.

"It may be assumed *a priori,* I think, that certain conditions of alcoholism, as well as the frequently occurring under-nourishment, must reduce the power of resistance on the part of the individual drinker.

"The apparent fact that in epidemics, for instance of cholera, a greater number of cases occur among alcoholists, may indirectly result from the circumstances that alcoholists often create for themselves miserable hygienic conditions which favor the spread of contagion. The last named points of view seem to me well worthy of emphasis.

". . . We observe from the foregoing (a short resumé of the result of experimental investigations) that a considerable number of experimental investigations are at hand which from different points of view intend to demonstrate the influence of alcohol on infection. But to draw from these some brief conclusions containing what may be regarded as final results does not seem to me possible because no unanimous result has been shown in regard to any of the separate special questions. As the best-founded result, it appears that large doses of alcohol administered for a long period of time reduce the resistance of animals against infection. It is worthy of remark, however, that the works by Frankel and Fukuhara have reached the diverging result that large repeated doses increase the formation of anti-bodies. It is also of interest that several investigations seem to show that a single or a couple of large doses may effect favorably the formation of anti-bodies;

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but also this result is not unanimously accepted, as Tromsdorff has reached the opposite.

"Nor can the results of investigations be regarded as final which would ascribe to small or minimal doses of alcohol an injurious influence upon the process of infection and immunization. The results are altogether too uncertain, and moreover contradictory.

"We ought, therefore, to be careful about generalizing from the results of this or that special investigation, whether it goes in one direction or in the other; whether it seems to speak favorably or unfavorably in regard to alcohol. Against the results reached by one investigator one may put up those of another which point in a contrary direction. Evidently new investigations are needed.

"The difference in the results is no doubt largely conditioned by the fact that the investigations have varied so much as different kinds of animals have been experimented with and different substances of infection have been used, and also to a large extent because the animals normally—as has been clearly shown in different experiments—exhibit a very considerable individual difference in the power of reaction, both against alcohol and against infectious substances."

3. The Relation of Alcoholism to Tuberculosis

SUMMARY

"From a number of older as well as more recent investigations it undoubtedly appears that the spread of tuberculosis stands in a certain relation to alcoholism. This is also acknowledged by a majority, and the differences of opinion relate more to the degree and kind of this effect than to the effect itself. Some are inclined to ascribe to alcoholism a more extensive influence on the ravages of tuberculosis, while others would place it within more or less narrow limits.

"As has already been shown, there is dispute even in regard to the nature of the effect in question. Some emphasize chiefly that alcohol as such in a more direct manner weakens the organism and thus diminishes the individual's power of resistance against infection, while others lay particular stress upon the indirect effects of the misuse of alcohol on the individuals given to it, and on their general living conditions, which in many respects deteriorate and thereby facilitate infection and its spread.

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"We know the nature of the tuberculous infection, and in a general way the conditions which favor its spread. Foremost among the latter are mentioned unhygienic, crowded dwellings, with their lack of light, air and cleanliness; tuberculosis therefore spreads most easily and extensively among the poor and those who suffer want and are badly housed.

"Meanwhile it is evident that alcoholism is one of the foremost causes of poverty and suffering in many families and for this reason it indirectly increases the spread of tuberculosis, particularly because alcoholists are frequently indifferent to the demands of personal hygiene and frequently lack access to proper and nourishing food for themselves and their families. Alcoholism, therefore, operates in a direct opposition to the measures which in our day are energetically taken to prevent the ravages of tuberculosis. It may, therefore, doubtless have, and in many places certainly has, a great influence upon the spread of tuberculosis in so far as it creates the above-mentioned unfavorable conditions.

"If the use of alcohol were in itself a cause of the spread of tuberculosis, there would certainly exist a definite parallelism between the consumption of alcohol in a country or in a locality, on the one side, and the frequency of tuberculosis, on the other. But this is not the case, as has been shown above. Of special interest in this connection seems to me to be the unlike conditions in Denmark and Norway. In the former country there has been a relatively high consumption of spirits and a mortality from tuberculosis diminishing year by year in the latter decades; while in Norway there has been a low and decreasing consumption of spirits without a corresponding diminution in the mortality from tuberculosis. On this account it seems to me evident that the larger or smaller use of alcohol does not of itself determine the spread of tuberculosis in a country, but that other causes must be taken into account. The statistical material which would help to demonstrate the influence of alcohol in the respect under consideration must, therefore, be of such a kind that it permits a many-sided view of all the important positive conditions, and must not be limited simply to a consideration of the magnitude of the consumption of alcohol.

"That alcohol reduces the *power of resistance of the individual* against tuberculous infection is at the present time a very common conception. It seems to me necessary, however, that in this as well

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as in many other questions regarding alcohol-teaching, attention should be paid to the varying degrees of alcohol consumption.

"The most extreme views in our days tend to the opinion that a moderate or even a very slight use of alcohol reduces the resisting powers of the body. In contradiction to this the not uncommon opinion among physicians a few decades ago was that smaller doses of alcohol exercise a wholesome influence on the process of tuberculous infection, a view which has been raised by some authors of latter days.

"It has been sought to show through experimental investigations that even smaller doses of alcohol are injurious in the respect under consideration. According to my conviction the investigations hitherto at hand have not produced convincing proof of this assumption. On the other hand, certain experiments seem to me to indicate that large doses of alcohol tend to lower the resistance of animals against tuberculous infection. In this direction tend the above-mentioned experiment and investigations of Homen, who studied histologically the development of the tuberculous process in animals poisoned with alcohol.

"Several authors have declared that in the case of alcoholists tuberculosis has a worse prognosis than in other persons, an opinion sharply formulated by Brouardell, who says: 'The strongest man is rendered powerless to resist tuberculosis if he has become an alcoholic.' I feel, however, that it should be pointed out that even this question is complicated and difficult of solution. The natural power of resistance under fully normal conditions varies exceedingly in different individuals, and therefore, so far as one can judge, heredity seems to play a not unimportant rôle. The statistical material which should contribute to a solution of this question must, to a larger extent than hitherto has been possible, permit a many-sided consideration. Many different conditions need to be explained in the individual case before one can determine the importance in the same of the misuse of alcohol. According to my view, a more general analysis of an extensive material is required before one can obtain strictly scientific proof for the supposition that alcoholics in general are more easily attacked by and more easily succumb to tuberculous infections on account of the abuse of alcohol than other persons who live under the same social conditions, and for the rest are exposed to the same possibilities of infection.

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". . . I, for my part, do not regard it as being proven that a moderate consumption of alcohol affects injuriously the power of resistance to tuberculosis. It seems to me in the first place to be abuse, and especially the resulting general lowering of the bodily powers, which may be regarded as having deleterious effects. The possibility does not seem to be excluded that an abuse of alcohol may more directly affect the organs which produce protection against infection. Theoretical reasons for this can be cited, also the consideration that abuse of alcohol seems to reduce resistance against certain other infections.

"But the case relative to the direct injurious effect of the abuse of alcohol upon the protective powers of the body against tuberculous infection does not seem to me wholly cleared up. However this may be, it seems to me evident that alcoholism has indirect effects which touch the individual's power of resistance. The influence of alcoholism on the origin of poverty and suffering is evident and indisputable. Under-nourishment and the diminished powers resulting from it, as well as the lessened power to resist sickness, including tuberculosis, are circumstances having an importance which ought not to be undervalued."

Chapter XVII.

The Pathologic-Anatomical Changes in the Nerve System in Cases of Chronic Alcoholism

(Dr. Quensel in this section occupies himself largely with a scientific exposition which is only adapted to the understanding of specialists. A summary of the chapter will therefore not be attempted.)

Chapter XVIII.

The Significance of the Abuse of Alcohol as a Cause of Psychic Disturbances and Mental Diseases

". . . We have learned in the foregoing that alcohol has a specific action upon the central nerve system and that some symptoms arising from it characterize both the acute and the chronic alcohol poisoning. The psychic disturbances which thus may accompany a misuse of alcohol are, from a theoretical point of view, to be associated with mental diseases in the widest meaning of this term. In many places all the psychic disturbances which

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occur in connection with an abuse of alcohol are reckoned among mental diseases and gain a place in the statistical data alongside of other forms. Statistics made up after this principle will naturally contain a considerably larger number of mental diseases which are correlated with the abuse of alcohol than statistics in which, for example, uncomplicated forms of chronic alcoholism and cases of delirium tremens are not reckoned among cases of mental diseases. . . .

"In order to make clear the causative relation of the abuse of alcohol to psychic disturbances and mental diseases in the widest meaning, it therefore seems necessary to differentiate strictly between two different groups of such conditions of disease, namely, the real alcoholic mental diseases and others. To the latter belong the forms which are received in the hospitals of our country and according to the common popular opinion are reckoned as mental diseases, while the majority of cases belonging to the first group, practically speaking, are not counted as within the domain of real mental diseases.

"Among the alcoholic mental diseases it is customary to count in the first place the cases of chronic alcoholism associated with pronounced psychic disturbances, delirium tremens, certain cases of the Korsakow complication of symptoms, *epilepsia potatorum* and acute alcohol hallucination; more in dispute is the etiology of certain relatively rare chronic forms, alcohol paranoia, etc. Strictly speaking, the state of intoxication is a psychic disturbance conditioned by alcohol. But as this soon passes away and such cases only exceptionally come under the care of physicians or are admitted to hospitals, the uncomplicated acute alcohol intoxication is not taken into consideration here. But I wish to note that in certain of the statistics cited even such cases are reckoned among the number of mentally sick."

(Having discussed at some length the different types of alcoholists and the symptoms they may exhibit of mental disturbances, he cites the opinion of the committee of Swedish doctors contained in the publication, "Alcohol and Society," to the effect that:)

"Alcohol, especially in the larger cities, is certainly the cause of a great number of mental diseases, but only exceptionally of those which, according to popular opinion, are designated by this name. As alcoholic mental diseases (delirium, hallucinations), as a rule disappear quickly enough and as they are occasioned by a cer-

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tain definite exterior and not insuperable cause, they do not carry with them—whether so far as the individual who is touched by them or for society—the serious consequences which ordinarily flow from the other mental diseases.

But that alcohol may be a contributing circumstance, direct or indirect, which helps upset the mental balance in individuals who are predisposed to mental diseases and may thereby co-operate to bring on such diseases, must be regarded as certain according to the above-named committee.

(The author next pays attention to the frequency of mental diseases due to the abuse of alcohol. He examines at length the statistical material at hand, both that from former and later times. The statistics in question show a great divergence and he does not attempt to determine their validity but asks:)

"How, then, must we conceive of the rôle which the abuse of alcohol is shown to play in the etiology of mental diseases? In the case of the actual alcoholic forms the casual relation is so far plain that they in the exogen are occasioned by alcohol, but as we shall find later on in many cases at least endogen (inner) elements may be of importance to their origin. In regard to the other mental diseases, the causal relation is more difficult to find out, thus if it has been discovered that among the hospital cases in our country that the abuse of alcohol appeared in 9 to 13 per cent., it is thereby clearly not implied that alcohol caused the disease, that the latter might not have occurred in the absence of misuse of alcohol. But on the other hand, it may be regarded as certain that a misuse of alcohol can contribute to the occurrence of mental diseases. . . ."

(After discussing at length various cases of mental diseases, the author sums up in the following manner:)

"The causes of the occurrence of alcoholism in a psychiatric sense may be quite complicated. The question is how far this disease is only conditioned by exterior (exogen) circumstances or to what extent it is an expression of inner peculiarities of character, endogen factors. As we have seen, opinions on this point differ. . . . The Committee of the Swedish Association of Physicians rightly emphasized the necessity of paying greater attention than hitherto has been the case to finding out the causes of the misuse of alcohol, notwithstanding the notable difficulties connected with it. In order to overcome this, it is above all necessary to make a thoroughgoing study of many individual cases as mass statistics,

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though an intensive analysis of each single case leave possibilities for mistakes.

"Just as the inner predisposition may be of great significance as a cause of the appearance of chronic alcoholism, it follows that one must consider the possibility of the occurrence of such predisposition in case of other forms of chronic psychoses in alcoholists. Such diseases can develop without any connection with alcohol.

Alcohol and Epilepsy

". . . If we seek to summarize what has been said in regard to alcoholism as a direct or precipitating cause of epilepsy, it appears in the first place that we have to do with a question that has as yet not been fully determined. All agree, however, that alcohol in many cases only plays the part of the precipitating element where already a predisposition to epilepsy existed. . . . The opinions are thus still divided in regard to how far alcohol itself can create epilepsy in an individual with a previously sound nerve system, although in certain cases it may be regarded as the one exclusive cause of the disease. According to all experience, epileptic attacks occur frequently among drinkers, and in many cases no other cause can be demonstrated than simply the abuse of alcohol. This pertains especially to a form which is called genuine alcoholic epilepsy. But in regard to its nature there exist very different conceptions. . . ."

(The author continues with a discussion of alcoholism in previous generations as the origin of epilepsy in their progeny. He cites at great length from the special literature on the subject and from statistics. It does not appear to him that any of the existing statistics are of final validity; he says:)

"In order to understand the significance which inherited defects have in the origin of mental diseases, one must pay heed to a very important factor which formerly has been disregarded, namely, the relation of healthy persons to this question; in other words, one must compare the appearance and nature of a defect in the mentally sick with corresponding conditions among the healthy. Singularly enough, it is only in later times that any investigations in this direction have been undertaken."

(He draws extensively from the material collected by Koller, Diem and Sjövall, and concludes his examination as follows:)

"The especially alcoholic mental diseases consist, however, of

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forms (high-degree chronic alcoholism, delirium, etc.) which presuppose an abuse of alcohol by the individuals themselves who are attacked by these diseases. They can therefore not be thought of as originating exclusively from any action of alcohol upon the germplasm, although the psychopathic tendency may play a part. It may also be conceived that persons attacked by alcoholic mental diseases inherit the same sickly tendencies which have made the father or mother alcoholists; furthermore, the environment and the power of example may early have brought them to an abuse of alcohol."

(Dr. Quensel adduces some statistical investigations which from a more general point of view illustrate the relation between alcoholism on one side and mental diseases on the other. Referring to the investigations just mentioned of Koller, Diem and Sjövall, he says that they are of such a kind as to justify doubt in regard to the importance of alcohol as a "direct" cause of mental diseases in persons who were previously mentally healthy and who are free from psychopathic tendencies, excepting of course alcoholists, who in etiological respects form a group by themselves:)

"Already the well-known fact that mental diseases among women who in a large measure are less addicted to alcohol than men, are, according to experience, more rare than among men, when the alcoholic are excepted, advises a certain caution in judging of the importance of alcohol in the etiology of mental diseases generally."

(He cites at length the existing statistics collected by Scharffenberg, who compares the frequency of mental diseases in Sweden and Denmark. Having referred to the fact that the consumption of alcohol is much greater in Denmark than in Norway, he cites Scharffenberg's exposition at length. Among the latter's utterances are the following:)

"If alcoholism was such a specially important cause of mental diseases, then mental diseases should be much more frequent among men than among women and more frequent in countries using alcohol to a large extent than in countries with a low consumption of alcohol; but a comparison between Norway and Denmark shows at once that this is not the case, presupposing that the enumeration of the mentally sick is equally exact in both countries."

(Having cited some tables comparing the number of mentally sick in Norway and Sweden for every 10,000 inhabitants in each age group and finding that the average for all ages among men in Norway was 26.69 as against 16.2 in Denmark and 26.40 for women in Norway as against 18.0 for women in Denmark, he continues:)

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"The number of mentally sick of both sexes in all ages is thus considerably larger in Norway than in Denmark—in the case of men of the ages of 20-40 years about twice as frequent in Norway as in Denmark—and in Norway mental disease is a little more frequent among men than among women, but in Denmark more infrequent among men than among women in spite of the great extent of alcoholism. . . . The same applies to the relation between alcoholism in parents and feeble-mindedness (idiocy) in the children; I am very skeptical in regard to the commonly accepted faith in such a connection and believe that both idiocy and alcoholism have resulted from degeneration in the cases in which it has been insisted that the alcoholism of the parents caused feeble-mindedness in the offspring."

(Having stated the comparative statistics of feeble-minded in Norway and in Denmark, he sums up as follows:)

"Norway thus has considerably more idiots than Denmark, although the Danish consumption of alcohol in the last fifty years has been more than twice as large as the Norwegian.[1]

"In Sweden the number of feeble-minded is estimated to be about 9,000, consequently about sixteen to 10,000 inhabitants; thus the number is even smaller than in Norway, although the use of spirits is greater."

Chapter XIX.

Alcohol as a Cause of Degeneration

(More than 100 pages are devoted to a consideration of the views held by the different authorities who have investigated the subject and to statements of the results of their studies. This fact alone emphasizes the extraordinary importance as well as the intricacy of the questions involved. The whole is summarized by the author as follows:)

"As appears from the preceding exposition, alcoholism is regarded by many as one of the most important causes of the deterioration of the race, of a degeneration, which gains expression in different ways. In support of this view, reference is made to many observations in families of alcoholists relative to the more or less high grade subnormality of the children in physiological and psychological respects; even diminished reproductiveness and re-

[1]In Norway, 26.64 per 10,000 inhabitants among men and 18.55 among women, as against 14.6 among men and 11.7 among women in Denmark, (1900–1901.)

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duced ability to nurse, increased frequency of miscarriage, and increased mortality among children are by many brought into relation with alcoholism.

"In the respects mentioned, alcoholism unquestionably has a certain influence in so far as one among the families of alcoholists meets images of mental and bodily wrecks more frequently than elsewhere. To this most agree. On the other hand, opinions differ in regard to the *interpretation* of the more immediate causes which are at the bottom of these conditions.

"It is thinkable *a priori* that alcoholism can act in two essentially different ways as, on the one hand, it must be considered how far the question is of a *direct action of the alcohol poisoning as such on the sex cells* and their hereditary substance, or if, on the other hand, it is the *indirect effects of the influence* of alcoholism on the families and the environment in which the children grow up which are of the greatest significance.

"A theory which in our day, as already remarked, is given increasing prominence, considers the former possibility in the first instance and attributes to alcohol as such a direct germ-destroying or injuring action. As we have learned, this theory has won many spokesmen who hold that alcohol—both in the case of acute and chronic poisoning—has such an effect, which is given the name *blastoftoric* (Forel). Support for this theory has been sought through pathologic-anatomical, experimental and statistical investigations. I have in my exposition accounted for the more important of them as well as endeavored to weigh them critically. In so doing, I have for my part found that the facts hitherto adduced do not constitute binding evidence of the general validity of the theory, and I therefore believe that any reliable and too far reaching conclusions in such direction cannot be drawn from the material so far at hand. This does not exclude the theoretical possibility, but farther than that one is not justified in going, according to my opinion when drawing conclusions in regard to this question.

"I thus take a sceptical attitude toward the doctrine that the direct *blastoftoric* action of alcohol is of basic significance relative to the origin of symptoms of degeneration, as many think. In particular do I regard sceptically the opinion that even a moderate use of alcohol or a single occasional intoxication through its direct effects on the germ-plasm should cause a hereditary transmission

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of changes (idiocy, etc.). As against this latter assumption I believe that indirect evidence is at hand in actual conditions, for, if it were true, an altogether specific susceptibility to alcohol would have to be predicated of the sex cells, and the whole race after centuries of the use and abuse of spirits would show itself as another than now.

"On the other hand, I am certainly not blind to the possibility that the chronic abuse of alcohol may act injuriously upon the organs of reproduction and their cells. In respect to this I rather take the standpoint that just as the organism as a whole may be weakened, so the cells of the sex organs may suffer under the conditions created by chronic alcoholism. And the conclusion that the bodily reduced and wrecked drinker as a consequence may expect to have a weaker progeny is not excluded, especially when both the father and the mother are individuals who have been weakened in this manner. . . .

"The conception of the injurious effect of alcohol on the race has its origin and support in the actual observations made in regard to children of alcoholic families, which have disclosed the frequently marked abnormal conditions prevailing and appearing in different forms, such as increased child-mortality as well as the physical and psychic subnormality of the children and other already named phenomena. Meanwhile it is clear that these abnormal appearances may be due to many different causes, and that they may occur also without any co-operation of an abuse of alcohol. Under such conditions one may have the right to assume that the causes which otherwise might occur, may in the same manner be at hand and perhaps especially active in the families of alcoholists without finding it necessary in the first instance to grasp at a direct *blastoftoric* action of alcohol upon the germ-plasm as an explanation. This latter is an attempt to simplify a complicated question which, according to my opinion rests upon a still unproven hypothesis.

"For alcoholism has a multitude of indirect effects within the families that perhaps principally touch the children and their development. Alcohol acts also as a 'demoralizing poison,' as Renant expresses it. Furthermore, it creates poverty and the resulting bad hygienic conditions and lack of sufficient food. It may of course be difficult to measure the exact value in the individual case of all the influences alluded to, but, on the other hand, it is plain that the wives and families frequently are compelled to live under miser-

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able conditions, which cannot help affecting unfavorably the constitutions of the wives and children, even if they themselves do not come under the direct effects of alcohol.

"I shall again dwell in a few words upon the various, above-mentioned injurious effects which are assumed to be especially due to alcohol when the question is of the degeneration of the race.

"First, in regard to fruitfulness it suffices to call to mind that the statements vary and that we do not know definitely that alcohol as such diminishes the power of reproduction.

"Increase of miscarriages and premature birth and weakness of the newborn are also assumed to follow from the action of alcohol. It should be kept in mind, however, that the habit of life of women during pregnancy is of the greatest importance to its normal progress and to the normal development of the fœtus. Insufficient nourishment, which the wives of drinkers so often must content themselves with, reduces the condition of nutrition of the body and thereby retards the development of the fœtus.

"Wives may on account of their brutal drunken husbands be exposed to hurts and accidents, which may cause miscarriage or have a deteriorating influence on the fœtus, and the hard bodily exertions which they are often compelled to undergo operate in the same direction. . . .

"The large child mortality in the families of alcoholics, which has been often established, may of course be conditioned by the congenital weakness of the children, but *may* find its explanation in the outward circumstance just mentioned. But, in addition, insufficient and unsuitable food for the children and lack of proper care are unquestionably of importance in this connection. As such conditions frequently appear in the families of alcoholists, it seems evident to me that the indirect influences which accompany alcoholism are important causative elements also in the often demonstrated child mortality within the families of alcoholists. It may perhaps in many cases contribute to the sickness and premature death of the child that it is early permitted to consume alcohol in such quantities that the organism of the child, which is especially susceptible to alcohol, derives injurious effects from it. Many have expressed the view that psychic sub-normality in the children, especially in the form of feeble-mindedness, idiocy and epilepsy, is a result of the abuse of spirits on the part of the fathers and mothers and the injurious action of this abuse upon the germ-plasm. Yet

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also in regard to this form of degeneration it is necessary to be careful about determining the more immediate causative elements, which in this instance are complicated and unexplained. The theory of *blastoftory* seems to me still to be an unproven hypothesis when the question is of the origin of these diseases.

"It is frequently the case that the drinker himself has an hereditary psychopathic tendency which makes him a drinker and which is eventually transmitted to the children. . . .

"When one makes a closer study of the statistical literature relating to the origin of hereditary tendencies and their importance to nervous degeneration and certain other forms of disease, one finds how faulty a large part of the investigations is as a basis for judging the essential, fundamental questions. The prominent medical statistician Weinberg arrives at the depressing result, that 'almost everything remains, to be done in order to obtain exact working statistics having a basis free from objections.'

"I will again call to attention that there are different types of abusers of alcohol, and that one should, far more than is generally done, differentiate sharply the various groups of alcoholists. It is evident that many drinkers are bearers of a congenital psychopathic tendency, but also, on the other hand, there are those who are without hereditary defect. A mistake in the customary conclusions from many statistical investigations seems to me to be that this differentiation is not sharply observed, but that it is assumed that what is true of one type is true of the other, and the results gained from the investigations of one group are applied to the abusers of alcohol generally. But such investigations, which almost exclusively relate to far advanced institutional cases with hereditary psychopathic tendencies, cannot be generalized from. It seems to me to be a natural demand that future statistics differentiate sharply between the unlike types of abusers of alcohol, and that when the question is of finding out the possible degenerative action of alcohol on the offspring, the instances in which the forebears themselves have been congenital psychopathic cases shall be excluded.

"On this account no material carrying evidence of the asserted *blastoftoric* action of alcohol can be regarded as at hand in a couple of family histories which are frequently cited in support. Dugdale has followed the Jukes family through several generations. Ribot, the Crétien family, and Jörger, the Zéro family, and they have shown that these families contained a multitude of physically sub-

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normal, sick and morally deteriorated individuals, who, in addition, were more or less given to drunkenness. But the conditions in these families were far too complicated to permit one to infer just what influence alcohol as such has had. . . .

"In regard to the significance of the hereditary degenerative tendency relative to the occurrence of psychic subnormality in the children I will furthermore remark that the risk that the children of mentally sick persons may themselves become victims of mental disease, even if noteworthy, is less than many have endeavored to assert. In statistical investigations including 100 families of which one of the parents had been mentally sick, E. Vesterg found that about 13 per cent. of the children (of whom nearly 50 per cent. could be traced until after the age of 40) had been mentally ill. . . ."

(The author speaks of other conditions than the parental abuse of alcohol which may contribute to the subnormality of the children in psychical respect, such as the injurious influences of a nutritious kind; the general status of health, which is poor in families from which most feeble-minded children spring; the significance of parental and subsequent injuries as the origin of psychic defects; the influence of environment as cause of the children beginning to drink, etc.).

"In this connection I would also refer to the deleterious effects of syphilis in the respects under consideration. As not infrequently those who have been attacked by this disease also misused alcohol, it ought surely to be excluded in cases which are intended to serve as illustration of the degenerative action of alcohol. . . .

"One finds the opinion expressed that the abuse of alcohol may weaken the germ-plasm to such an extent that it is felt in the third and fourth generation. But any proof of such assumption free from objections is not at hand. In families adduced as instances of this, drunkenness has flourished in one generation after another, and what in one generation has been conditioned by its own abuse of spirits cannot exclusively be placed to the account of the forebears, even if there is a possibility that existing psychopathic tendencies may be intensified through abuse of spirits.

"As my own conception I must say that I regard it as fully demonstrated that the indirect effects which alcoholism brings with it in the manner indicated above have a great influence upon the

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development of the children and that these effects by themselves may occasion an abnormal development. On the other hand, I do not believe that the material hitherto available proves that a direct, *blastoftoric* action of alcohol on the germ-plasms can by itself alone be of such a fundamental significance as many think.

"As the indirect effects which are here in question appear and have been particularly pointed out among the lower classes, in which alcoholism augments poverty and want, it would be of great interest to be able to compare investigations of conditions within the better situated classes. These, too, abuse spirits, but here some of the indirect effects associated with poverty disappear, and therefore the effect of alcohol should appear in a purer form. So far as I am aware, systematic investigations of these classes have not been made, but would certainly aid in solving the complicated question which at so many points demands new basic inquiries.

"In conclusion I would once more emphasize the necessity of a thorough investigation of the influence of exterior conditions and the origin of the so-called degeneration before one gives adherence to the at present common doctrine of the pre-eminent significance of germ poisoning. It may possibly be, as Bumke thinks, that many of the symptoms interpreted as degeneration are dependent upon social conditions which may be done away with, and that many of them may not be transmittable through heredity.

"It may thus be that that specter, which for many has taken the shape of degeneration is not something secret, hidden in the germ-plasm but frequently an outward, visible and vulnerable enemy, who shows himself in many forms, of which the abuse of alcohol is one, but not the only one."

Chapter XX.

The Influence of the Abuse of Alcohol on Mortality in General

"That the abuse of alcohol shortens the duration of life is an experience which has long been known and acknowledged. . . . In more recent times there has been ascribed not only to the abuse of alcohol, but also to its *moderate* use, an effect in the direction of shortening life. . . . That this conception conflicts with the previously accepted view is shown, among other things, by the fact that as late as in 1840 the great life insurance companies in England demanded an extra premium of 10 per cent. from absolutists

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on account of the supposedly increased risk. Now, on the other hand, the opposite is the rule in certain companies, and nothing shows more clearly how searchingly in later days the conception of the influence of alcohol—thanks to the temperance movement—has become changed and improved.

"In our times there can hardly be any difference of opinion in regard to the question that the abuse of alcohol may cause death in many cases, and in many others may be a more or less contributing cause. But when the question is of *proving scientifically to what extent* alcoholism operates as a cause of death in a country, great difficulties are encountered and one soon discovers that it is not possible to determine by exact numbers what influence alcoholism has in this respect. As has been stated repeatedly, alcohol does not cause any specific changes from an anatomical point of view, which makes it possible solely by aid of post mortems to determine conclusively whether chronic alcoholism had existed.

"It is evidently wrong to regard alcohol as a cause of death in all cases where a misuse of alcohol has occurred. An alcoholist may be attacked by any disease, like any other person, and yet alcohol may not necessarily have had anything to do with it. On the other hand, however, the abuse of alcohol greatly reduces the power of resistance against certain other diseases and may thus in a certain given case have contributed in causing death. But to determine exactly when and to what extent this occurs is not possible. Let us take an example: The power of resistance of alcoholists to pneumonia is according to experience reduced, but on that account we are not entitled to say that every alcoholist who dies from pneumonia has become a victim of alcoholism. For the mortality within this disease is great also among non-alcoholists; according to certain statistics it reaches 19 per cent. among the latter, as against 29 per cent. among alcoholists. According to other statistics the figures stand at 15.3 per cent. and 26.8 per cent. respectively. Thus, strictly speaking, only the number of deaths can be ascribed to alcoholism which corresponds to that difference which extensive statistics have shown to be found between alcoholists and non-alcoholists, a difference which to a large extent seems conditioned by the circumstance that pneumonia in the case of drinkers is often complicated by delirium. And in the case of other diseases, acute or chronic, which can be proved to attack the abstainers as well as the drinkers, the same difficulty occurs when one attempts to measure the probable effect of the abuse of

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alcohol as a contributing cause of death. It *may* have been of importance, but may also have lacked it. Therefore, only in a relatively small number of cases can it be said with certainty that the abuse of alcohol has been the particular cause of death, viz., in cases of acute alcohol poisoning, delirium tremens, and accidental deaths in connection with intoxication; certain cases of suicide may also be reckoned.

"But on the other hand it is equally certain that the abuse of alcohol in many cases operates more or less as a contributing cause of death and as a factor in shortening life. In saying this, I wish only to convey that it is not possible to determine statistically by means of exact numbers the importance of alcoholism as a cause of death. This point of view is strengthened by the fact that there are varying conceptions of the term alcoholism, and that the opinion in regard to the influence of alcohol as a causative force relative to chronic diseases generally is widely diverging.

"Many attempts have been made to clear up by means of statistics the effect of alcoholism upon mortality and it has been attempted to reach the goal in different ways. . . . To re-state somewhat fully the multitude of data to be found in the literature on the subject is not practicable, and I will therefore confine myself to a selection of the most important, and of such that seem to me in some way to be representative of the group to which they belong.

"Turning first to the official statistics of different countries we find that they afford us a very imperfect picture of the meaning of alcohol as a cause of death because they generally only give accounts of the cases of death occurring more or less directly from alcohol poisoning, to the exclusion of cases where it operates indirectly, as a contributing cause of death (an exception is found by Switzerland; moreover, the primary data underlying the statistics are, as a rule, evidently incomplete. I will, therefore, simply take some examples in order to show what knowledge can be gained from them."

(The author cites official statistics dealing with mortality from alcoholism in its various forms from different European countries, including England, the Scandinavian countries, Germany, France, etc., and characterizes them as follows:)

"The figures taken from official statistics clearly indicate an altogether too low number of deaths to be a correct expression of the actual ravages of alcoholism; and it is not possible with these

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as a sole guidance to gain a correct conception of the influence of alcoholism upon mortality. . . ."

(He thereupon considers some of the special statistical investigations made. Among them he cites the data relative to Basel presented by Pfister, which are generally known from their frequent presentation. Of the less known and more recent inquiries he refers to that by Geill relative to mortality in Denmark and obtained from a questionnaire sent to the physicians of that country relative to deaths occurring in 1905, in which it was asked if the decedents were "intemperate" and "if the use of spirits had been the principal or a contributing cause of death." Data were, however, obtained only relative to about one-third of the deaths at an age of more than 15 years:)

"In his analysis, Geill does not make any distinction between cases in which the abuse of spirits has been the principal cause or only a contributing cause. The statements that the decedent was intemperate were shown to fully coincide with the statement that the abuse of spirits had been the principal or contributing cause of death. The chief result of this investigation is presented as follows: 'For men about one-fourth (22.8 per cent.) and for women hardly 3 per cent. of all deaths resulted from an abuse of spirits. Most of the cases of death from intemperance occur in the Capital, a smaller number in provincial cities and the smallest in country districts.' But if one studies the details of the tables appended to this work it seems to me that the method of designating as 'deaths due to intemperance' all cases in which the abuse of spirits is said to have taken place must lead to certain unreasonable conclusions. As an example of this I will mention the following: Ten per cent. of the deaths from old age among men are reckoned as victims of intemperance; in a table it is found that eighteen men of the age of 80 years or over who are entered under the diagnosis senility, are included in the column of deaths in which the abuse of spirits was a principal or contributing cause. To me it seems more than doubtful that one should assume the length of life to have been threatened by alcohol in such cases. The same is true in regard to deaths from cancer. As is discussed below, there is no clear basis for the assumption that the abuse of spirits should, predispose persons to this disease which in itself is incurable. But in the statistics under consideration there are reckoned among deaths due to intemperance 16.9 per cent of deaths among men and 1.5 per

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cent of deaths among women who suffered from cancer; in another table are further details which show that among these cases of cancer which are ascribed to the influence of alcohol eleven men are included of the ages of 70-75 years; seven men of the ages of 75-80, and seven of the ages of 80 and above. These cases of cancer among aged are those counted among those 'occurring from the abuse of spirits.'

"Another statistical study from Denmark published by Poulsen I wish to mention in a few words, although it only relates to 392 deaths of men above 20 years of age. Its greatest interest seems to me to lie in—that the author specifies in great detail the diseases connected with the different cases. This makes it possible to elucidate the principal which the author has followed in designating alcohol as a direct or contributing cause of death.

"If those cases are excluded in which no information was obtained in regard to the relation of the patients to the abuse of alcohol, Poulsen's chief result is as follows: 'In 74 out of 299 deaths alcohol has thus played a rôle either more directly or as a contributing cause; that is, in about 25 per cent. of the cases alcohol has consequently had a part in the death of every fourth grown man; forty out of 299 died directly from alcoholism; in other words, more than 13 per cent., or every seventh or eighth man surely died from drink.'

"If the details of Poulsen's data are examined it seems to me that he has not sufficient ground for this generalization. Relative to one of his groups it is stated that in eighteen cases alcoholism was the principal cause of death. That in estimating this, different opinions can be reached in certain cases, is apparent from the further analysis. Thus one case related, for example, to an inebriate of 58 years who suffered from lues and who, according to the certificate of death, died from ancephalopathia luetica. Nevertheless, Poulsen concludes that alcoholism 'surely was the principal cause.' In another case, that of a man of 59 years, the conclusion was 'just the same.'

"In a group of ten cases in which alcohol is supposed to have been a contributing cause of death, one finds, among others, two cases of suicide (one 62 years of age and one 76 years of age), one case of tuberculosis, one of inflammation of the lungs in a person of 71 years of age, one of internal cancer in a man 77 years of age. . . . In another group of seventeen cases in which alcohol is

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supposed to have been a contributing cause, one finds, among others, three cases of chronic catarrh of the stomach in men of 70-72 years of age, one case of softening of the brain in a man of 76 years. . . .

"If one as evidence of the relation of the cause of death to alcohol is content solely with the statement obtained—and this may perhaps be altogether subjective—that the decedent during life abused drink, one may, according to my opinion, easily enough reach misleading results. To speak of death from alcoholism in cases of aged people who have reached the limit of life and then died from diseases which in themselves have little or nothing to do with alcohol, seems to be wholly unwarranted. When octogenarians who are stated to have abused alcohol, but showed no symptoms of alcoholism, die from old age, it is hardly possible to assert that alcohol in such instances has shortened life. Furthermore, if persons die from cancer of the stomach at an age of 70-80 or above, it is in my estimation equally unwarranted to attribute to the abuse of alcohol any noteworthy significance even if it actually occurs.

"Since in the just named statistics many aged persons are included among those who abused alcohol, it shows that such abuse is to a certain degree not incompatible with a long life. This appears likewise from a communication made by Meinert, who in an investigation of persons in Dresden having reached the age of more than 90 years, found that an overwhelming number consisted of moderate drinkers, but also included here and there an exceptional case. Becker has also found among fifty persons who were over 90 years of age a number of intemperate ones. . . .

"I believe, therefore, that investigations carried on according to the principles underlying those just referred to, are very far from giving us any deep insight into the complicated question of the importance of alcohol as a cause of sickness or death considered from a purely scientific point of view. Such statistics seem to me merely to indicate how widespread alcoholism has been among the decedents, if one, as is done in one group headed 'deaths from alcohol' adds together all cases in which an abuse of drink has occurred and thus reckons to that group both cases in which alcohol was a principal cause of death and those in which it may be believed to have been a more or less contributing cause. To weigh the latter factor is, as I have already emphasized, a difficult task.

"By means of the method of procedure just instanced, one obtains, so far as I am able to see, evidently too high numbers, just

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as one under guidance alone of official statistics reaches altogether too low numbers relative to alcoholism as a cause of death. Neither the one method nor the other yields exact numbers permitting one exactly to determine the number of deaths attributable to alcoholism. The truth, therefore, seems to lie somewhere between the two extremes, but just where we cannot safely determine on account of the impossibility of accurately weighing the importance of alcoholism as a contributing factor in many cases of sickness and death. . .

"The best method of securing a more definite conception of the effect of alcohol upon mortality seems to me to be by showing, on the basis of an extensive material, the average duration of life in different groups of persons taken separately, among absolutists, so-called moderate drinkers and among alcoholists. Such an exposition might be made through the medium of the Life Insurance Companies. . . ."

(Before analyzing the results deducible from Life Insurance Statistics, the author examines at some length special statistical investigations of mortality as between cities and rural districts, and of mortality among alcoholists as contrasted with that of the general population. Most of the statistical material in question he regards as inconclusive. Some of it is of ancient date and some open to serious objection from a statistical point of view. He also discusses the question of a possible parallelism between the duration of life and the consumption of alcohol, and says:)

"If one compares the statistics of a country, relative to mortality, on one side, and the quantitative use of alcohol, on the other, one might expect a parallelism between the two, provided alcohol has such a determining influence upon the duration of life as many persons hold. Such a relation, however, has not been established. . . . Here I wish especially to call to mind that the average duration of life in Sweden has constantly increased since the beginning of the year 1800, notwithstanding the unparalleled abuse of alcohol in the latter part of the first half of the century named, and notwithstanding the fact that the consumption of alcohol still remains at a high figure. In regard to this question Verhaege says: 'Alcohol diminishes the duration of life; but in France the following conditions are found: While the consumption of spirits in 1830 amounted to 1.10 litre, it increased in 1886 to 3.53 litres, but the average duration of life rose from 32 years and 5 months (1826-1836) to 40 years and 2 months (1877-1886).'

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"Ovize has investigated the relation between the quantitative consumption of alcohol on the one hand and the mortality in different Departments of France on the other. He found that to a large extent mortality in a Department did not show itself to be dependent upon the magnitude of the consumption of alcohol: the Departments of Ardennes, Cantal, Gers, Pas-de-Calais and Tarn, exhibited a mortality of between 1.85 per cent and 1.87 per cent, while the consumption of alcohol, given in terms of litres of absolute alcohol, was per capita: In Gers 0.98, in Cantal 1.58, in Tarn 2.06, in Ardennes 5.40 and in Pas-de-Calais 8.20. The Department of Seine-Inférieure, with a consumption of 14.47 litres, had a mortality of 2.37 per cent., which was less than the mortality in Ardeche and Puy-de-Dôme, the mortality of the latter being 2.46 per cent. and 2.80 per cent respectively, while the consumption of alcohol was respectively 1.92 and 1.79 litres. The conclusion reached by Ovize is that alcoholism has no influence upon the quantity of population—possibly on its quality—and that one must seek the causes of the diminishing population in France elsewhere than in alcoholism.

"In order to determine more clearly how far the general mortality in different countries appears to stand in a direct relation to the consumption of spirits in the respective countries, I have prepared the table given below, in which I show the number of deaths for men per 1,000 during the years 1891-1900, or parts of this period. The consumption of spirits is reckoned per capita in litres of absolute alcohol for the same years as covered by the mortality statistics (except that in regard to the Netherlands and Finland the consumption covers a shorter period).

	Mortality among men.	*Consumption of Alcohol in Litres of Absolute Alcohol.*
Sweden	19.63	5.66
Norway	19.84	2.85
Denmark	19.92	11.80
Netherlands	21.65	6.00
France	21.86	20.80
Belgium	22.03	14.00
England and Wales	22.66	11.00
Finland	23.31	2.04
Italy	23.35	15.20
Germany	24.65	9.50
Austria	26.48	9.40

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"The table indicates that there is no parallelism between the mortality statistics and the consumption of spirits, taken as a whole. There are evidently other facts than the latter which determine mortality as a whole in the country, among which may be mentioned the influence of infant mortality, of infectious diseases and of the general condition of hygiene. . . .

"Another means by which it has been attempted to determine the effect of alcohol on the duration of life is through investigations by the Life Insurance Companies which insure separately, abstainers and non-abstainers. Great attention has been paid to the results especially of two English companies which commanded a large experience of many years' duration.

"In the abstainers' division of the Scepter Life Association the mortality during the years 1884-1900 was found to be 23.5 per cent. less than in the general division. In the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution which has been active since 1840, the mortality is reckoned to be 24 per cent. less among the absolutists than among the others. An absolutist of 30 years of age is reckoned to have a continuous duration of life of 38.8 years as against 35.1 for men in general. The English companies also allow the absolutist a 15 per cent. rebate on premiums. In both companies no one is insured who is known to abuse alcohol, wherefore the insured grouped in the general division are designated as *moderate*. In consequence, the above named results are used as proof not only that absolutism promotes health and a long life, but also that the moderate use of alcohol shortens life. Holitzcher, for example, regards it as removed beyond doubt that it is not solely abstinence from alcoholic beverages which is the cause of the superiority of absolutists in the matter of the duration of life.

"In the literature, as intimated, this experience is frequently cited, even to support a condemnation of the moderate use of alcohol. Against this it may reasonably be contended that the material presented does not really institute a comparison between absolutists and moderates, but between absolutists and non-absolutists, as among the moderates certainly some will be found who are immoderate. For that a person at the time of taking out a life insurance is moderate, does not provide any guarantee that he may not become immoderate later on. A proof of this is the fact that in the group of non-absolutists occur cases of such a pronounced disease of drunkards as delirium tremens. Furthermore, the concept, moderation, is,

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as well known, extremely elastic, among those who are called 'moderate' there are many different degrees. In consequence, it does not seem to me permissible to place all the so-called moderate in one common group—they differ greatly from each other—and to argue from the experience of such a heterogeneous group that every degree of moderation, for instance such as a strictly temperate use of alcohol must be injurious to health and shorten the duration of life. The statistics from the life insurance companies in question do not seem to me to furnish any evidence upon which such a conclusion can be based.

"The data from the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution have been especially thoroughly worked over and published in detail. They therefore permit a closer scrutiny from different points of view, and there has been no lack of criticism from the standpoint of statistics and actuarial technique. I wish here to present some of the objections which have been made from authoritative sources.

"Westergaard objects: 'The mortality in the division for absolutists is thus notably lower than in the general division. Meanwhile, one cannot without further question regard the figures as expressing a sub-mortality on the part of the absolutists. The absolutist group increases rapidly. For the years 1866-1870 one expected in it only somewhat more than half as many cases of death as in the general group; for the years 1896-8 the numbers were almost equal. As is well known, the mortality during the first years after taking out insurance is comparatively low. At the same time this source of error can scarcely explain the entire difference. According to the calculations mentioned above, the level of mortality during the first five years of insurance is about one-fifth lower than later on. If we now deduct from the 7,656 cases of death which were to be expected in the absolutist group about 20 per cent, there remains 6,125, a number which, however, notably exceeds the one observed; namely, 5,383, and places in the shade the experience from the general group, in which for the same period the cases calculated amounted to 10,455, and those really occurring to 1,065. Besides, one can hardly assume that all the members of the general division have been insured more than five years and all the members in the absolutist division less than five years.'

"The investigation by the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution has been subjected to a very thorough

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criticism by Andrae. He remarks first that among the insured women the difference in favor of absolutists—if one notes that the sub-mortality at middle age was partly counter-balanced by the sub-mortality at other age periods—is so insignificant that a favorable or special standing within life insurance on part of the absolutely abstinent woman as compared with the non-absolutists is not justified on the basis of the experience at hand. The relative sub-mortality among the absolutist women was only 3 per cent. He makes other tests of how far one may assume that both divisions contained equally good risks from the beginning. He points to two circumstances which seem to him especially important in judging the statistics under consideration from the actuarial point of view. He compares both among absolutists and non-absolutists the mortality of men who were insured for life with that of men who took out insurance on the payment of a premium at a certain age. Among non-absolutists the relation between the two different groups of insurers was the usual, as known from other experiences: the mortality among the latter was about 26.5 per cent more favorable than among the former (those insured for life). Among the absolutists it was wholly different. Here the surprising result appears that the sub-mortality among those who were insured for a shorter time as compared with the other group was on the average only 6 per cent; consequently, about 20 per cent less than among non-absolutists and thus in line with normal experience. The sub-mortality in question is meanwhile regarded as conditioned only by the self-selection of the insurers. Those who themselves expect a long life on account of a close knowledge of their health conditions stand to gain through insurance by the payment of the premium at a certain age and the very best risks as a rule seek this kind of insurance and in consequence of this the normal sub-mortality is found in this group. The disproportionate low sub-mortality among the absolutists insured for a shorter period as against those insured for life is consequently to be explained by the fact that the latter exercise a much more effective self-selection; that is to say, that among them, thanks to certain interests, an unusually high percentage of the best risks is to be found which otherwise only insurance for a shorter time brings with it. It also lies close to hand that these interests are in the first instance to be sought in the high participation of gain offered absolutists and also possibly in the effective recommendation of the company to absolutists.

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"The analysis which Andrae gives in regard to the greater duration of life among the absolutists insured in the company under consideration he believes to be confirmed by the surprising relation between the mortality of men and women among the absolutists. Among these, the women of all ages show a greater mortality than the men and their super-mortality increases prior to the 54th year of life very greatly. In the general division, on the other hand, the relation between the mortality of men and women shows reasonable correspondence, as the mortality among the women is lower than among the men. For each 100 cases of death calculated according to experience among men, there occurred among the abstaining women 118.5 and among the non-abstaining 94.6. In the age period 20 to 34 years, the mortality among abstaining women reached 200.00; in the age period 35 to 44 years 173.8; and in age period 45 to 54 years 130.3; while among the non-abstaining women the respective number in the corresponding age classes were 119.2, 111.3 and 90.4.

"Andrae sums up the results of his investigations as follows: 'If, as we have done, the sub-normality of the absolutists as compared with that of the non-absolutists is ascribed at least in large measure to the influence of self-selection, and if one adds to this that such self-selection is less prominent among women than among men, then the abnormal relation between the mortality of men on the one side, and of women on the other, is explained: The percentage of good and very good risks is, for the reasons given, greater among men than among women. But if it is insisted that the reason for the greater duration of life on the part of the absolutists is exclusively or predominantly their abstinence from alcohol or qualities prolonging the duration of life which in especial degree result from this abstinence, then the above mentioned unusual relation becomes incomprehensible. How far a small part of the sub-normality among the absolutists possibly may be explained through one of the last-named causes, cannot be decided on the basis of the experience material at hand and therefore remains statistically unproved. In order to arrive at a decisive result on this point, it would be necessary, according to my opinion, to begin with life insurance companies which deal with absolutists and non-absolutists in exactly the same manner, but which nevertheless make it possible in a reliable way to distinguish the two groups by aid of the questions put to them at the time insurance was taken out. Such

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material, however, cannot be obtained in the near future and the question therefore remains open for the present.'

"I am not capable of judging Andrae's criticism from the point of view of insurance technique. It seems to me, however, that in the present condition of the question one must reckon with the possibility that the sub-normality among absolutists, as compared with the others in the above named life insurance statistics, at least in part may be due to the dissimilar relation of both groups to the use of spirituous drinks. But for the reasons mentioned, I cannot find that the investigations show absolutists in general to be superior to the truly moderate in the matter of duration of life.

"Some non-European life insurance companies seem to show an experience different from the English, and to have reached results pointing in the opposite direction. Holitscher, from whom I have obtained the data, says: 'In compiling the material from a company in New Zealand, the absolutists were found to be somewhat worse placed; a similar result was gained by a company in Canada and one in the Cape Colony. If, in accordance with the experience of the English companies, it were a hard and fast condition that absolutists, solely because of their abstinence from spirituous drinks, might expect a duration of life greater by 25 per cent., it is striking that this does not appear from the last mentioned statistics, but quite the contrary.'

"Meanwhile, the statistics just referred to have not been so fully published that they permit a closer critical scrutiny, and it is therefore not possible to say anything final about the weight of the evidence. It has been objected that they concern too small numbers and too short a time to be taken into consideration. This would also seem to be true of the statistics from the Cape Colony which relate only to 865 insured absolutists and 2,792 insured non-absolutists. . . .

"Also from Sweden there is at hand a comparatively extensive investigation by Ekholm. In the Swedish Life Insurance Company the question has been asked applicants since 1897, 'Are you an absolutist or not?' And thus it has been made possible to investigate separately the mortality among absolutists and non-absolutists.

"The statistics prepared by Ekholm cover the years 1897-1906 and relate to about 35,000 persons, of whom somewhat more than half were absolutists. The whole number of deaths was only

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496, and 252 of them occurred among absolutists and 244 among the non-absolutists. The absolutists showed on an average 6 per cent less mortality than the rest. If the material is divided into four groups according to age and time of insurance, it appears that the difference in favor of the absolutists rises according to age and the length of the time of insurance. In the group containing persons under 44 years of age, the relative sub-normality of the absolutists was only 2 per cent., but among the older persons 26 per cent.

"Ekholm adds the following remarks to his analysis of results: 'One may argue about the hygienic significance of this result. To me the assumption seems entirely natural that the difference in favor of the absolutists is explained by their abstinence from alcoholic beverages. It seems to me, therefore, that the results indicate absolutism as a thoroughly healthful mode of life which has a certain significance when these absolutists are compared with a selection of healthy and moderate non-absolutists. It is clear that at least a part of the latter have consumed more alcohol than is good for them. To many the results here related may seem to be sufficient proof that even a moderate use of alcoholic beverages is injurious to health. But a closer scrutiny of the question shows that it is not quite as simple as this, for in the end everything depends on what is understood by moderate use.'

"The investigations hitherto at hand are to this extent incomplete, that the life insurance statistics deal solely with two categories, absolutists and non-absolutists. But in order to solve the question completely it is also necessary to know how great the consumption of alcohol on the part of the individuals among non-absolutists has been. Ekholm relates that Swedish life insurance companies have already begun to collect statistics in order to determine this question more thoroughly, as those who apply for insurance are requested to answer the question, how much spirits they consume daily. On the basis of this, the insured are divided into different groups according to the magnitude of the daily consumption of alcohol. By this method of procedure it is expected that it will be possible to determine how large the optimum of alcohol consumption is, and to compare this with zero. Ekholm believes that the solution of the question in this way will require a long time, but that we must be patient, for there is no short cut which surely brings one to the goal."

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Chapter XXI.

Personal Pathologic-Anatomical and Experimental Investigations

(Being a solely technical statement, this chapter is not adapted for a summary reproduction).

Chapter XXII.

Summary of the Principal Traits of the Special and General Pathological Anatomy of Chronic Alcoholism

(Necessarily the author repeats much that has been set forth in detail in previous chapters. It is enough to give the closing paragraphs:)

"We cannot as yet give an exhaustive explanation of the action of alcohol on the organism nor form a theory of general validity in regard to the pathology of alcoholism, as there is still so much, even as regards fundamental questions, which is unexplained. Much remains to be done before we can gain a clear picture of this difficult question.

"But when in the course of my studies I have found much conflicting with many of the current conceptions of the nature of the pathological effects of alcohol, I have expressed my doubts in regard to their correctness. At the same time I have adhered to another method of explaining some of the peculiar phenomena which are bound up with this interesting and difficult problem; the pathology of alcoholism.

"The attempts which have been made were founded upon the known investigations of the action of alcohol as a narcotic substance. In this property of alcohol we should, according to my opinion, seek the point of departure and we should not in pathology look away from the fundamental principles of the modern theory of narcotics, nor from the data which modern investigation has yielded in regard to the significance of the liquid substances in physiology and pathology. Much seems to indicate that alcohol with its natural attraction for these substances may act in the first instance upon these and not only in the acute but also in the case of chronic poisoning. And a further exposition of this question seems to me well adapted to furnish us the key to the explanation of the important question of the primary effects of alcohol on the cells which fundamentally is very important to the doctrine of the pathology of alcoholism.

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"The opinion has been advanced that even moderate or small quantities of alcohol have an injurious action upon the organism, even upon the offspring. Meanwhile, the pathology does not yield us any proof of this assumption, and from a theoretical point of view it does not seem to me to be probable. We must regard the demonstrated fact that smaller doses quickly oxidize and that the energy thus generated is placed in the service of the organism as an effective protective measure of nature. Alcohol in this case assumes clearly the same relation as other nutritious substances. The poisonous action occurs first when a certain amount is exceeded. Where this limit for alcohol lies cannot be stated with exactness and must differ in the case of different individuals.

"In conclusion I wish to speak a few words about temperance education in schools. . . .

"I have shown that the customary text-books in the so-called 'Alcohology' contain many incorrect and unreliable statements and assertions in regard to the pathology of alcoholism, and I therefore regard them as unsuitable as text-books; they should as soon as possible be supplemented by others. Here, as in other questions of enlightenment, one is justified in demanding that the statements in regard to the temperance question which are placed in the hands of teachers and children shall contain as correct and reliable data as possible and avoid all which can mislead.

"I wish to express it as my firm conviction that all pathologic-anatomical special questions should be excluded from the temperance instruction. As a rule they are far too complicated and undetermined to be studied in the schematic and dogmatic manner which is now customary. Besides, they can hardly play a notable part in the conception of the social hygienic temperance question which is the most important part of the alcohol question to the general public. To me the extreme pathologic-anatomical sketches which occupy a prominent place in the text-books, together with diagrams and figures, which are used to illustrate this part of the temperance instruction, seem to be exhibitions of a misdirected method of teaching. It is not necessary to seek after any anatomical bogy, there are sufficiently many such in actual life which show the unhappy consequences of a misuse of spirits.

"I cannot imagine a more unsuitable subject of instruction for

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children than pathological anatomy. It would also be a relief to all school teachers to be exempted from the duty of instructing in questions relating to this which they themselves lack the necessary qualifications for handling in a competent manner. Both pupils and teachers have other subjects to devote their time to which are more useful and important to them. Aside from this it does not seem to me to be right that the so-called Alcohology is treated in the schools as a separate subject. It is a part of and belongs to general hygiene and should be considered as a part of it, as is done in some text-books. If one takes away the unnecessary parts of 'Alcohology,' which are as unsuitable for the instruction of children as for popular instruction generally, more time would be left for the other questions belonging to general hygiene. What it is important to impart is a knowledge in regard to the means of promoting popular hygiene as a whole. However far the misuse of alcohol reaches into the life of society at the present time, it is nevertheless not the only menace to public health. But there are alongside of it many other questions of hygiene which are worthy of attention and instruction."

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KANSAS

William Allen White, of the Emporia *Gazette,* contributed to the *Saturday Evening Post* for July 11, 1914, an article entitled "How Kansas Boarded the Water-Wagon." In it he proved, by his *own* figures, that Kansas had found happiness and prosperity as a result of her prohibitory laws.

On October 24th the same publication gave space to a reply by Hugh F. Fox, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, and on November 12th a further reply by the Hon. Royal E. Cabell, former United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was published in *Leslie's Weekly.* As Mr. White's claims are made evident by Mr. Fox's reply, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

That a trained newspaper man should fill an article with State statistics and deliberately avoid the Census Bulletins is at least disingenuous, if not willfully misleading. Mr. White quotes none of his authorities; and yet, whatever they are, they bear out his contentions better than official figures. Let us take his statements in order, and answer them categorically.

1—Mr. White states: "The prohibitory law is now enforced in one hundred of the one hundred and five counties of the State"—in all the counties, in fact, except Leavenworth, Atchison, Sedgwick, Crawford and Cherokee. Yet Mr. White's own paper, the Emporia *Gazette,* February 7, 1914, contains an article headed: "Plenty of Booze in Emporia"; March 2, "Emporia, Kansas, Not a Dry Town!—Prohibition Only Keeps Liquor Out About a Month at a Time"; March 4, "Booze and Cards for Kansas Women—Society in Prohibition State Mixes Bridge and Booze"—an article by Mr. White himself.

2—Mr. White states: "The brewery has been a crumbling ruin for twenty years." And 3—"The wholesale liquor house has vanished."

Page 185 of the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1912 shows that Kansas had in that year one brewery, five hundred and thirty-one retail liquor dealers, seven wholesale liquor dealers, seventy-six retail dealers in malt liquors and twenty-four wholesale dealers in malt liquors—a total of one brewery and six hundred and thirty-eight licensed dealers in various kinds of

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liquor, all in a prohibition State, under whose laws the possession of a Federal license is prima facie evidence of liquor selling. That they are there the United States knows; but Kansas cannot catch them.

4—Mr. White states: "There is not a great difference in population between Cook County, Illinois, and the State of Kansas." One, however, is made up of the city of Chicago and its suburbs, covering 993 square miles, and the other is made up of agricultural communities covering 81,700 square miles. The comparison, in any case, is not a proper one; but Mr. White states there are more inmates in insane asylums in Cook County than in all the insane hospitals, penitentiaries, jails and institutions for the feeble-minded, combined, in the State of Kansas.

According to Bulletin 119, Bureau of the Census, page 10, the total number of insane in Kansas enumerated January 1, 1910, was 2,912. The total insane in Cook County on the same date was 2,174. Kansas population was 1,690,949; Cook County population, 2,405,-949. See pages 35 and 37, Abstract of Census, 1910.

5—Mr. White states that the murder, homicide and accidental death rate of Kansas is 4.5 to a hundred thousand. How Mr. White secured his figures one cannot say. No figures of an official character exist. Kansas is a non-registration State, so that mortality statistics are not available. Covering the year 1912, a few places in Kansas were included within the registration area. There are no figures covering murders, homicides and accidental deaths for those places, but there are figures covering violent deaths and suicides.

The total population of Kansas cities in the registration area, given for the first time in 1912, was 289,000. The number of violent deaths and suicides registered in these places in 1912 was 369 —or 127.6 to a hundred thousand, instead of 4.5, as Mr. White claims. See page 56, Mortality Statistics for 1912, U. S. Census Bureau.

6—Mr. White states: "Kansas has fewer deaths from kidney diseases than any other State." Since about one-half of the United States, Kansas among them, are outside of the registration area, Mr. White cannot know whereof he speaks, and therefore lays himself open to the charge of manufacturing evidence.

7—Mr. White states: "Forty-eight Kansas counties sent no persons to the penitentiary in 1913; eighty-seven Kansas counties sent no insane to asylums in 1913; in fourteen Kansas counties no

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jury has been called to try a criminal case in ten years; fifty-three Kansas jails have no inmates; thirty-eight Kansas counties have empty poorhouses." Yet on June 1, 1914, Kansas had 892 penitentiary inmates; 3,427 insane in hospitals in the State; the county jail population on that date was 4,883. These are the figures given by the Kansas State Board of Control—only totals furnished; not enumerated by counties.

But some Kansas counties have practically no population. Five have less than two persons to the square mile, and thirty-four show a decrease in population, between 1900 and 1910, of from 6 to 15.9 per cent. It is easy to see why some counties are not represented in State institutions. Incidentally, is it not rather fatuous to cite empty jails in proof of prohibition as a reducer of crime? On January 1, 1910, there were forty-seven empty county jails out of a possible ninety-one in Nebraska, a license State.

8—Mr. White states that Kansas' annual death rate is 7.5 to a thousand inhabitants. Once more official figures do not exist. Deaths from all causes in twelve Kansas cities in the registration area were covered for the first time in 1912. See page 56, United States Census Bureau Mortality Statistics, just issued. The total population of these twelve cities, according to census of 1910, was 303,443; the total deaths from all causes in 1912 was 4,796—15.8 to a thousand inhabitants, instead of 7.5.

9—Mr. White states: "Bank deposits in Kansas have increased in ten years from $100,000,000 to $220,000,000"—yet the 1913 Report of the Comptroller of Currency, page 58, shows the total bank deposits of Kansas on June 4, 1913, to amount to $179,424,502.44, and not $220,000,000.

10—Mr. White states: "The average holding of taxable property is $1,666.92"—yet Financial Statistics for 1912, just issued by the Census Bureau—see page 334—show that Kansas is assessed on from ninety to one hundred per cent of the full, true value of the property of the State. Page 44 of the Census Bureau Bulletin, on Wealth, Debt and Taxation, credits Kansas with $1,468 a head, and not $1,666.92.

Mr. White quotes the *Wall Street Journal* as stating the average property holding per capita in Kansas to be the largest in America; but the Census Bureau Bulletin credits Nevada with $5,214 per capita, and lists twenty-three States higher than Kansas.

11—Mr. White states that Census Bureau reports show that

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the Kansas death rate decreased faster than that of any other State. As already explained, only a small part of Kansas is included in the registration area, and Census Bureau reports have no comparisons whatever as to increase or decrease in the Kansas death rate.

12—Mr. White states: "Kansas has more students in colleges, according to population, than any other State in the Union." Here, again, his claims are wholly at variance with official figures. Kansas, according to 1910 population, had one student in college for every 272.5 persons; Iowa had one for every 202.6 persons—a difference of thirty per cent. in Iowa's favor. See page 123, Abstract Census, 1912.

Perhaps these corrections are sufficient to show that Mr. White's conclusions, however interesting in themselves, are not based on accurate figures.

For evidence that the prohibitory law is not successfully enforced, Mr. White is respectfully referred to articles published in his own paper on January 14th, 16th, 31st; February 3d, 7th, 10th, 11th, 14th; March 2d, 3d, 4th; July 8th, 9th, and other dates in 1914.

All that Mr. White has shown is that for thirty-four years Kansas has been struggling—perhaps more sincerely than any other State—with prohibitory laws; and that her success is still open to question. He has also proved that Kansas is mightily pleased with herself; that she modestly concedes her own superiority and patronizingly invites less fortunate states to imitate her.

HUGH F. FOX,
Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association.

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MR. WHITE'S REJOINDER

On November 14th, Mr. White came back with an additional statement—which begins as follows:

The opportunity to reply to Mr. Hugh F. Fox, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, gives me great pleasure; and much of the pleasure is derived from the fact that it gives me an opportunity to correct a mistake in my original article. Mr. Fox properly calls attention to the mistake in what we may call indictment number four of his reply. That statement is incorrect and should not have been made; it was taken from figures furnished by the Kansas State Board of Control of Charitable Institutions; and, though it was exactly correct at the time it was made, several years ago, the shifting of the population of the paupers and insane in the Cook County and the Illinois State asylums has rendered the figures incorrect for use to-day. This I did not know when I wrote the article to which Mr. Fox so ably replied. The remaining eleven of his twelve indictments, however, are utterly worthless and will not bear investigation.

For instance, indictment number one declares that an article headed "Plenty of Booze in Emporia" appeared in the Emporia *Gazette* of February 7, 1914. No such article appeared; but one did appear headed "Bootleggers Confess and Draw a Fine and a Jail Sentence." Mr. Fox charges that on March 2d an article appeared in the *Gazette* headed "Emporia, Kansas, Not a Dry Town! Prohibition Only Keeps Liquor Out About a Month at a Time." No heading of that kind, or any heading like it, appeared in the *Gazette* of that date or of any other date. The charge is without the slightest substantiation in fact.

He declares that on March 4th an editorial appeared, written by me, headed "Booze and Cards for Kansas Women; Society in Prohibition State Mix Bridge and Booze." The only editorials in the paper on March 4, 1914, written by me or by anyone else are these three: One praising President Wilson, one about using vacant lots for gardens, and one on Kansas Bull-Moose politics. But, assuming that Mr. Fox may have his dates mixed, I will say that no editorial under that heading ever appeared in the *Gazette*, nor did that heading ever appear on any page of the Emporia *Gazette*. The files of the *Gazette* are in the Kansas State Historical Society, open to everyone.

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MR. FOX'S REPLY

Part of Mr. White's rejoinder is a deliberate attempt to fool the public, and the balance is merely a repetition, backed up by documents, of his belief that figures supplied by local favorites are more reliable than those in the Bulletins of the United States Census. Mr. White's answer to "Indictment No. 1" is simply buncombe; it is unworthy of him. I sought to prove by Mr. White's own paper, the Emporia *Gazette,* that liquor law violations were common in Emporia. I referred to various articles and editorials published from January to July, 1914, but I was in error in quoting as headings to these articles the titles under which they were indexed among the clippings preserved by the United States Brewers' Association. The articles *did* appear; Mr. White knows perfectly well they appeared; they prove conclusively what was claimed, and yet Mr. White wilfully tries to mislead his readers. For instance: he was charged with printing an editorial headed: "Booze and Cards for Kansas Women; Society in Prohibition State Mixes Bridge and Booze." This should have read, an editorial *on* "Booze and Cards, etc." Mr. White states that "no editorial under that heading ever appeared in the *Gazette,* nor did that heading ever appear on any page of the Emporia *Gazette.*" This is literally true as to the heading, but readers may judge for themselves as to the editorial:

"WHY NOT COME CLEAN?

While we are cleaning up the pool halls, which is all right, why not come clean, and abolish society gambling for prizes, and polite drinking? Every week the columns of the *Gazette* contain news of bridge parties where the prizes are of more or less value, and every month or so a story is whispered around about some woman who takes too much bridge and booze together and loses what sense she has.

In a prohibition State, where the poor man is deprived of his bar, rich women, who claim to be respectable, have no moral right to drink at bridge parties, and to play for valuable prizes. It is a bad example to children; it's a horrible example to those who can't afford it, and it's a filthy habit beside.

Just roll this in your cigarette and smoke it."

This is merely an evidence of Mr. White's method of dodging the issue. He easily recognized the editorial by its description, but took refuge in quibbling about the heading.

Mr. White states that "The whole charge that the files of the *Gazette* showed that Emporia is wet, or even reasonably moist, is

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without any foundation, other than the desire of some defender of the liquor traffic to make a point for his employers" and that "the whole grist," from the columns of the Emporia *Gazette,* "does not show enough liquor sold by bootleggers in six months to much more than make up the morning's business of a quiet little saloon, on a quiet corner of a country village on a busy day." Yet, on September 23, 1914, an article in the Emporia *Gazette,* entitled: "The Irony of Folly," states that "In the Kansas jail the other day were fourteen men on the rock pile working out fines for drunkenness," and the man in charge of them was a 'trusty,' who was serving a long term for booze-selling. Here are fourteen drunkards and a dealer gathered together, according to the columns of Mr. White's own paper; and yet in six months there was not enough liquor sold to equal the morning's business of "a quiet little saloon."

Emporia, Kan., according to the Census of 1910 (which, of course, may not be convincing to Mr. White), had a population of 9,058. I have before me nineteen clippings from the Emporia *Gazette* regarding drunkenness or booze-selling. They are all of recent date, but Mr. White states that the charge that Emporia is even "reasonably moist," is without foundation.

Mr. White ought to admit the error of his ways. He has the hardihood to make it appear that the figures he cites for Kansas can be brought into comparison with those for the rest of the country. That Kansas does not have a place in the latest reports of the United States Government, because it was not, at the time of their publication, admitted to the registration area, does not worry him in the least. He even pretends to knowledge concerning States for which no official figures whatsoever are published. Besides, he stands convicted of having stated things which are untrue. Instead of explaining how this happened, or apologizing, he is content to produce a statement, made under oath by Dr. S. J. Crumbine, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, which is much more likely to mislead than to enlighten.

Mr. White made the astounding assertion that "Kansas has fewer deaths from kidney diseases than any other State." As about one-half of the States are outside of the registration area, and do not publish reports about deaths of this kind, it is perfectly obvious that Mr. White's statement is not entitled to serious consideration; but to bolster up his case, he cites figures provided him by the Kansas Board of Health. It should be noted that these figures are

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given for the year 1912, while for the registration States compared, as well as for the whole registration area, the figures pertain to 1911. This is not unimportant, and it is significant of misleading methods, for which no explanation is offered. But worse than this, a few States are singled out for comparisons, while the less comforting facts in regard to others are passed or ignored. The Board of Health selected California, Colorado, Washington and Missouri as the States with which to compare the Kansas figures. No reason is given for this odd selection. First, the rate of deaths from cirrhosis of the liver is shown per hundred thousand population, Kansas coming out second best, with a rate of 7 per cent. as against 6 per cent. for Washington; but why, in this instance, did they omit the registration State, Utah, which has a rate of 5.5 per cent.?

Next come statistics of violent deaths (accidents and homicides). Comparing Kansas in 1912 to other States in 1911 (which is, of course, improper, statistically speaking), Kansas is given a rate of homicides of 4.8 per hundred thousand population, as against 6.6 for the whole registration area. But the Board of Health does not mention, for instance, Connecticut, with a rate of 3.7; Michigan, 2.4; Minnesota, 3.8; New Hampshire, 1.6; Rhode Island, 3.5, etc.

In regard to suicides, it is found that at least two registration States exhibited more favorable ratios than Kansas, which is given with one of 12.2. Thus the ratio for Kentucky is 8.7, and for Rhode Island, 11.6. In regard to deaths from Bright's disease, Kansas, it will be observed, does not show up as well as the State of Washington, with a rate of 55.0; Montana, with one of 52.0. If, on the other hand, the registration cities of various States are compared for the year 1911, it is found that the Kansas cities have a ratio of deaths from Bright's disease of 91.2, which may be compared with 86.8 for Massachusetts; 68.9 for Michigan; 71.7 for Minnesota; 71.3 for Washington, and 67.8 for Wisconsin.

Why statistics of deaths from pneumonia should be included, Mr. White and the Board of Health alone know.

In regard to the general death rate for Kansas, of which Mr. White makes much (he states it is 10.6), it may be observed that among the registration States, Minnesota shows a death rate of 10.5; Montana, 10.2; Utah, 10.3, and Washington, 8.9. When Mr. White states that the Census Bulletins show the Kansas death rate to decrease faster than that of any other State, he is plainly drawing on his imagination, as he has no data for comparison.

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Mr. White is apparently unwilling to correct his mistaken statements in regard to the proportion of "crime, insanity, etc.," shown in Kansas public institutions, as compared with other States. He acknowledges, however, that he made mistakes in quoting statistics of wealth and bank deposits, but tosses off the matter by stating that "they are unimportant," and then he adds this ominous statement: "Somehow I should prefer to trust the Kansas State Banking Department, rather than Mr. Fox." He seems to forget that the figures were not mine, but were taken from the report of the Comptroller of Currency.

Again, relative to the proportion of students in colleges, Mr. White finds the statement of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction more to his taste than the official figures contained in the Census Abstract.

It seems singular, in view of the evidence presented, to find Mr. White saying, "This clears away the indictment." He goes on in the same paragraph, "Statistics prove little fundamentally." To this one can only add, that they certainly do when they are improperly used. In the next sentence: "Neither my statistics nor Mr. Fox's are at all important."

One is constrained to ask why, if this be the case, Mr. White, in his original article, relied so largely upon statistics, and why, in his second article, he gives such signal prominence to statistics which still do not prove his case.

Since statistics are merely facts, expressed by means of figures, they carry to the unprejudiced mind, a far greater weight of evidence than the mere reiteration of opinions, to which Mr. White so liberally treats his readers. The best of men may be mistaken in their opinions; facts speak for themselves.

I have no quarrel with Mr. White over his views; it would be inconsistent in one who believes in personal liberty, to refuse him the right to abstain, but I do protest against his backing up his views with fallacious arguments, and inaccurate figures. I have spent some years in studying the various aspects of the alcohol question, and have tried sincerely to get at the truth of it, but I am not a little discouraged by the unscientific attitude of the impassioned prohibitionist. There is a tepid virtue in being well-meaning, but it is obscured by fatuous self-deception.

HUGH F. FOX,
Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS ON THE DRINK QUESTION

The literature on the liquor problem grows apace year by year. It is more prolific than useful, especially when one considers the writings in the English language. For comprehensive, serious and scientific studies one must generally turn to Europe. The greater the pity since certainly nowhere is the subject so constantly kept before the public as in this country. Of course purely propagandist publications are constantly appearing, but most of them deserve little attention as they consist more or less of fictitious assertions and restatements of well-worn views. Even so pretentious a volume as the one entitled *The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe,* by Ernest Gordon, falls into this class. Its purpose is seemingly one-sided propaganda, although it pretends to bolster up the case with so-called scientific arguments of the usual variety.

In the following some recent writings of special interest to American readers are briefly reviewed. Elsewhere important foreign works on the alcohol problem are considered at length. Articles on the subject in periodicals have not been considered in the present chapter. In passing, however, mention may be made of the much-heralded "What is Rum" contest conducted by *Everybody's Magazine.* The winner of the contest followed the wise course of summarizing the findings of the Committee of Fifty, another proof of the vitality of its work.

THE QUESTION OF ALCOHOL. By DR. E. H. WILLIAMS. This volume of 121 pages is packed with interesting information, and the facts are set forth in a most readable manner. The book is published by the Goodhue Publishing Company, New York City, and deserves a place in a "five feet book shelf" on the liquor question. The subject is treated from the medical point of view and Dr. Williams has blazed some new trails in the search for light.

The chapter on the drug habit menace in the South is the result of first hand research. It is a well known fact that those Southern States which have adopted prohibition have done so mainly because of their desire to prevent the selling of liquor to the negro population. The result is that in many places the negro has substituted cocaine for his whiskey. The cocaine-saturated black man is more dangerous to the community than the man drunken with whiskey

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Moreover, it is practically impossible for the authorities to prevent the sale of cocaine, or even to learn the source of its disposal. Dr. Williams finds that a large proportion of the wholesale murders in the South during recent years have been the direct result of cocaine, and that frequently the perpetrators of these crimes have been hitherto inoffensive, law-abiding negroes. He points out a particularly interesting feature of the effects of cocainism, which other writers have rarely touched upon, namely the fact that the drug renders the user immune to shock in an astonishing degree. It makes its victim peculiarly dangerous, as it seems to put the muscular and nervous system of the user temporarily in a state of tense stability, so as to improve, rather than interfere with, his marksmanship. The feat of the cocaine-crazed negro in Asheville who killed five men with one shot for each, shooting at long range in some instances, demonstrates that cocaine does not impair eyesight or muscular co-ordination. It probably could not have been accomplished under the stimulus of any other known drug.

The South, in trying to correct a bad condition, has created one infinitely worse, and one absolutely beyond the power of the authorities to suppress or even control. Dr. Williams' investigation led him to visit state hospitals, county hospitals, jails, work-houses and prisons. He interviewed patients, prisoners, physicians and officers. Both hospital and police records showed that during the last five years, the period of active prohibitive legislation, drug-habits have increased enormously. These records were supplemented by concurrent opinions of physicians and officials. "In short," concludes the author, "there is no escaping the conclusion from the mass of available evidence, that the enforcement of prohibition has created a demand for, and produced a traffic in, habit-forming drugs among a dangerously large proportion of the lower classes in the South."

The second article in the book deals with *Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and Its Results.* Dr. Williams reviews many of the educational text-books authorized by the W. C. T. U., showing how they teach absolute falsehoods about alcohol. He quotes statements from these textbooks and contrasts them with statements by recognized scientists and physicians the world over. The Committee of Fifty, scored these educational textbooks in no uncertain fashion:

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"Under the name of 'Scientific Temperance Instruction' there has been grafted upon the public school system of nearly all our States an educational scheme relating to alcohol which is neither scientific nor temperate nor instructive."

Practically every State in the Union now has this enforced "Scientific Temperance" teaching in its schools. But the result of this teaching from the standpoint of the temperance people, Dr. Williams finds to be rather doubtful, since co-incident with the promotion of scientific temperance teaching the consumption of alcoholic beverages has steadily increased. The ethical side of the question is emphasized by Prof. Sewall who wrote to the Committee of Fifty:

"More evil will probably accrue to the next generation through this legalizing of lies than would result without direct effort for moral teaching."

The third paper considers liquor legislation and its relation to insanity. Dr. Williams shows that the causes of insanity are various and that alcohol is one of the least of them. In the chapter on *"The Liquor Question in Medicine,"* Dr. Williams refers to a meeting of the World's W. C. T. U., at which the doctors were severely criticised for using alcohol in any form in their practice. He makes a strong plea for a scientific study of the matter, and warns against near-scientific investigations. He cautions against the relating of causes and effects, which have no real connection. As an instance, he takes the conclusions of certain writers in regard to the effect of the consumption of alcohol on the birth-rate and on the mortality of babies, and finds that they do not tally. "During the last quarter of a century 50 per cent. of the country has become prohibition. During this same period the amount of alcohol consumed has more than doubled; and meanwhile the death rate among babies has steadily declined. So that at present we have more prohibition, more liquor and more living babies. It is obvious, therefore, that any statement that suggests any single cause as having produced this apparently anomalous condition is necessarily at once open to challenge."

The last chapter in the book is entitled *"What shall we do about it."* This is an address which was delivered by Dr. Henry S. Williams at the National Conference on Race Betterment, Battle Creek, Mich. Whatever the theories may be as to the efficacy of prohibitory laws as a factor in the regeneration of society, the facts prove that great quantities of intoxicating beverages are consumed in prohibition territory. Every community has its quota of unfortunate

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beings for whom alcohol in any form is a dangerous thing. Prohibition laws have been passed because a voting majority of the citizens have thought it desirable to close the saloons, hoping thereby to restrict the sale of liquor to the comparatively small but very obnoxious minority who are made mentally and morally aberrant by its use.

In the Southern States, in particular, it is scarcely pretended that a large proportion of the population has any intention or desire to abstain from the use of alcohol. The thought is simply that by passing prohibitory laws it may be possible to keep liquor from the poor whites and negroes. Care is taken to have the laws so framed that the more intelligent and prosperous members of the community shall incur no difficulty in securing whatever liquor they desire.

But the great difficulty is that prohibitory legislation does not, in point of fact, effect the object aimed at. The individuals whom it designs to protect against their own appetites are precisely the ones who refuse to be thus protected. By hook or by crook they secure alcohol. The legalized channels being closed through which liquor that at least has the merit of purity might have been obtained, illicit channels are found through which to secure liquor of inferior quality. If the amount of this is in some cases curtailed, its bad quality more than balances the restricted quantity.

Dr. Williams therefore very wisely feels that we should attack the problem from another angle. We should recognize the fact that for the generality of normal people the use of alcohol is a social habit, and that therefore the restriction of its use must come about through the modification of social habits. This means that if we are to oust the saloon, we must provide substitutes for it that more than compete with it in attractiveness. While theoretically he would place the saloon under government control, he feels that this would not work out in a practical way. He would therefore let the saloon remain under private control, but regulate its business methods very strictly. Existing evils are many and society demands a remedy, but the remedy must have a practical rather than a theoretical basis. Dr. Williams pleasantly suggests that up to the present time we have been putting the cart before the horse.

"OUR SOUTHERN HIGHLANDERS." By HORACE KEPHART, was published by the Outing Publishing Co., New York City, in 1913. Some eight years ago the author of this book went down into the "Great Smoky Mountain Region," to explore the country and its people. It was indeed "undiscovered country." In no library, could

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he find a guide to that region, nor was there any magazine article or novel at that time, which showed intimate local knowledge. Only when, as a last resort, he consulted the Public Documents did he get a map which gave him a clear idea of the lay of the land. Had he been going to Teneriffe or Timbuctu he could have found plenty of information to guide him, the Alps or the Rockies are more familiar to American people than are the Black, the Balsam and the Great Smoky Mountains, and the real Mountaineer is only known by hearsay. "The mountaineers of the South," he tells us, "are marked apart from all other folks by dialect, by customs, by character, by self-conscious isolation." So true is this that they consider all outsiders "furriners."

So much for an introduction into what the author calls "moonshine land," for his book has some 200 pages on the "moonshine" feature of the mountaineer's life, and is for this reason of particular interest. It was only after he had gained a thorough knowledge of the country and the implicit confidence of his neighbors, if so secluded a people could be called neighbors, that he was able to obtain a familiar footing with the moonshiner and visit him in his lair.

Let no one think that the "moonshiner," or "blockader" as he is known on his native heath is a dishonest citizen whose one aim in life is to defraud his government. He simply disagrees with the governmental principle of internal revenue taxation. To quote from one of them:

"They believe in supportin' the Government, because hit's the law. Nobody refuses to pay his taxes, for taxes is fair and squar'. Taxes cost mebbe three cents on the dollar; and that's all right. But revenue costs a dollar and ten cents on twenty cents' worth o' liquor; and that's robbin' the people with a gun to their faces.

"Whiskey means more to us mountain folks than hit does to folks in town, whar thar's drug-stores and doctors. Let ary thing go wrong in the fam'ly—fever, or snake bite, or somethin'—and we can't git a doctor up hyar less'n three days; and it costs scand'lous.

"Now, yan's my field o' corn. I gather the corn, and shuck hit and grind hit my own self, and the woman she bakes us a pone o' bread to eat—and I don't pay no tax, do I? Then why can't I make some o' my corn into pure whiskey to drink, without payin' tax? I tell you, 'tain't fair, this way the Government does!"

In his chapter on *"Ways that are Dark,"* Mr. Kephart describes the setting up in business of the "blockader," why and how he chooses

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the spot, how he obtains his materials, what he does with them when he gets them, with what precautions the place is guarded and in what manner the finished product is disposed of. The maker of "blockade liquor," as illicit whiskey is called by the natives, has never heard of the Pure Food and Drugs Act. The author says, "A's for purity, all the moonshine whiskey used to be pure, and much of it still is; but every blockader knows how to adulterate, and when one of them does stoop to such tricks he will stop at no halfway measures. Some add washing lye, both to increase the yield and to give the liquor an artificial bead, then prime this abominable fluid with pepper, ginger, tobacco, or anything else that will make it sting."

Once the stuff is made it has to be marketed, if the blockader is to secure the results of his honest toil, for so he considers it; but the sale of it is fraught with quite as much danger as its manufacture, and just as much secrecy is necessary.

In the chapter *"A Leaf from the Past"* the lineage of the inhabitants of the Southern Appalachians is traced. The original settlers were from Ireland, they settled first in Western Pennsylvania, then drifted down into Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina. The famous Whiskey Rebellion of 1791 is a leaf in the moonshiner's history. Like the poor, the moonshiner has always been with us, but it was not until about 1876 that our Government began in dead earnest to fight him. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his report of 1876-77 called attention to the illicit manufacture of whiskey in the mountain counties of the South and urged vigorous measures for its immediate suppression. Again in 1878 the Commissioner writes: "It is with extreme regret, I find it my duty to report the great difficulties that have been and still are encountered in many of the Southern States in the enforcement of the laws. In the mountain regions of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and in some portions of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, the illicit manufacture of spirits has been carried on for a number of years, and I am satisfied that the annual loss to the Government from this source has been very nearly, if not quite, equal to the annual appropriation for the collection of the internal revenue tax throughout the whole country." The authorities are still fighting with the question and—the moonshiners!

Recently, however, a new factor has entered the moonshining problem and profoundly altered it, namely prohibition, and it is one of those anomalies of life that the "blockader," himself an outlaw is

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strongly in favor of the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law. The reason is, of course, simple enough. The mountaineer has not studied the principles of government; such names as Lecky, Lilly, Mills, etc., are unknown to him; he is in ignorance of the fundamental basis of law-making in organized society, but he does know that prohibition doesn't prohibit, though he may not use that term to express the idea. And he knows that under prohibitory laws his one gallon of blockade liquor grows into two or three gallons through no arduous effort of his own, but by the simple addition of cologne spirits or some similar adulterant.

Theoretical knowledge is one thing, practical knowledge another. It would be impossible for the blockader to formulate the theorem that prohibition doesn't prohibit, but he can prove it in a practical way, without any difficulty and he does it every time he peddles out his gallon of "blockade," watered to half-strength, then fortified with cologne spirits, for a $1.50 a quart in villages and lumber camps where somebody always has a thirst and can find the coin to assuage it. Until prohibition came to the mountains blockade whiskey sold for from $2.50 to $3.00 a gallon—and the most of it was unadulterated. "Under prohibition it is a fact," comments the author, "that blockading as a business conducted in armed defiance of the law is increasing by leaps and bounds since the mountain region went dry. The profits today are much greater than before, because liquor is harder to get, in country districts, and consumers will pay higher prices without question." He holds no brief against prohibition, and would solve the question of illicit distilling as an economic and not as a moral problem.

THE DRINK QUESTION, by the REV. JOSEPH KEATING, S. J., is one in the series of manuals edited by the Catholic School Guild in England. (P. S. King & Son, London.) The book is "an attempt to give a clear analysis of that vast sociological problem, the Drink Question, and to state to what extent and in what way Catholic principles are concerned in its solution." The author quotes somewhat extensively from some of the prominent prohibition authorities, such as Horsley and Sturge, Sullivan, Reid, Kelynack, but is by no means willing to travel the same road as they and differs from them in his conclusions. The book is manifestly an argument for True Temperance, but not for Prohibition. The author would not underrate the importance of the Drink Problem, but believes that it "is not the most fundamental problem with

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which modern civilization is faced. It is true that excessive drinking intensifies all the other evils we deplore, but it is not the cause of them all. Sweating, bad housing, insufficient food, imperfect education, excessive facilities for excess, adulterated liquor even—all the dehumanizing elements that disgrace our industrial system, enter essentially into the Drink Question, and the remedies for all, to be effectual, must be sought simultaneously."

He reviews the history of liquor legislation in England and calls attention to two important factors in legislating upon this Problem, first—that legislation in violent opposition to public opinion, if unsupported by other influences, is apt to miss its object, and even to produce worse disorder; the second, that legislation, judiciously framed and carefully applied, can do much to rectify public morals. The efficiency of a law depends upon the willingness of the community as a whole to obey it; if the whole community rejects a particular law, there is no means of enforcing it: it becomes a dead letter. And the difficulty of enforcing a particular law will obviously vary with the number and influence of those who resist it. Laws regulating the consumption of alcoholic liquor are necessarily of a restrictive character, and if they are to win acceptance, they must either recommend themselves by their reasonableness or be backed by an adequate force.

The attitude of the Catholic Church upon the question in the abstract, and the methods of teaching temperance principles is clearly stated in the chapter *"Ethics of the Question."* While the Church holds that drunkenness is one of the seven deadly sins,

"She has expressly prohibited Catholics joining the 'Sons of Temperance' in the United States and the 'Good Templars,' 'Rechabites' and similar societies in the British Isles, because she cannot wholly approve of the motives of these zealous reformers, nor has she any guarantee of the soundness of their methods. And even when the Temperance cause is dissociated from any specifically religious propaganda, this does not make it altogether unobjectionable from the Catholic point of view. For in such a case the merely natural virtue of temperance is thrust up into an unnatural prominence and its cultivation tends to be made a religion, either of itself or in combination with those other bugbears of ultra-Puritanism, betting, smoking, card-playing and theatre-going."

The author feels very strongly that the solution of the Drink Question is not in Prohibition. Evil as are the effects of strong

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drink and much as it is abused, we cannot think that the abuse is so widespread and so incurable by other means that total prohibition is justifiable. Man is made moral not by depriving him of liberty of choice, but by teaching him to use it aright. The Church has never officially supported Total Prohibition, and never will, until she be planted in the midst of a nation of habitual drunkards. From a legislative point of view the most equitable means of dealing with the question is in the author's opinion by means of local option, but the solution of the problem is not to be found in mere legislation but rather in the *educating* of the people in the ways of true temperance.

RELIGION AND DRINK, as the title might indicate, is written by a clergyman—the REV. DR. E. A. WASSON, Rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J. (Burr Printing House, New York City.) The book reveals the author's most careful study and painstaking scholarship.

By the word "Drink," as the preface explains, is meant those alcoholic beverages spoken of in the Bible. "Does God forbid or allow alcoholic drink?" is the question which this book is to answer, and the answer is to be found in the "law and testimony" itself.

Dr. Wasson has searched the Scriptures thoroughly. His conclusion is that

"All the teachings of the Old Testament as to the use of wine and 'strong drink' harmonize. Their common burden is: Wine and 'strong drink' are good gifts of God, not to be decried, not to be misused, but to be enjoyed (if one will) as a portion from Him who giveth to all their meat in due season. It was real wine, of different ages, of different vintage, the wine of Lebanon,' 'the wine of Helbon'; but all alike alcoholic."

Not content with the Old Testament teachings, however, he has gone to such outside authorities as the Apocrypha, Philo, the great Jewish scholar, Josephus, the famous Jewish historian and the Jewish Encyclopedia of the present day to show that in the Biblical and ancient references to "tirosh," "oinos," "yayin," the terms for wine, must have referred to *fermented* grape juice.

The Gospels and the Epistles of the New Testament are also examined. "Wine" is frequently mentioned in the New Testament and "strong drink" once. The Greek word rendered as "wine" is "oinos," the classic word for the fully fermented beverage. To

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the author's mind there is no doubt that the "wine" which our Lord miraculously created at the marriage feast was alcoholic wine of the highest excellence. He quotes from Corinthians to show the intoxicating quality of the wine used at the Lord's Supper.

Several chapters are taken up with the attitude of the primitive church in regard to the use of wine. By "primitive" church Dr. Wasson means the early church of the first two or three centuries following Christ. He shows that the use of wine for sacramental purposes was practically universal and that drinking intoxicating beverages was general throughout the church. Several branches of the then Christian church which used water for the Lord's Supper were commanded to stop and to use wine instead.

"The attitude of the primitive church toward wine," says the author, "was the attitude of the later church. Everywhere, always, and by all, was wine blessed and drunk in the most solemn and exalted of the church's rites—as it had been by its Founder and Lord." A significant historical fact is that throughout western Christendom the most famous drinks were made by monks, both wines and ales. The special value of the waters of Burton-on-Trent for brewing was discovered by the neighboring monks. The Malthouse, indeed, was as indispensable a feature of a monastery as the chapel. In medieval England an "ale" was synonymous with a parish festival, at which this was the chief drink.

The chapter on the Reformation gives the views of Luther, Wesley, Whitefield, and others, and shows how the subject of wine was treated in such books as "Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson" and "Vicar of Wakefield," which the author calls "immortal contributions of Non-Conformity to the English classics."

Martin Luther not only recommended the use of intoxicants in moderation, but wrote letters in which he stated that he himself used them. Calvin and Knox held practically the same attitude with reference to drink, but Wesley's was slightly different in that he regarded the use of light wines and beers as helpful to health but exhorted his followers to beware of the brandies and strong drinks. Kostlin's "Life of Luther" says: "Mrs. Luther 'at Wittenberg . . . brewed, as was then the custom, their own beer.'"

Wesley denounced dram-drinking and dram-shops. In a letter to a newspaper in 1772 he ascribes the high prices to the consumption of so much wheat by distilleries and advises that distilling be

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prohibited by law, Beer, however, was regarded in a different light by the Father of Methodism. "Small beer," water, new cider and buttermilk are favored by him, but he believed tea to be injurious and started a society to promote abstinence from it.

We are reminded that Bunyan in his "Pilgrim's Progress" represents Christian and Christiania as frequently, if not ordinarily, drinking, on their way to the Celestial City, and as being helped on their way by this drink. From "Robinson Crusoe" Dr. Wasson adduces twenty passages which show that in the book drink is regarded as one of the necessities of life. The "Vicar of Wakefield" in Goldsmith's immortal book speaks very kindly of the country tavern: "I retired to a little ale-house by the roadside, . . . the usual retreat of indigence and frugality." . . . "I took shelter, as fast as possible, in the first ale-house that offered." Here he and a chance acquaintance shared "in a bowl of punch."

"The Temperance Movement" and *"Prohibition"* are treated in separate chapters. *The Temperance Movement* the author finds, to have a Biblical basis, whereas the Prohibition propaganda has moved over into the political arena. In the article on *"The Temperance Movement"* the customs and teachings of the more important churches as to the use of liquor are discussed. Since Dr. Wasson is a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church, he naturally treats the usages of that church at some length. While much was being said in other denominations about the iniquity of fermented wine in the Holy Communion, he tells us, the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in this country adopted the following Resolution, dated Chicago, October 26, 1886:

"That, in the judgment of the House of Bishops, the use of the unfermented juice of the grape, as the lawful and proper wine of the Holy Eucharist, is unwarranted by the example of our Lord, and an unauthorized departure from the custom of the Catholic Church."

He quotes Bishop Webb, of the diocese of Milwaukee, to indicate the attitude of the Episcopal clergy concerning saloons:

"The Episcopal clergy is inclined to regard with leniency the saloon in all its phases, so long as the saloon is not detrimental, on its face, to public interest and morals. I believe that the general tendency of the Episcopal clergy is to favor, rather than oppose, the well-regulated saloon. The saloon, when at its best, certainly has many things in its favor. It is a gathering-place of people, and in many instances of good people."

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Other quotations are given to the same purpose. "The Holy Church throughout all the world" does not believe drink wrong Dr. Wasson holds. "The Church believes it right: it uses it in its holiest worship: it sanctions it as a beverage. Total abstinence, as a principle, is only a modern rigorist eccentricity; at outs with the Scriptures; at outs with the example and solemn precept of Jesus; at outs with antiquity and history; at outs with the Church of God today. It is provincial, as against ecumenical; sectarian, as against catholic; novel, as against ancient. Total abstinence, as a religious obligation, is a rigorist product."

Dr. Wasson, in reviewing the history of Prohibition in this country, calls it a sectarian and rural affair. The cities, with their great populations, and immense power and prestige, are gaining influence throughout the country; and the cities are against teetotalism by force. In fact, they are against teetotalism of any sort. The author finds that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is increasing, while alleged prohibition territory is also increasing, and this he holds to be a more vital fact than the increasing prohibition territory.

"The clear and striking fact for the United States is this: the more prohibition, the more drink. I am not saying that there is any relation between the two facts. I am not saying that with less prohibition there would not be still more drink. I am simply saying that prohibition has gone on increasing, and drink has gone on increasing. Prohibition aims to stop drink, and drink has not stopped; it has increased."

It is pointed out that in Europe, where there is no prohibition to speak of, drink is decreasing. He cites the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, one of the ablest of the prohibition advocates, as saying that it is "the riddle of reformers the world over that countries with little or no prohibition are decisively reducing the national per capita consumption of liquors, while the United States, with more prohibition than any other country, has never succeeded in accomplishing such reduction in the nation as a whole, except temporarily in years of financial depression."

In the chapter on *"Intemperance"* still another paradox is brought to our attention, namely, that although there is more drinking, there is less drunkenness. The Church has always insisted that sobriety was consistent with drinking; and experience seems to confirm this ancient wisdom. Passages from literary writings of the

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early eighteenth century are quoted to show the change in public opinion as to the man "in his cups." A hundred years ago it was no great sin to get drunk. A man did not lose caste by it. But to-day he does; and, if he offend often, he is banned, both in society and business.

The author mentions six reasons for intemperance on the part of the individual; but abnormality of one kind or another is at the root of all six, and the cure for these abnormalities lies deep under the social surface, in many cases. The church can do much to remedy these evils, but not everything. "The church is out of its element when it sets up as political economist, and presumes to decide among conflicting policies; for, in these things, it knoweth 'not which shall prosper, whether this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good' (Ecc. 11, 6), or alike bad. On the other hand, in degree as the church attends to its spiritual task successfully, will the spirit of justice and charity permeate and shape legislation and industry, as a living and potent principle." But even more potent than religion, for temperance, are the natural forces in modern society. The greatest of these forces is business; organized labor has powerfully promoted temperance.

Part Three of the book is entitled *"The Truth of the Gospel."* The Old Testament, Jesus, the New Testament, and the Universal Church all concur in blessing drink as "a good gift of God." Can there be any higher sanction of right than this? If these four witnesses of righteousness were wrong in this, then every moral certitude goes. "If these do not know, how can you or I?" asks the author. In the concluding chapters a powerful argument for personal liberty is made. Laws which have not their foundation in the desires and will of the people are useless. The aim should be to educate society for its greatest usefulness and development, physically, mentally and morally; the non-fundamental issues will then adjust themselves.

SMUGGLING IN THE HIGHLANDS, a book published in England, deals with the legends and stories of mystery which have grown up around the custom of illicit distilling and the followers of this mode of livelihood. The book is written by Ian MacDonald, "late of the Inland Revenue," and deals with the matter from a picturesque point of view. It is really a collection of papers read before the Gaelic Society some years ago, and put into book form in 1914.

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The Scotch Highlander and the native of our own Appalachian Mountains both have the same contempt for a government which would tax spirits distilled from the produce of their own lands. The book is interesting chiefly for its quaint presentation of the subject. In the chapter on *"The Moral Aspect of Smuggling"* the author regrets that "the Highland clergy, with one exception, are guilty of the grossest neglect and indifference in the matter of wiping out the practice. Smugglers are formally debarred from the Communion Table in only one Highland Parish." (The book can be obtained through P. S. King & Son, London, England.)

CAUSES AND CURES OF CRIME, by THOMAS SPEED MOSBY (C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, Mo.), is a book which recent circumstances have made of particular interest. Some time ago the newspapers published broadcast the announcement that out of 1,478 prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary (Pennsylvania), 1,008 had signed a petition asking the next legislature to put the saloon out of business. This "human document," as it was fondly called by prohibition advocates, would not have been seized upon so eagerly had its would-be sponsors been more familiar with the literature of criminology.

In the chapter entitled *"Individual Factors of Crime"* the author treats of this very matter. The relation of alcoholism and crime have been made the subject of exhaustive research.

"Investigators are frequently misled by the convicts themselves. It is well known that criminals who are victims of the opium habit will never let the fact be known if they can possibly conceal it, but most convicts who have been addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks in any degree do not hesitate to proclaim themselves the victims of intemperance. Most criminals who have used liquor at all will attribute their whole misfortune to drink, thinking thus to evade moral responsibility for the crime. Thus, one prisoner told me that he held up a street car and robbed the conductor, 'because I had been drinking.' As to precisely what quantity of intoxicating liquor must be consumed in order to induce the robbery of a street car, let savants judge. I afterwards discovered epilepsy and insanity in the family history of this man."

SHALL I DRINK? In this book the REV. JOSEPH H. CROOKER has collected all of the arguments and material published in recent years on the negative side of this question and purports to give a scientific presentation of his point of view. He quotes copiously from the publications of the Scientific Temperance Federation and

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uses its "valuable copyrighted" charts. The book is a hodge-podge and is written from a most biased viewpoint. Its only value lies in the fact that it is a sort of anthology of prohibition arguments.

The author seeks to prove, in the chapter *"The Drink Superstition,"* that origin of the habit of drinking is found in the superstition that by intoxication men become filled with the spirit of God. As it was regarded as the divine life-giver, men used liquor in their sacrificial feasts. It created friendship between men and the gods.

The Rochester *Herald* in its issue of August 10, 1914, remarks editorially, that the Rev. Mr. Crooker is putting the cart before the horse, and says: "We do not believe that men began to drink out of any such notion as that. Men began to drink for the same reason that men drink now—because it satisfied their thirst. The real reason why men have always drunk, and why they doubtless always will, is found in the fact that a drink makes them feel better than they feel without it." (The book can be obtained from Pilgrim Press, New York City.)

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THE PREVALENCE OF OCCUPATIONAL FACTORS IN DISEASE

Under this title, E. R. Heyhurst, Director of the Division of Occupational Disease in the Ohio State Board of Health, has written a valuable paper printed in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of December 14, 1914. He accompanies his carefully presented statistical material, obtained from a study conducted under the Occupational Disease Fellowship of the Otho S. A. Sprague Institute for Infectious Diseases, with suggestions for the elimination of occupational factors.

Only the summary of his findings is herewith reproduced. The study is of very great interest and should serve to dispel many current erroneous notions about the causes of disease in industries, particularly that in regard to the importance attached to alcoholism as a factor.

SUMMARY

As a result of considerable study of hospital and dispensary cases and records, of vital statistics, and of field investigations, we reach the following conclusions:

1. Occupied persons, other than agriculturists, suffer an enormous mortality (figures show 74 per cent.) from well-recognized preventable and prematurely degenerative diseases.

2. Occupational diseases exist because industrial health-hazards exist. Responsible employers do not realize the existence of either, while treating agencies take little cognizance of employments.

3. From one-fourth to one-third of the medical afflictions of tradespersons are due in whole, or in great part, to industrial health-hazards.

4. In institutions, the vast majority of industrial diseases are lost sight of through failure to recognize properly the industrial relations of the patients, to make etiologic diagnoses, and to classify properly in subsequent filing.

5. Specific occupational diseases, such as lead poisoning, are not recognized in more than one out of three or four instances, more especially the chronic cases.

6. Present-day institutional records are of value only in showing the enormous numbers of representatives of groups of indus-

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trial pursuits who are below the physiologic normal, and who seek medical aid for preventable afflictions. Such records have little value to the student of economics.

7. A most important first remedy is a proper nomenclature for industrial relations to take the place of the word "occupation." Such a nomenclature is here propounded. The chief feature of this is the introduction of the term "industry-department-process" for the word occupation. Adoption of this proposed term, furthermore, renders a logical classification of occupations possible. No such classification now exists.

8. The powers and functions of the community health-governing body should be extended to the prompt investigation of all industrial complaints, and to the prompt remedying of them without the necessity of preliminary legislation against certain alleged responsible industries.

9. In spite of the fact that the State in which this study was made has an occupational disease law, workers are still coming into its charitable institutions from the same types of trades, and in some instances, from the same manufacturing establishments, in even greater numbers than at a period three years previous, when the Illinois Commission on Occupational Diseases made its investigation. This, we charge, is most directly due to the non-existence of a correlating body between the hospital and the factory.

10. Too much importance is usually given to alcoholism, with a failure to appreciate that subjection to industrial health-hazards in itself induces and promotes stimulantism.

As a noted health officer has stated, many occupational afflictions might well be made the subject of a grand jury investigation, and others, of a coroner's inquest. The vastness of the public and private sums now spent on preventable sickness and death should induce those who pay the tax to bend every effort to run down these contributory factors and abolish them.

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THE CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

It is being spread abroad that intoxication is responsible for a large part of industrial accidents. For instance, at the recent meeting of the National Council for Industrial Safety at Chicago, the chief inspector of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Safety said that 60 per cent. of the industrial accidents in the United States should be charged to liquor. At the same time A. T. Morey, of the Commonwealth Steel Company, declared that "it is recognized that most industrial accidents are brought about through the use of alcoholic stimulants." It is also observable that in the orders promulgated by various railroad companies and other corporations attention has been focused upon liquor, and it is implied that alcohol is very largely responsible for the numerous industrial casualties.

How far are these allegations true? Or how far do they seem intended to find a convenient scape-goat and perhaps hide the many other conditions productive of accidents, some of which perhaps the corporations are reluctant to improve? Now neither of the startling assertions cited above is supported by any evidence whatsoever. But it is possible to give some light on the situation in regard to accidents and that from official sources, and the latter tell quite a different story.

CHIEF CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS LONG KNOWN

For years there has been persistent agitation to provide for the safety of workers and for bettering dangerous and insanitary conditions on railroads, in shops, factories and mines. And during all this agitation one heard very little about drink as a cause of accidents and disease. That's a new development. In regard to the frightful rate of accidents on railroads, the years of effort to secure the Safety-Appliance law will be recalled. Time and again the railway employees were refused the simple protection that lies in automatic couplers, grab irons, air brakes, etc. It was cheaper to sacrifice lives than to provide these things. The railroads fought the law and have often been found guilty of violating it.

Speaking of the recognized causes of industrial accidents the Factory Inspector of Pennsylvania said in 1894: "Many accidents

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attributed to the carelessness of the employee might justly be transferred to the shoulders of the employers. Where guards and appliances of protection might be applied to much advantage, employees are often permitted, or rather expected, to depend solely upon their dexterity of hand and their continued vigilance to avoid personal injury." Factory Inspector Watchorn said: "Dangerous machinery has slain its thousands, but a defective sanitary system, together with an insufficient supply of ventilation, has slain its tens of thousands."

All these factors in accidents are clearly recognized in the numerous legislative acts of recent years for the protection of the health and limbs of workers. One might instance the laws in regard to ventilation, heating and lighting, to exhaust fans for carrying off dust and poisonous fumes, to overcrowding, to keeping machinery clean and guarding that which is dangerous, etc. In all this mass of legislation drink was not marked out as being a conspicuous cause of accident.

Then one might recall the fact of the multitude of women and children employed in industry who are all liable to injury; but it requires great disrespect for facts to assert that when they are hit by accidents it must largely be due to their intemperate habits.

STATISTICS OF ACCIDENTS AND THEIR CAUSES

Railroad Casualties.—It is unnecessary to dwell upon the numbers who annually are killed or injured, both employees and passengers, in the course of a year or any other period. We know the toll is terribly heavy. In accounting for it, the Interstate Commerce Commission instances quite other causes than drink. First of all, reference is made to violations of the Safety-Appliance Act by railroad companies, for which they are constantly being prosecuted by the United States authorities. In 1912-13 no less than 195 employees were killed and 3,361 were injured while coupling or uncoupling cars, while casualties caused by collisions with overhead and side obstructions, etc., resulted in 721 deaths and 18,257 injuries. With proper regard for the law in respect to safety appliances and obstructions, perhaps most of these accidents could have been avoided, and the use of safety appliances certainly has no relation to the personal habits of the employees.

Then there is a fertile source of accidents in road defects.

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"With the track and roadway existing upon many railroads in this country the danger of serious derailments is ever present," says the Interstate Commerce Commission. In 1913 derailments cost seventy lives and the injury of 2,230 persons.

Among other fruitful sources of railroad accidents, the Interstate Commerce Commission habitually mentions rotten ties, defective and dangerous locomotives, antiquated equipment. But more significant is the fact that the roads so largely overwork their men, violating the law in regard to hours of service and thus unfit them for their hazardous duties. Some accidents are due to the employment of young and inexperienced men.

But what about the errors of the men themselves—disobedience of rules, mistakes at a critical time, etc.? The Interstate Commerce Commission has shown how many and serious accidents are due to the errors of employees; but says: "It must not be assumed that employees deliberately ignore disciplinary measures which they know from experience are necessary for their own safety as well as for the safety of many others who for the time being are placed in their charge; nor is it conceivable that rules which have been enacted to secure safety in the movement of trains are disregarded by employees, knowing that the result may mean their own death, except under pressure of some compelling motive that for the moment overcomes the force of the regulations."

To sum up some other reasons why many railway accidents are bound to happen, one gathers from the Commission in question that obsolete rules, the increase in speed and weight of trains, the crowding of tracks and terminals, are large factors. Employees must take risks or lose their jobs. The traffic must "keep moving at all hazards."

There are therefore abundant causes of railway accidents which are not attributable to the personal habits of the employees. Obviously, the Interstate Commerce Commission regards intemperance as a neglible factor in railroad accidents. The Bureau of Railway Economics, a private organization, "established by railways of the United States for the scientific study of transportation problems," has investigated 1,431 train accidents in which 3,477 persons were killed and 18,908 injured, with the result that *only five of these accidents were definitely ascribable to intoxication.* For the rest, the causes referred to above had been at play.

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ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRIES

One of the first private inquiries to analyze the factors in such accidents was made by the Sage Foundation in the steel mills of Pittsburgh and published under the title, "Work Accidents and the Law." The author carefully investigated 410 cases of fatal work accidents and found that only eight cases were to be traced to intoxication, or *but two per cent. of the whole number.*

The United States Compensation Act covers injuries of workmen employed on government work of different kinds. The number of fatalities has been numerous and, of course, the injuries far more so. In the second year of the act 2,624 claims for compensation were made and 2,499 allowed. Now such claims are always contested if misconduct can be alleged. But in 406 cases in which the Solicitors of the Department of Commerce and Labor were called upon to give an opinion between 1908 and 1912, there were only eighty cases in which negligence or misconduct were alleged and in but one of these was intoxication charged.

New York State Returns: — The New York State Workers' Compensation Commission has only been in operation a short time; but in the entire 6,813 claims disposed of by it, *the question of intoxication was raised by the employer or insurance carrier in only five or ten cases and not a claim was denied.*

Massachusetts:—In the course of 1912 and 1913 there occurred a total of more than 84,000 non-fatal accidents, of which 72,000 were insured. At the same time there were 290 fatal accidents, of which 274 were insured. There is thus a fairly large material to draw from. Only a small proportion of industrial accident claims for loss have been contested by appeal. During the periods considered there were only 156 such and *in only four of them was there any charge of intoxication.*

Washington:—The Report of the Industrial Insurance Commission says: "Framers of compensation acts in other States and of the Federal bills for railway employees engaged in interstate commerce have devoted considerable attention to intoxication. *The records of this Commission do not show many cases of intoxication."* During the year there were in the State of Washington over 11,000 claims submitted by injured workmen which resulted only in twenty-three appeals to the court. It will thus be seen that wilful

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misconduct, whether by intoxication or otherwise, was of an infinitesimal character.

Where investigations have been made as in Washington concerning the element of personal fault, it appears that a large majority in Washington, 69 per cent. of all causes, are ascribed to risks of trade and not to personal fault.

Wisconsin:—Results similar to those mentioned above are reported by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. In only five out of 3,571 cases was there any application by employers for a court review in the award by the Industrial Commission. In the contested cases from September, 1911, to June 30, 1913, there was intoxication charged as a cause of injury in but one of sixty-two contested cases. During 1914, in thirty-six cases coming under review, *the issue of intoxication was not raised in a single instance.*

New Jersey:—The Workmen's Compensation Law allows compensation "providing the employee was not guilty of negligence," and it appears that all the cases reported during the year ending October, 1913, were compensated, and that 93 per cent. were settled without reference to a court. It would, therefore, appear that the personal fault element does not enter largely into the case.

California:—In attempting to account for the different causes of industrial accidents there is not any special reference to drink as a cause of injury.

Pennsylvania:—The Pennsylvania Accident Commission recently reported that 20 per cent. of all factory accidents are primarily due to the negligence of the employer; that 25 per cent. are chiefly due to the negligence of the injured man himself. In explaining the element of personal negligence it says: "Fruitful cause of accidents recognized by every authority on the subject is overwork; that is, excessive hours of labor. Many accidents which in statistical tables are ascribed to the negligence of the workman himself are in reality entirely due to overwork."

Missouri:—The Commission, speaking about the "Distribution of Fault," says that "fault on the part of the workman—carelessness, disregard of instructions, drunkenness, etc., is responsible for 22.7 per cent. of the accidents." It is to be regretted that the different factors included in this 22.7 per cent. of causes were not itemized separately.

Minnesota:—Mr. Lescohier, Expert of the Minnesota Bureau of Labor, in assigning causes of accidents finds that "only 8 per cent.

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are ascribed wholly to the fault of the workmen." He finds that 60 per cent. are due to inherent dangers.

Fatalities in Mines, and Causes:—From 1899-1912 there were according to the Statistical Abstracts of the United States, more than 30,000 fatalities in coal mines. According to the tabulations of the causes of accidents, that of intoxication does not enter the case at all.

Evidence of this sort could be added to almost indefinitely. Enough has been given to show that the loose statements in regard to the part played by drink as a factor in industrial accidents is without foundation. It is deplorable that it should be so generally made, because it obscures the facts in regard to the real causes and makes it increasingly difficult to apply the proper remedies.

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THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF THE LIQUOR INDUSTRY

What would be the economic consequences if at one stroke the entire liquor industry of the United States were wiped out? Certain unreasoning minds would welcome it as signifying the end of all evil. But persons with a larger view, both of social and economic conditions, cannot be quite so offhand. When confronted by the momentous issue whether the liquor traffic should be abolished, they cannot simply assume that the abuse of drink and its dire results would cease when the manufacture and sale of intoxicants becomes illegal. No one can demonstrate that this would happen. On the other hand, so far as can be reasoned from experience gathered through generations of experiments backed by all the force there is in law, the abolition of the legalized traffic would mean its replacement by an unregulated manufacture and sale so extensive and of such a character as not only to exclude the possibility of diminishing the actual drink evil but certain to intensify its worst forms. No less surely would there follow a period of lawlessness, a defiance and circumvention of authority, that would undermine the basis of law and order, and thus simply heap new evils upon the old.

This is one side of the picture. The other is one of ruin and waste. Entirely aside from the question of the morality of destroying property values that from time immemorial have been protected by law, and from which governments, local, State and national, have derived a sustenance, there is a question of the economic disturbance that would reach from one end of the country to the other, if the liquor industry suddenly were made to cease. The general factors in this disturbance are easily accounted for. Among them are the enormous capital invested in the industry, the tremendous disbursements for material, taxes, rents, supplies, wages, etc., the proceeds of which enter into the direct support of millions of inhabitants, help bear immense tax burdens, national, State and local, constitute large items in agriculture, general manufacture, transportation, etc. Indeed, so manifold are the economic ramifications of the industry that the consequences of its annihilation would be felt everywhere and by everyone.

Against all this must not be weighed the cessation of the drink evil. Such is human nature that it would remain despite any na-

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tional legislation. This being so, the question before the thinking man is how the big thing we call the liquor industry may be so regulated that the evils incident to it shall gradually diminish until at some future time, as one may hope, they will disappear? Meanwhile, those who clamor for its abolition do not realize that its destruction would not bring us nearer their object—the cessation of intemperance—much less that while failing to do away with intemperance an economic calamity of almost incalculable dimensions would be caused. To make the latter clear is the purpose of the following study.

Let us begin with the statement of the totals involved, meaning thereby the sum of the money values which would disappear under the proposed scheme of national prohibition:

Capital Invested in the Liquor Industry.....	$1,294,583,426.00
Annual Disbursements other than for Wages....	1,121,696,097.36
Annual Disbursements for Wages.....	453,872,553.00
	$2,870,152,076.36

The above sums are so large as to defy comprehension by the ordinary mind, but their meaning can be realized to some extent when they are dissolved into their component parts. The capital invested divides itself as follows:

1.	Capital invested in Brewing	$671,158,110
	" " " Distilling	72,450,336
	" " " Wine Making	27,908,487
	" " " Malting	60,286,113

The above figures are taken from the Report of the U. S. Bureau of the Census for the year 1909, the latest available official statement. It is not probable that figures for the present year if they were at hand would disclose very material differences.

2.	Capital Invested by Allied Manufactures and Trades	$41,179,000

To state with absolute exactness the amount of capital tied up in manufactures and trades that stand in more or less immediate relation to the liquor industry, is not possible. The figures given above have been derived from some hundreds of original returns made by manufactures and trades, but cannot by any means be re-

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garded as the total which would be affected. In many instances only a part of the output of manufacturers and others goes into the liquor industry, and to calculate the portion of the capital thus affected has not been possible. Meanwhile, it will easily be comprehended that there are numerous industries and trades which are more or less directly dependent upon the liquor traffic. One may instance the manufacturers of special machinery, glassware of all kinds, coopers, and a host of others furnishing supplies of various kinds, too numerous to mention.

3. Capital Invested in the Retail Traffic (Fixtures and Furnishings) $421,601,380

Large as the last-mentioned total is, it relates solely to the fixtures and furnishings required in the retail trade. Similar items for the wholesale trade have not been considered. In this case the figures are based upon the original returns for 1913 relating to some 10,000 establishments scattered over the United States, the average from which has been applied to the entire country. There can be no question that the total is considerably under-estimated, as care has been taken to avoid using returns from a large number of the largest and costliest establishments.

Total Annual Disbursements other than for Service $1,121,696,097.36

There are to be considered (1) the disbursements other than for wages occurring within the different branches of the liquor industry itself. This may be stated as follows:

(1) Annual Disbursements other than for Wages—

	Materials	Taxes	Transportation	Other
Brewing	$96,595,637	$75,440,672	$22,500,000	$77,648,156
Distilling ...	35,976,893	153,641,237	15,000,000	3,650,115
Wine making.	6,625,553	844,184		1,409,046
Malting	30,464,299	247,531	4,000,000	1,810,913
	$169,662,382	$230,173,624	$41,500,000	$84,518,230

Total $525,854,236

In regard to materials it should be observed that the totals given are taken from the Census Report for 1909. The total value of

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agricultural products is included. What the value of agricultural products means will be separately considered.

Under "Taxes" are included for the brewing industry the Federal tax, plus local taxes on real estate used in brewing, and the local license fees imposed upon brewers.

So far as the distillers and wine makers are concerned, only the Federal tax paid by them during the last fiscal year has been included; it has not been possible to ascertain the local license fees paid by the distillers and wine makers, nor the amount of local taxes paid upon the property they occupy.

The transportation cost is based upon original returns from a majority of the large brewing concerns and upon estimates for the other industries. In the absence of complete itemized returns from railroads, express companies and others in transportation, it is impossible more than to approximate a total. Even in the brewing industry the item of transportation cost of raw materials is not always definitely known, as this may be paid by the shipper. Then in the distribution of the wares of the liquor industry, only a part of the cost actually occurring can be known. Their ultimate distribution cannot be followed. Therefore, the total given as the cost of transportation must be considered as an exceedingly conservative estimate.

The expenses included under the head "Other" are taken directly from the Reports of the Bureau of the Census.

(2) Disbursements other than for Wages by Allied Manufactures and Trades—

Materials	Local Taxes
$39,474,000	$37,400

Total $39,511,400

The totals given are based upon fragmentary returns and can only be regarded as representing a part of the sums involved. Again effort is made to utilize extremely conservative figures.

(3) Annual Disbursements other than for Wages by the Retail Trade—

Rent	Supplies
$199,438,882	$247,183,996

The outlay for rent is based upon original inquiry. The expenditures for supplies have been obtained in the same manner and include such articles as food, ice, cigars, soft drinks, light, etc., but *not* beers, ales and liquors of any kind. In other words, under the

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head of supplies are only counted items of general consumption that would enter into life regardless of the existence of the liquor traffic. As in the matter of fixtures and furnishings, it has been sought to avoid the inclusion of many pretentious establishments which might unduly swell the total of very large outlays for various articles of food and luxuries other than liquors.

The amount spent for insurance has been estimated on the basis of an average obtained for about 10,000 different establishments, and reckoning the insurance premium at the low rate of two dollars per thousand, which is probably less than the actual rate, the total amount of insurance carried by the retail trade alone is reckoned at $226,772,180.

(4) Annual Disbursements for License Fees for 1913 ..... $109,254,044

In order to arrive at the total amount of license fees the number of retail establishments has been placed at 115,996. For certain States the actual number is not known, while in the most important it is known, and by applying the proportion of places where official figures were at hand a trustworthy rate could be obtained for the entire country. Naturally, all drug stores, grocery stores and other establishments which distribute liquor at retail are not included. On the other hand, the wholesale license fees have been added, as well as the special license fees for retail traffic in malt liquors alone. Also there has been added the Federal taxes of the wholesale and retail trade.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR WAGES

	No. of Employees.	Total Wages.
Brewing	62,363	$64,009,621
Distilling	7,217	5,062,896
Wine Making	2,259	1,834,136
Malting	1,982	2,231,700
	73,821	$73,138,353
Allied Manufactures and Trades	15,620	14,450,000
Retail Trade	409,465	366,314,200
Total Employees	498,906	$453,872,553

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The number of employees as well as the statement of total annual wages for the liquor industry itself was taken from the Report of the Bureau of the Census for 1909, which contains the latest available official information.

An exact account of the numbers employed in the manufactures and trades allied to the liquor industry and the wages paid them is not obtainable. Again, it has been necessary to take a conservative estimate, eliminating establishments which only in part supply the industry. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the total number of wage earners in manufactures and trades who would be displaced through a cessation of the liquor industry is far greater than indicated in the figures above; but for purposes of illustration they may serve.

For the retail trade, the number of employees and the wages paid them have been derived from a large number of original returns which furnish a reliable average that can be applied to the country as a whole. Of course, there is no correspondence between the number stated to be employed in the retail trade and any Census report in regard to persons engaged in dispensing alcoholic beverages. This is because so many establishments serve the purpose of distributing food as well as drink; and this again accounts for the otherwise rather surprisingly low average wages to be derived from this total. In other words, many of the employees are engaged in kitchen work and the like, for which naturally a comparatively low rate of wages is paid.

Although the total number of wage earners as stated is formidable, it by no means represents the total number of those who directly or indirectly obtain their income from the liquor traffic. In the first place, no account could be secured in regard to the persons occupied in the wholesale and bottling business. Relying on the occupation figures of the Census, they may conservatively be placed at 30,000. Then to employees should be added proprietors of all kinds whose numbers may be estimated at 250,482. This gives a total of persons deriving their income directly from the liquor traffic of 749,418.

To a complete statement of disbursements for wages through the liquor industry would also belong the numbers of those who derive their income directly from the same source. More than an approximation of their numbers cannot be attempted; but considering the persons in the Allied Manufactures and Trades un-

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accounted for, the thousands of employees in grocery stores selling liquors, hotels, clubs, etc., and the 74,500 persons who may be regarded as engaged in raising the agricultural products used in the liquor industry, it is placing it low to add another 300,000 as representing those indirectly obtaining their sustenance from the liquor industry. Thus one may reckon on a total of considerably over a million who are dependent for wages upon the manufacture and sale of liquor. If their dependents are considered, a grand total of about four million persons is involved.

The bare figures given above yield totals that baffle ordinary comprehension. The story they tell of the economic significance of the manufacture and sale of liquor as well as of allied industries can hardly be reinforced by words. This story should at least give pause to those who talk so glibly about destroying this enormous business and who in so doing would even invoke the iniquity of confiscation. It is a commonplace with these persons to prate about the great advantage of diverting the agricultural products consumed in the liquor industry to other uses. Because this talk is so common and seems so plausible, a separate study has been made of the importance of the liquor industry to agriculture, which is appended.

How will the advocates of the total destruction of the liquor industry meet some of the other economic problems that would arise? There is the question of the displacement of an enormous capital. How much of it would utterly disappear is beyond any man's knowledge; but one has only to consider the millions now invested in buildings that would become useless, and machinery condemned to the scrap heap.

The disturbance of rental values alone involving several hundred million dollars annually could not fail to impose heavy burdens upon real estate owners, and the question would not only be of places housing grog shops but of costly hotel properties and other establishments throughout the land.

Then there would be the serious matter of finding new sources of revenue. The Federal Government would have to impose new taxes to meet deficits which would be nearly three times greater than the amount now derived from the income tax. How could this burden be met?

Even greater perplexities might arise from the loss of income to States and local communities. There is the matter of local taxes on property now occupied and which to a large extent would dis-

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appear for purposes of taxation. Far greater difficulties would arise in replacing the loss from license fees. In some States, and particularly in the large municipalities, this would spell an economic calamity that no one would know how to meet. It should be remembered here that it is from the large cities and not from the rural districts, that both the Federal and State Governments derive by far the greater part of the income. The commonplace remark that several States have shown their ability to get along without any revenue from the liquor traffic is not true and therefore does not meet the situation. All States benefit alike from this revenue paid the Federal Government; and both directly and indirectly they derive income from the industry by supplying it with manufactures, products of various kinds besides sharing in other activities which it creates. All this is so evident as to be intelligible to any open mind. It follows that if the whole liquor traffic were destroyed the consequences would reach the States now under prohibition in common with the others.

The loss to transportation companies would be unevenly distributed. Just how large it would be cannot be definitely stated. But that some transportation companies would become seriously crippled is demonstrable. Besides, the loss could not be replaced.

The effect the sudden cessation of the liquor industry would have upon the wage earners who with dependents represent numbers running into millions, is not easy to picture. Although they are scattered over the breadth of the land, there would still be the great question of finding a livelihood for persons representing a population more than equalling that of the great city of Chicago. And it should be remembered that the question is not solely of persons who dispense alcoholic drinks but of hundreds of thousands engaged in occupations which not even the most pronounced enemies of liquor can characterize as other than desirable. The farmers who raise hops and barley, glass-makers, coopers, the makers of mechanical supplies, clerks, cooks, waiters, transportation hands, etc., etc., would be counted among the displaced workers.

Against all this is to be weighed — the phantom of a country rid of the drink curse and the host of evils attributed to it. Since a phantom, it has no weight. Intemperance would remain because liquor would always be accessible. Home distillation would supply what illicit manufacture and sale failed to furnish. The latter are too potential of immediate profit to be stopped by any law,

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especially one forced upon an unsympathetic majority. For it must be remembered that national prohibition under our form of government could never become a fact as the result of a popular vote of the country at large. That would mean an overwhelming majority against it. It can only come through the compulsion which may now be directed by sparsely inhabited rural States against the far more populous and wealthy urban States. In other words, a species of tyranny must be exercised by a minority relatively unimportant in numbers, wealth and influence—a tyranny which seems utterly incompatible with liberal institutions, and therefore its machinations, whatever harm they may work (and this may be incalculable), can never transform the population into a race of abstainers. Temperance is a necessary end for which to work, and there are other and infinitely more promising means of obtaining it.

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AGRICULTURE AND THE LIQUOR INDUSTRY

Never before have brewers, maltsters, distillers and wine makers made so large a contribution to the agricultural prosperity of the country as during the fiscal year 1913. In the course of that year—the latest for which reliable statistics are available—grain and other farm products to the value of $113,513,971 were used in the manufacture of liquors, and this amount does not represent the value of the products so used as reported in the markets of Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Philadelphia and other commercial centers, but the actual sum received by the growers, based upon the carefully compiled reports on farm prices issued from time to time by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The full significance of this amount, which represents, it may be stated, a return of 5 per cent. on an investment of $2,270,279,420, can best be appreciated if we compare it with the reports of the last United States Census on the total values of the crops of certain typical states, which show that it exceeded the total combined crop values in the census year of Vermont, Maryland and West Virginia; of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Florida; of Louisiana (with its great cotton and sugar interests), New Hampshire and Utah, or of Maine, Connecticut, Delaware, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming. The figures for these states, as given in the Reports of the Thirteenth United States Census (1910), volume V, page 545, are as follows:

Table I—Total values of all farm crops in seventeen typical States, according to the United States Census of 1910:

TABLE No. I

Vermont	$27,446,836	Louisiana	$77,336,143
West Virginia	40,374,776	Utah	18,484,615
Maryland	43,920,149	New Hampshire	15,976,175
Total	$111,741,761	Total	$111,796,933
Massachusetts	$31,948,095	Maine	$39,317,647
Rhode Island	3,937,077	Connecticut	22,487,999
New Jersey	40,340,491	Delaware	9,121,809
Florida	36,141,894	Nevada	5,923,536
		Arizona	5,496,872
Total	$112,367,557	New Mexico	8,992,397
		Wyoming	10,022,961
		Total	$101,363,221

The $113,513,791 worth of farm products used in the production of distilled spirits and fermented liquors consisted of barley to the value of $55,236,641, corn $30,924,335, wheat $869,938, rice $7,288,786, hops $11,155,215, rye $4,604,476, molasses $2,056,-

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626, fruit $751,835 and other agricultural products, primary and secondary, not included under the head of corn, $626,119.

The total farm value of the products used in the production of fermented liquors was $87,520,287 or 77.1 per cent. of the total amount used for the production of alcoholic beverages of all kinds, and that of the products used in the production of distilled spirits $25,993,684, or 22.9 per cent.

The farm values of the quantities used in each state are shown for fermented liquors in Table II and for distilled spirits in Table III, the totals of the two tables being combined in Table IV. These tables are based on the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1913 and previous years, the Year Books of the Department of Agriculture for corresponding periods, and the reports of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Censuses.

By dividing the totals of the various columns in Table II by 65,324,876, the number of barrels of fermented liquors produced during the year, it is found that the average barrel of beer yielded the farmer $133.98, being 79.58 cents for barley, 23.97 cents for corn, 1.33 cents for wheat, 11.16 cents for rice, 17.08 cents for hops and 0.86 cents for other products. These amounts do not include transportation, commission, insurance or, in the case of barley, the cost of malting, but, as already stated, are the net prices received by the growers.

COST OF FARM LABOR

The reports of the last United States Census (see volume V, pp. 560-564) show the amount expended for farm labor to have averaged 11.88 per cent. of the total value of the crops produced. Applying this ratio to the $113,513,971 worth of farm products used by brewers and distillers in 1913, it will be seen that their production involved a total payment for farm labor amounting to $13,485,460, a sum sufficient for the employment of 74,919 persons for six months at an average wage of $30 per month.

THE MARKET AND THE FUTURE

It will be seen from Table IV that there are three states (New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois) in each of which between ten and twenty millions dollars' worth of farm products were used in the production of distilled spirits and fermented liquors in 1913; five states (Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Missouri) in which the quantity so used represented a farm value of between five million and ten million dollars, and nine (Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Louisiana, Washing-

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ton and California) in which it ranged from one million to five million dollars. While these States led all their sister States in the use of grain and other farm products in the production of alcoholic liquors, not any of them were fully equal to supplying their own requirements. All of them, without exception, were dependent on other States for one or another of the materials used—in many cases for malt or malting barley, in others for rye, in nearly all for hops and rice.

There is, in fact, no state that does not share in the immense benefit accruing to the agricultural industry from the large annual consumption of farm products by brewers and distillers. A State may even have few or no breweries or distilleries within its own borders, and yet the annual value of its farm products is increased by reason of the never-failing requirements of the liquor industry as inevitably and unmistakably as it would be by the opening of a new market for one hundred and thirteen million dollars' worth of similar products.

What, then, it may well be asked, would be the effect upon the agricultural industry of the closing of this great and ever-growing market, a market that can always be relied upon for stability and uniformity. (The per capita consumption of both tea and coffee varies more widely from year to year than does that of spirits or fermented liquors. See Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1913, pp. 512, 516.) While the farm products used in the production of spirits and fermented liquors are of so diversified a character that, as already pointed out, the entire country shares in the benefit that comes from there being a constant market for between one hundred and ten and one hundred and twenty million dollars' worth annually, their production is at the same time so localized that its extinction would fall upon certain sections of the country with all the weight of a calamity. If one crop could be readily substituted for another, even in that case the economic disturbance that would result would be more or less serious. But it is only within comparatively narrow limits that such substitution can be made. Peculiarities of soil and still more of climate determine where barley and hops and rice and sugar shall be grown, and not cotton or wheat or something else.

The American farmer is not wanting in resourcefulness, but it would not be without grave embarrassment and heavy financial loss that he would find himself deprived of a market for products that within the next two or three years will be worth, at the present rate of increase, $125,000,000 per annum.

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TABLE No. II.—Farm Values of Agricultural Products Used in the Production of Fermented Liquors in the United States During the Fiscal Year 1913.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Barley	[1]Corn	Wheat	Rice	Hops	Other Agricultural Products	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Alabama	35,766	10,773	598	5,016	7,677	387	60,217
Alaska	4,688	1,412	78	658	1,006	51	7,893
Arizona	16,242	4,892	271	2,278	3,486	176	27,345
California	1,062,710	320,107	17,761	149,036	228,095	11,485	1,789,194
Colorado	309,930	93,356	5,180	43,465	66,522	3,350	521,803
Connecticut	625,688	188,468	10,457	87,748	134,294	6,762	1,053,417
Delaware	116,099	34,971	1,940	16,282	24,919	1,255	195,466
District of Columbia	212,136	63,899	3,546	29,750	45,532	2,293	357,156
Georgia	112,697	33,946	1,884	15,805	24,189	1,218	189,739
Hawaii	20,171	6,076	337	2,829	4,330	218	33,961
Idaho	21,655	6,523	362	3,029	4,648	234	36,431
Illinois	5,297,300	1,595,640	88,536	742,902	1,136,986	57,249	8,918,613
Indiana	1,352,237	407,318	22,600	189,640	290,238	14,614	2,276,647
Iowa	385,223	116,036	6,438	54,024	82,683	4,163	648,567
Kentucky	653,836	196,947	10,928	91,695	140,337	7,066	1,100,809
Louisiana	431,431	129,955	7,211	60,505	92,601	4,663	726,366
Maine	286	86	5	40	62	3	482
Maryland	906,875	273,167	15,157	127,182	194,648	9,801	1,526,830
Massachusetts	2,022,541	609,225	33,803	283,644	434,108	21,858	3,405,179
Michigan	1,598,201	481,407	26,711	224,134	343,030	17,272	2,690,755
Minnesota	1,299,852	391,538	21,725	182,293	278,994	14,048	2,188,450
Missouri	3,318,429	999,569	55,462	465,382	712,251	35,863	5,586,956
Montana	213,944	64,444	3,576	30,004	45,920	2,312	360,200
Nebraska	352,039	106,040	5,884	49,371	75,560	3,805	592,699
Nevada	12,271	3,696	205	1,721	2,634	133	20,660
New Hampshire	229,985	69,276	3,844	32,254	49,363	2,485	387,207
New Jersey	2,810,354	846,528	46,971	394,128	603,201	30,372	4,731,554

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TABLE No. II (Continued).—Farm Values of Agricultural Products Used in the Production of Fermented Liquors in the United States During the Fiscal Year 1913.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Barley	[1] Corn	Wheat	Rice	Hops	Other Agricultural Products	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New Mexico	6,968	2,099	117	977	1,496	75	11,732
New York	11,106,576	3,348,789	184,392	1,556,122	2,381,542	121,541	18,698,962
Ohio	4,098,364	1,234,500	68,498	574,761	879,652	44,292	6,900,067
Oregon	177,368	53,426	2,965	24,874	38,070	1,917	298,620
Pennsylvania	6,333,938	1,907,894	105,862	888,281	1,359,485	68,452	10,663,912
Rhode Island	558,336	168,181	9,332	78,302	119,839	6,034	940,024
South Dakota	35,294	10,631	590	4,950	7,576	381	59,422
Tennessee	221,926	66,848	3,710	31,123	47,634	2,398	373,639
Texas	592,778	178,555	9,908	83,132	127,231	6,406	998,010
Utah	111,923	33,713	1,871	15,697	24,023	1,210	188,437
Virginia	165,927	49,980	2,774	23,270	35,614	1,793	279,358
Washington	697,709	210,162	11,662	97,848	149,753	7,540	1,174,674
West Virginia	295,244	88,933	4,935	41,406	63,370	3,191	497,079
Wisconsin	4,115,069	1,239,532	68,777	577,104	883,238	44,472	6,928,192
Wyoming	12,175	3,667	204	1,707	2,614	132	20,499
Other States and Territories	31,504	9,490	529	4,417	6,764	340	53,044
Total	51,983,685	15,661,695	867,596	7,288,786	11,155,215	563,310	87,520,287

[1] Includes the equivalent in corn, at its farm value, of corn sugar, corn syrup, and other corn products used in brewing.

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TABLE No. III.—Farm Values of Agricultural Products Used in the Production of Distilled Spirits in the United States During the Fiscal Year 1913.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Barley	Corn	Rye	Wheat	Molasses	Fruit	Other Agricultural Products	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Alabama	2,964	16,559	2,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,399
Arkansas	858	5,507	534	.....	.....	7,013	.....	13,912
California	47	37,197	.....	.....	190,002	680,746	.....	907,992
Connecticut	6,084	7,085	11,969	.....	.....	2,323	.....	27,461
District of Columbia	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....
Florida	4,366	15,468	3,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,987
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	741,227	5,041,626	267,911	.....	.....	86	.....	6,050,850
Indiana	503,449	3,325,490	127,209	.....	.....	6,633	.....	3,962,781
Kentucky	891,377	4,356,754	1,121,278	(3)	(1)	8,737	.....	6,378,149
Louisiana	20	.....	29	.....	735,836	.....	1,958	737,843
Maryland	204,107	25,810	898,337	.....	.....	2,619	466	1,131,339
Massachusetts	3,994	9,598	11,235	.....	296,793	(1)	.....	321,620
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1, 2)	(1)	.....	.....
Missouri	11,691	52,445	12,543	147	.....	3,301	.....	80,127
Nebraska	37,545	259,253	14,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,073
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	5,886	30	5,916
New York	127,875	354,794	156,004	.....	(1, 3)	8,231	.....	646,904
North Carolina	628	.....	649	.....	79,214	201	1,037	81,729
Ohio	204,156	1,209,894	245,539	1,976	.....	15,240	.....	1,676,805
Pennsylvania	344,314	67,822	1,567,388	216	(1)	237	30,847	2,010,824
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	128	.....	128
South Carolina	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1, 4)	.....	(1)	.....
Tennessee	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	30,911	161,173	28,300	.....	.....	9,352	.....	229,736
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	696	.....	696
West Virginia	10,843	.....	44,099	.....	.....	12	.....	54,954
Wisconsin	63,816	244,790	90,408	.....	.....	.....	769	399,783
Other States and Territories	62,684	71,375	740	.....	754,781	394	27,702	917,676
Total	3,252,956	15,262,640	4,604,476	2,342	2,056,626	751,835	62,809	25,993,684

(1) In conformity with the rule of the Census Bureau, values are not shown separately in the case of materials used only by one establishment in a State, but are included under "other States and Territories." (2) A distillery in this State is reported as having used 13,105,179 gallons of molasses during the year. (3) A distillery in this State is reported as having used 8,294,616 gallons of molasses during the year. (4) A distillery in this State is reported as having used 4,370,125 gallons of molasses during the year.

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TABLE No. IV.—Farm Values of Agricultural Products Used in the Production of Distilled Spirits and Fermented Liquors in the U. S. During the Fiscal Year 1913.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Barley	Corn	Wheat	Rice	Hops	Rye	Molasses	Fruit	Other Agricultural Products	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Alabama	38,730	27,332	598	5,016	7,677	2,876	.....	.....	387	82,616
Alaska	4,688	1,412	78	658	1,006	.....	.....	.....	51	7,893
Arizona	16,242	4,892	271	2,278	3,486	.....	.....	.....	176	27,345
Arkansas	858	5,507	.....	.....	.....	534	.....	7,013	.....	13,912
California	1,062,757	357,304	17,761	149,036	228,095	.....	190,002	680,746	11,485	2,697,186
Colorado	309,930	93,356	5,180	43,465	66,522	.....	.....	.....	3,350	521,803
Connecticut	631,772	195,553	10,457	87,748	134,294	11,969	.....	2,323	6,762	1,080,878
Delaware	116,099	34,971	1,940	16,282	24,919	.....	.....	.....	1,255	195,466
District of Columbia (1)	212,136	63,899	3,546	29,750	45,532	.....	.....	.....	2,293	357,156
Florida	4,366	15,468	.....	.....	.....	3,153	.....	.....	.....	22,987
Georgia	112,697	33,946	1,884	15,805	24,189	.....	.....	.....	1,218	189,739
Hawaii (1)	20,171	6,076	337	2,829	4,330	.....	.....	.....	218	33,961
Idaho	21,655	6,523	362	3,029	4,648	.....	.....	.....	234	36,451
Illinois	6,038,527	6,637,266	88,536	742,902	1,136,986	267,911	.....	86	57,249	14,969,463
Indiana	1,855,686	3,732,808	22,600	189,640	230,238	127,209	.....	6,633	14,614	6,239,428
Iowa	385,223	116,036	6,438	54,024	82,683	.....	.....	.....	4,163	648,567
Kentucky (3)	1,545,213	4,553,701	10,931	91,695	140,337	1,121,278	(3)	8,737	7,066	7,478,958
Louisiana	431,451	129,955	7,211	60,505	92,601	29	735,836	.....	6,621	1,464,209
Maine	286	86	5	40	62	.....	.....	.....	3	482
Maryland	1,110,982	298,977	15,157	127,182	194,648	898,337	.....	2,619	10,267	2,658,169
Massachusetts (2)	2,026,535	618,823	33,803	283,644	434,108	11,235	296,793	(2)	21,858	3,726,799
Michigan (1)	1,598,201	481,407	26,711	224,134	343,030	.....	.....	.....	17,272	2,690,755
Minnesota	1,299,852	391,538	21,725	182,293	278,994	.....	.....	.....	14,048	2,188,450
Missouri	3,330,120	1,052,014	55,609	465,382	712,251	12,543	.....	3,301	35,863	5,667,083
Montana	213,944	64,444	3,576	30,004	45,920	.....	.....	.....	2,312	360,200
Nebraska	389,584	365,293	5,884	49,371	75,560	14,275	.....	.....	3,805	903,772

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TABLE No. IV (Continued).—Farm Values of Agricultural Products Used in the Production of Distilled Spirits and Fermented Liquors in the U. S. During the Fiscal Year 1913.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Barley	Corn	Wheat	Rice	Hops	Rye	Molasses	Fruit	Other Agricultural Products	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Nevada	12,271	3,696	205	1,721	2,634	.....	.....	.....	133	20,660
New Hampshire	229,985	69,276	3,844	32,254	49,363	.....	.....	.....	2,485	387,207
New Jersey (3)	2,810,354	846,528	46,971	394,128	603,201	.....	(3)	5,886	30,402	4,737,470
New Mexico	6,968	2,099	117	977	1,496	.....	.....	171	75	11,903
New York (3)	11,234,451	3,703,583	184,392	1,556,122	2,381,542	156,004	(3)	8,231	121,541	19,345,866
North Carolina	628	.....	.....	.....	.....	649	79,214	201	1,037	81,729
Ohio	4,302,520	2,444,394	70,474	574,761	879,652	245,539	.....	15,240	44,292	8,576,872
Oregon	177,368	53,426	2,965	24,874	38,070	.....	.....	.....	1,917	298,620
Pennsylvania (3)	6,678,252	1,975,716	106,078	888,281	1,359,485	1,567,388	(3)	237	99,299	12,674,736
Rhode Island (3)	558,336	168,181	9,332	78,302	119,839	.....	(3)	128	6,034	940,152
South Dakota	35,294	10,631	590	4,950	7,576	.....	.....	.....	381	59,422
Tennessee (1)	221,926	66,848	3,710	31,123	47,634	.....	.....	.....	2,398	373,639
Texas	592,778	178,555	9,908	83,132	127,231	.....	.....	.....	6,406	998,010
Utah	111,923	33,713	1,871	15,697	24,023	.....	.....	.....	1,210	188,437
Virginia	196,838	211,153	2,774	23,270	35,614	28,300	.....	9,352	1,793	509,094
Washington (3)	697,709	210,162	11,662	97,848	149,753	.....	(3)	696	7,540	1,175,370
West Virginia	306,087	88,933	4,935	41,406	63,370	44,099	.....	12	3,191	552,033
Wisconsin	4,178,885	1,484,322	68,777	577,104	883,238	90,408	.....	.....	45,241	7,327,975
Wyoming	12,175	3,667	204	1,707	2,614	.....	.....	.....	132	20,499
Other States and Territories	94,188	80,865	529	4,417	6,764	740	754,781	223	28,042	970,549
Total	55,236,641	30,924,335	869,938	7,288,786	11,155,215	4,604,476	2,056,626	751,835	626,119	113,513,971

(1) Breweries only; see Table III. (2) See Table III, Fruit. (3) See Table III, Molasses. (4) Includes the equivalent in corn, at its farm value, of corn sugar, corn syrup, and other corn products used in brewing.

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PROHIBITION, PERNICIOUS SOCIAL WASTE

Presidential Address at the Annual Banquet of the American Society of Brewing Technology, March 18, 1914, by Dr. R. Wahl.

No one will dispute the great uplifting influence of the technical and scientific achievements of man during the century past, which period may be called the dawn of the reign of intelligence when man had come to realize his dominant power over the forces of nature, which he was learning to control and utilize to his various advantages. Methods of transportation of man and merchandise; of intercommunication; of agriculture; of industrial pursuit; of engineering, mechanical, civil, mining, chemical and electrical; of treatment of diseases, have been revolutionized and perfected to a degree not even imaginable before.

Slowly and laboriously through the ages past the intelligence of man has evolved and has finally triumphed over all obstacles, over earth and water and air, over distance and time. But while we record an undreamed-of advancement in these technical and scientific pursuits because of the application of principles born of the intellect and based upon the unalterable laws of nature, we find in other fields of human endeavor the efforts of man towards progress seemingly futile.

Questions of the greatest moment to civilization and problems concerning the welfare, happiness and liberty of the people are treated in the most haphazard and arbitrary manner without regard for the teachings of history, of science or of common sense, but purely out of sentimental and emotional promptings; an attitude that reflects upon an enlightened people and which belongs to the past when society was at a lower level of evolution.

So it is with the problems connected with the traffic in alcoholic beverages which we find dealt with in a most unfair spirit.

And it is regrettably true that in this country public opinion is more readily influenced by sentimental considerations, and is, therefore, more readily misled by demagogical and fanatical agitations, to incline towards and encourage the puritanical viewpoint that the traffic in fermented beverages of any kind is responsible for all of man's physical degradation and moral turpitude and that nothing

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more is necessary to reach the millennium on this earth than to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages by putting the brewery and saloon, which are held up as the offenders, out of business.

And in the light of the success of prohibition, north, south, east and west, public opinion seems to be succumbing, without much resistance, completely to this unscientific, illogical and perverse viewpoint. Township and county, state after state go dry, seemingly irrespective of any considerations of personal liberty or property rights guaranteed by our Constitution, and that this attitude of the public is becoming fixed and solid is shown by the fact that no arguments based on reason or a sense of justice have any longer any effect on these biased minds. These arguments are not even considered, but simply ignored.

You can make no impression on these minds, it seems, by pointing out the many benefits derived by the government, by states and municipalities through the liquor traffic on account of revenues received through taxation and licenses; by demonstrating the commercial importance of the trade; the many millions invested in manufactories, the number of acres planted to brewing cereals and hops, the number of men and families depending for support on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages; or by pointing out the intolerable encroachment on personal liberty or property rights; or proving the historic fact that alcoholic beverages stood at the very cradle of those races which have made the greatest progress technically and sociologically; beverages that have been the solace of man at his best through the ages on his upward course to an ever brighter and higher civilization. And compare this with the civilization reached by those peoples who, like the American Indians and Australian bushmen, did not learn how to produce them, or to the Mohammedans who have prohibited them, the Buddhists who are abstainers in this respect and the Chinese who are addicted to opium.

And all this knowledge of no avail!

Saloons must be destroyed, alcoholic beverages expunged, the manufacture and sale made impossible because they are a convenient scapegoat to explain man's downfall, the prevalence of crime and the admitted failure of the church to influence the masses as of old!

And let us be just, even to the point of generosity, and admit that if these people were right, and the liquor traffic were an unmitigated evil and its abolishment justifiable, none of the advantages

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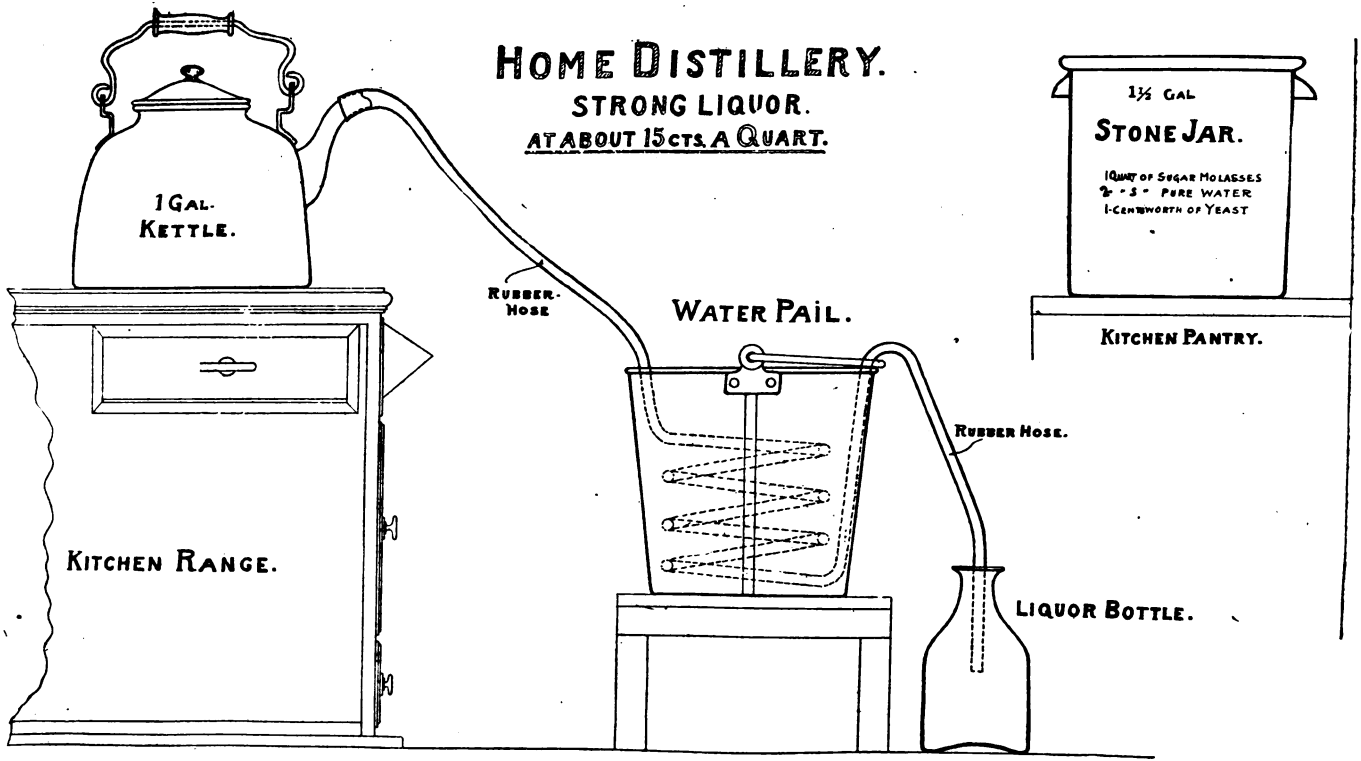

Illustration of home Distillery as described in address on "Prohibition, Pernicious Social Waste" by Dr. R. Wahl

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above mentioned should stand in the way of progress, and even personal liberty and property rights should be sacrificed to make way for man's higher interests.

But we know this is not true. We know that the viewpoint of the puritanical mind in this matter is based on fallacies and that public sentiment will and must ultimately rally and be restored to reason. We know that the majority of the people, even those in the prohibition states, are not for total abstinence, or for real prohibition. We know that here the laws were not enacted with the intent to enforce them against the so-called "respectable" classes, but against the lower strata of the masses, for instance, the negro of the South.

And while the people do not really want prohibition, they seem perfectly willing that so high an ideal as personal liberty be sacrificed simply to accomplish the downfall of what they consider the arch enemy of society.

But assuming that all traffic in liquor could be stopped and prohibition could be enforced in name, it could not be so in reality, even with the closing of saloons, of breweries and distilleries and the stopping of importation; for the production of intoxicating beverages would go on, and that in the household, without any means of regulation or control and with the result of supplying the demand or desire for alcoholic beverages with products that cannot compare in wholesomeness and quality in any way with those now manufactured.

If the Nation were apprised of the fact that highly intoxicating liquor can be produced at home with common, everyday kitchen utensils, and that from a quart of molasses, a quart of ardent spirits can be made at a cost of 15 cents and that it requires no skill or art to produce this liquor it might give rise to reflection and lead to a realization that prohibition does not mean sobriety of the Nation, but inebriety.

The Means and Method of Making a Quart of Liquor at Home for Fifteen Cents

Scene: A kitchen and pantry.

Equipment: A stone jar; a tea-kettle; a rubber hose, 10 feet long; a pail; a quart bottle.

Material: One quart of black molasses; a penny's worth of compressed yeast.

Recipe: Mix one quart or about 10 cents' worth of molasses

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with one to two parts of water in the stone jar. Stir in a penny's worth of crumbled compressed yeast, set on a pantry shelf for three of four days until fermented, then pour the contents into the tea-kettle, half full, draw over the spout one end of the rubber tube coiled in a pail of water, boil down one-half of the contents of the kettle so that the steam enters the tube, condenses, and the condensed spirits are caught in a bottle into which is inserted the other end of the rubber tube. In this way 1½ quarts of liquor or distilled spirits may be obtained of 50 to 60 proof strength, and by reboiling this liquor in the same way any strength of spirits may be obtained to satisfy the most sordid taste.

Cost: A quart of liquor about 15 cents.

Distillers: Housewife or maid.

Consumers: Family and friends.

Legality: Is not and could not be made illicit.

And this liquor, being unrectified, and containing fusel oils, will have a still more intoxicating effect than even the whiskey or rum of the day.

And it will be especially those who need control and regulation of their appetites most who will suffer most through this newly created open door to drunkenness. It will be the riff-raff of humanity, the lower level of population, the mentally and morally weak and defective that will most readily take to such methods of satisfying their craving or desire to excess with a price of a "jag" at the maximum of a few cents.

Prohibition, therefore, will only be a most costly experiment on a tremendous scale with wreck and ruin for untold thousands in its wake, financially, physically, mentally and morally, involving a tremendous waste of energy; causing untold disrespect of the law and the loss of our most cherished ideals since nothing will have been accomplished excepting the defeat of prohibition itself.

And what of beer and light wines? Is there any question that these light alcoholic beverages have saved humanity in the past from the ravages of ardent spirits or drugs, like morphine or cocaine? Has not man always turned to the latter in the past, is turning to them now in prohibition states and will always turn to them in the absence of milder stimulants.

No doubt the world is getting better, and with man's increasing knowledge, his better education and training of the mind and appetite, he is becoming more moderate in all things so that his self-

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respect will cause him to stop at excesses of all kinds, including that of drink, and that of his own free will and through the operation of the ever greater stress of competition in which he finds himself engaged in the struggle for existence that makes the temperate man more fit in every way than the intemperate.

While, therefore, improvement in this particular has been going on, and will continue as a natural evolution of society, the attempt to effect true temperance or any form of moral reformation by compulsory means will prove a failure as long as man's nature has not been bred up to that strength of character to curb his desires where they lead him against his welfare.

It is, therefore, not alone on the walls of the brewery that Mene Tekel is written; but our society will find itself at Armageddon battling against the very conditions that its own short-sighted policy of destroying the liquor traffic at all hazards will have brought upon itself.

Gentlemen! Here's to man's good friend, a wholesome glass of beer!

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THE HOBSON RESOLUTION

On December 22nd, the House of Representatives took up the consideration of the so-called Hobson Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It read as follows:

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

"ARTICLE ——

"Sec. 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation."

The total vote for the Amendment was 197 for and 189 against it, but as it requires a two-thirds vote to amend the Constitution, the Resolution was lost. 114 Democrats, 70 Republicans and 12 Progressives voted for the Amendment. 143 Democrats, 45 Republicans and 2 Progressives voted against it. Thus it appears that 61 per cent. of the Republicans and 44.3 per cent. of the Democrats in the House voted in favor of the Amendment. The Progressives were the only political party that gave more than a two-thirds vote in its favor.

The debate and vote were not, however, drawn on party lines,

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but rather on individual preference. Among the speakers in favor of the Resolution were:

Mr. Hobson, of Alabama.
Messrs. Campbell and Connelly, of Kansas.
Messrs. Kelly and Hulings, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Lindquist, of Michigan.

The chief speakers against the Resolution were:

Mr. Underwood, of Alabama.
Messrs. Mann and Madden, of Illinois.
Messrs. Gordon and Goeke, of Ohio.
Messrs. Hayes and Kahn, of California.
Mr. Parker, of New Jersey.
Mr. Coady, of Maryland.
Mr. Pou, of North Carolina.
Mr. Cantrill, of Kentucky.
Mr. Barchfeld, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri.
Mr. Lenroot, of Wisconsin.

In the language of Mr. Linthicum, of Maryland, the House was asked to adopt an Amendment against the sale of liquor, "by one who seems himself much in doubt as to how to accomplish this result." During the past two years, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Hobson) "has introduced into this House nine separate and distinct resolutions on this subject on as many different occasions, . . . and today he announces that he proposes to offer, at the proper time, certain amendments to the one now pending, making in all ten propositions. If he, after such lengthy and profound study, is not yet certain as to what should be done, . . . should we, the representatives of the people, vote to insert into our Constitution an Amendment of which the author himself seems so uncertain and so unsettled?"

The claims of those favoring the Resolution are summed up as follows:

"The traffic in intoxicating liquors in the United States is directly or indirectly responsible for 25 per cent. of the poverty; 37 per cent. of the pauperism; 45.8 per cent. of child misery; 25 per cent. of insanity; 19.5 per cent. of divorces, and 50 per cent. of the crime."

Many of the speakers against the Resolution contented themselves with the statement that the liquor question is a moral issue

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and is not properly within the jurisdiction of Congress. Others attacked the Resolution on the ground that whereas it forbade the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, it still made it possible for anyone who chose, to manufacture as much liquor for personal use as he might wish.

Mr. Cantrill, of Kentucky, said: "It would permit the free and unlimited manufacture of intoxicating liquor for personal use in communities where now, under the Democratic principle of local self-government, it is prohibited. I would not vote for a measure to force the manufacture of liquor upon a State or community which had voted against such manufacture, and, therefore, I would not vote to give the Federal Government power to prohibit its manufacture in a State or community which voted for its manufacture. I believe in local self-government and State rights. The cry goes up from those favoring this proposition that we should be willing to let a majority of the people rule, yet, under the Resolution, it would be possible for 45 per cent. to rule 55 per cent. of our population. There are 12 States with a population of 51,000,000 people that could be controlled by 36 States with a population of 40,000,000. So that it would be possible, under this measure, for a minority to control a large majority of our citizens, upon a matter which is largely social and moral in its nature.

"There is in the land a great body of high-priced paid agitators, who are clamoring for national prohibition. It is their profession, and Members of this House should not be swept off their feet by demands from that body. The paid leaders have not dealt fairly with the great body of the people in the country. They have misled thousands of sincere, honest and God-fearing people into believing that this Resolution means prohibition, when in reality it means unrestricted manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

"Under the Hobson Resolution we have all of the evils of manufacture and none of the good coming from the taxes. . . .

"During the elections last Fall some of the advocates of this Resolution sent word to the country that the Democratic party would not give them a vote in this House. The Democratic party to-day is giving a vote to the Resolution, and it would have been voted on much sooner if the leaders in its behalf had so desired. It is their own fault that a vote was not taken six months ago.

"At different periods in the history of our country, 24 States have tried prohibition. 15 out of the 24 have repealed this law. With this record, what relief can be hoped for in national prohibi-

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tion, and what can the temperance cause hope to gain? The record shows that prohibition hinders real temperance.

"Nearly $800,000,000 is invested in the liquor business in this country, which this resolution proposes to destroy without one cent of compensation to the owners of that property; $500,000,000 collected annually in Federal, State, County and City taxes, on the liquor business, which, under this Resolution, will be wiped away to be saddled upon the shoulders of labor and agriculture in the nation.

"As a temperance measure it will not prove of any value to that great and glorious cause. It will not help prohibition, because it means free and unrestricted manufacture of intoxicating liquors. As an economic proposition, it would bankrupt the nation. As a social and moral proposition, it is unwise, because it deprives the people of their right to regulate the liquor traffic in their own communities, by transferring that right to Congress."

Mr. Hobson explained the object of his Resolution as follows: "The Amendment proposed provides the scientific treatment for a deep organic disease. The systematic debauching of the youth is the origin of this terrible evil in our land. Investigations show that the great national organization of liquor interests are the agents. Their motive is the gain and profit in the sale of their goods to the crops of young drinkers as they become men. The Amendment would remove the motive; the agent would disintegrate; the debauching of the youth would end, and the nation would grow sober —the real, organic, scientific cure for this disease."

In opposition to this, Mr. Pou, of North Carolina, said: "Under the proposed Amendment any man who can raise a few dollars to pay for a still, can manufacture all the whiskey and brandy he cares to manufacture. The proposed Amendment might very properly be entitled: 'An Amendment to Legalize the Illicit Still in the United States'; it might well be entitled: 'An Act to Encourage the Manufacture of Intoxicating Drinks by Individuals.'"

Mr. Brown, of Wisconsin, said: "Suppose 12 great States of the nation, like Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and California, having an aggregate population of over 50,000,000 people, a majority of the people of the United States, should have prohibition forced upon them by constitutional amendment, which they had voted against and to which a large majority of their people were opposed; an Amendment which destroyed mil-

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lions of dollars' worth of property and threw hundreds of thousands of men out of employment, could such a law be enforced, and what would the attempted enforcement of the law mean? It would mean the appointment of hundreds of thousands of government officials, marshals and deputy marshals, by the political party in power, to go into the various communities to enforce the law. This army of federal marshals and deputy marshals would be many times larger than the armed military forces of the United States today."

Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri, gave 10 reasons why, in his judgment, prohibition is wrong. 1st. Prohibition is a death-blow to the liberty of the individual. 2nd. Prohibition runs counter to human nature. 3rd. Prohibition undermines manliness. 4th. Prohibition undermines respect for law. 5th. National prohibition by constitutional amendment is unworthy of a great people. 6th. National prohibition means the complete subversion of the fundamental theories upon which our system of government rests. 7th. Prohibition means the confiscation of property valued at a thousand million dollars, property which has been acquired strictly in accordance with State and Federal law. 8th. Prohibition will take the bread from the mouths of hundreds of thousands of employees and workingmen. 9th. Prohibition will cause a deficit in the national treasury of at least $280,000,000 a year. 10th. Prohibition does not prohibit.

Mr. Gordon, of Ohio, said: "The preamble to this bill is a mere stump speech in favor of total abstinence, highly colored by fervid rhetoric and gross exaggerations, and the frequent use of adjectives and epithets."

Mr. Barchfeld, of Pennsylvania, quoted from a speech by Mr. Hobson on December 11, 1913, in which he said: "I want my colleagues to understand from the start, and so far as we can have them, the American people, that there is no desire, no intent, on the part of this Resolution, to invade either the individual rights or inherent liberties of the citizens, or to climb over the wall that civilization—particularly the Anglo-Saxon civilization—has built around the home." "Probably," says Mr. Barchfeld, "this has reference to the fact that the manufacture and sale of liquor for sacramental, medicinal, therapeutic and mechanical purposes is excepted from the grand prohibition of this proposed Amendment, and possibly to the idea which the prohibitionists are now seeking to promulgate,

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that this constitutional prohibition will not prevent the individual citizen being his own distiller or brewer and making for himself, in his own home, all the intoxicating beverages that he can manufacture for his own consumption and gifts to his friends. This does not deceive me, and only adds to my resentment, in the name of our Constitution and of our people, against the colossal fraud which the advocates of this prohibition Amendment would commit in the name of temperance.

"The leader of the prohibition advocates in this House pretends to represent the religious people of this country as a sort of new John the Baptist preparing the way for compulsory constitutional reformation.

"He preaches a doctrine of moral coercion in the home and incidentally advocates the construction of a thousand battleships for defense against a host of enemies who are the figment of his own brilliant imagination. The mythical Don Quixote has a fitting successor in the present hero of the prohibitionists. Capt. Hobson has traveled the Chautauqua routes of the country, fighting windmills with windy oratory, finding a Samuriai warrior in every inoffensive Japanese servant in America and a great destroyer in every beer bottle that decorates a German laborer's dinner table. He wants to take upon his shoulders the task of Hercules and do what no mortal man has done since time began. In his brief life he would reform the habits and customs which began with Genesis, came down through the history of the sons of Abraham, the records of the children of Israel, and the Acts of the Apostles. He is willing to reform the teachings of the Scripture and prohibit the turning of anything into wine. And he is determined to accomplish this thing, not by teaching, not by persuasion, not by moral reformation, but by amendment of that greatest secular document in history, the Constitution of the United States. Capt. Hobson fails to realize, however, that his American people cannot be coerced even by the supreme law of the land. They may be taught, but they cannot be forced.

"I am a doctor of medicine by profession. The Hobson Resolution begins with the statement that 'Exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison.' As a physician I state that this is either a play on words or an outright misstatement. In either event it is misleading, and flies in the face of medical practice and physiological science."

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Mr. Gallivan, of Massachusetts, said: "Prohibition has been an utter failure wherever it has been put into practice. It cuts off revenue and leads to all sorts of dishonesty and hypocrisy. Prohibition can never be enforced by law. Dispassionate investigators of the liquor problem have, almost without exception, pronounced prohibition no solution for it.

"Those who conceived this remedy for the drink evil were unquestionably sincere, and there are doubtless some among them who are sincere today. They are honest, but, in many instances, so also were persecutors under the Spanish Inquisition."

Mr. Morgan, of Louisiana, said: "It certainly occurs to me that the Hobson Resolution, which contemplates the removal of the internal-revenue license, and at the same time legalizes the manufacture of spirituous liquors, is not in the interest of temperance, but, on the contrary, I verily believe that it will appallingly increase the consumption and dissemination of liquor, and this belief would make it rather difficult for me to subscribe to the Hobson Resolution, even if I were inclined to favor nation-wide prohibition."

Mr. Hobson supported his Resolution by attacking what he calls the Liquor Trust from every conceivable side. He denied that alcohol has any food value; claimed that it was a habit forming drug, which undermines the will power; estimated that there are 5,000,000 heavy drinkers and drunkards in America; stated that liquor is the deadly enemy of labor and capital; is the chief cause of industrial accidents; the chief cause of crime, pauperism and insanity; that it corrupts elections; creates a menacing degenerate vote; grips the throat of government; degenerates the character; and brings about disease and untimely death. The moderate drinker, he claimed, shortens his days by one-third; the heavy drinker shortens his days by two-thirds. 'Alcohol,' he states, 'carries down to a premature grave every day more than 2,000 American souls.' It is more destructive than war, pestilence and famine. It is a blight upon children and the 'millstone of degeneracy.'

"After my first investigations as to the truth about alcohol," he said, "I introduced the results of my labors and put them in the *Congressional Record* in a speech called the 'Great Destroyer' and proceeded to send this speech systematically to the youth of America. I estimate that I have sent out about 2,500,000 copies and have sent out more than a million and a half individual letters to the youth on

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this subject. It is this work that has brought down the arm of the great liquor interests in their efforts to destroy me politically."

Mr. Mann, of Illinois, referred to the Hobson Resolution as "sumptuary legislation."

"I am opposed," said Mr. Mann, "to any proposition which will bring before the country all the time an issue which will make everything else in the country, at every election in the country, swing around the enforcement of a prohibition amendment which cannot be enforced. If we are to submit to the people and have them pass upon the question of prohibiting intoxicating liquors in the country, I am in favor of submitting to them that proposition and abiding by their judgment. The gentleman from Alabama wants to submit a proposition which, if it shall be adopted as a part of the Constitution, will cause more misery, more 'blind pigging,' more 'bootlegging,' the consumption of more liquor improperly, more temptation to the youth of the land than is now the case. If we are to prohibit, let us prohibit."

To this Mr. Hobson replied: "Elections today do revolve about the great Liquor Trust of America, and the object of forbidding the sale is to avoid even a suspicion of any desire to impose sumptuary legislation upon the American people or invade the rights of the individual and the home. We do not propose that the gentleman from Illinois, either now or at any future time, shall prescribe to the friends of temperance and prohibition and the moral forces of America how to bring about prohibition in this country."

MR. MANN. "Mr. Speaker, if I had done no more for the moral forces of America than has the gentleman from Alabama, I would not speak. I have accomplished more in this House for the good morals while the gentleman was drawing pay on the Chautauqua circuit than he ever has or ever will. . . . Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Hobson] a few minutes ago referred to the fact that I called attention to the number of resolutions which he had introduced on this subject, commencing, I believe, last April a year ago. There were nine of those resolutions. We were told during the day that the ninth resolution was perfect, and would be offered as a substitute for the resolution which was made in order; but when my friend from Alabama offers his substitute for section 2, it is not taken from the ninth resolution, but is a tenth proposition. Ten distinct propositions in less than two years! And this great legislative body is called upon to vote upon an amendment to the

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Constitution where, since morning, the gentleman from Alabama has changed it, and gives as the reason for the change that he has it in private conversation from a Senator of the United States!

"I knew that this House had largely deteriorated in public opinion, but I had not supposed that we had gotten so low that, after a Member of this House had tried it ten times, he would ask a Senator, privately, to change it, so that it could be presented correctly to this great body. Have we no one left in the House of Representatives who can prepare section 2 after nine trials without appealing to one Senator to put it in proper shape? I am ashamed of the House temporarily if that be the case." (Applause and cries of "Vote!" "Vote!")

Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, said:

"The fact cannot be successfully contradicted that prohibition established by law does not produce temperance or stop the liquor habit where the public sentiment of the local community does not sustain the law. It merely makes men outlaws instead of encouraging a respect for law and order. I contend that there is no law written on the statute books that is stronger than the sentiment of the jury in the jury box. In the last analysis the law in this land is enforced in the jury box. In most of the States of the Union, if not all, the jury is drawn from the jurisdiction of the county within the State, and when public sentiment in the county is adverse to the statute men who go into that jury box, or at least 1 in 12, will be found who are not in favor of enforcing the law, and you will have a law on the statute books which, instead of producing the desired results, brings about a condition that puts all law into contempt and substitutes outlawry for a just administration of the law of the land. In fact, the resolution itself is not for temperance. It does not contend or propose that men shall be forced to cease drinking liquor. It merely proposes that it shall be unlawful to sell liquor. Nothing in this amendment would prevent any man from manufacturing his own liquor and drinking it when he pleased. It is not difficult to manufacture whiskey. If the law does not prohibit it, it can be manufactured on the cooking stove; and I say to my friends from the South that if you merely want to prohibit the sale of liquor and not prohibit its use, and that is as far as you are going, then, so far as this Resolution is concerned, you encourage blind tigers throughout the length and breadth of our country. Of course the answer to that would be that the State laws would prohibit, but

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you are proposing to go beyond the State law. Some gentlemen have argued that you can enforce prohibition by the State law and by the Federal law. . . . In conclusion let me say that this is not a question of temperance; it is not a moral question; it is merely a question as to whether you are going to substitute for the authority of your State to enforce its laws against your own people the authority of the Federal Government, that may or may not be in sympathy with the sentiment, the character, and the history of your people. (Applause.) In my judgment, there is but one way to work this question out, and that is by education sustained by local laws. The one Government in the world most without prohibition laws is the Empire of Germany. There has been a greater growth of temperance societies in Germany than in our own country, where we have more prohibition statutes than any other civilized land.

"Let our judgment be guided by the light of experience, and we have had much experience in attempting to secure temperance by prohibition legislation. That experience has proved that, as a rule, the smaller the unit of local option the more effectively has the sale of liquor been prevented and the greatest progress to complete sobriety obtained.

"Let us not forget that every law intended to regulate the sale of liquor is a farce when it does not embody the sentiment of the community in which it is to be enforced. It is a breeder of fraud and corruption and of contempt for constituted authority."

The press of the country in its editorials shows a remarkable unanimity of opinion on the amendment. Practically all of the papers agree that the issue is a local and not a national one, that it is a matter for the states to decide and not a matter for a Federal enactment.

(*Item,* Mobile, Ala., Dec. 23, 1914—Dem.)

HOBSON AND PROHIBITION GO OUT TOGETHER

"Yesterday's vote should be of sufficient significance to discourage prohibition lobbying in Washington for at least one session of Congress, however, especially in view of the reduction of prohibition representation which occurred in the November election.

"The whole question hinges on the right of the states to self-government, as Mr. Underwood demonstrated in his logical and forceful argument against the Hobson measure."

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(*Register,* Mobile, Ala., Dec. 24, 1914—Dem.)

VOTE ON AMENDMENT

"There is, however, quite as much reason to believe that the vote registered the high tide of a movement looking to the transfer to the general government of a police power now recognized as belonging to the states. There is a very deeply ingrained belief among the people that the principle of state government in matters domestic and federal affecting all the states and our foreign relations, is sound; that this form of government is a defence against the rise of despotism; and that under it the states have every inducement to remain in the Union and none to separate from it."

(*Advertiser,* Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 20, 1914—Dem.)

SENATOR SHEPPARD, LOGICIAN AND STATESMAN

"If fanatical zeal can take free thinking Americans to the point of approving the seizing and searching of other Americans' homes in the quest of liquor—which will be done under the Sheppard-Hobson amendment—we shall ask that our bluejackets fire a salute to the Sultan, and invite him to send over a commission to some favorite representative in America, the ex-Democracy."

(*Evening Farmer,* Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 24, 1914—Dem.)

THE VOTE ON HOBSON'S AMENDMENT

"The use of alcohol is so entrenched in human habit and custom as to make it probable that the use could not be entirely abated even by the national government until there is a further very large increase in the number of those who favor prohibition."

(*Evening Farmer,* Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 26, 1914—Dem.)

TWO EXAMPLES OF POOR ARGUMENT

"The question of liquor is a social question. If it is wrong, the wrong, is in the whole state.

"The institution is on trial. But the institution does not exist because of a few bad men. It exists because nearly all men have used alcohol from the beginning of civilization.

"It is the habits and the customs of society that are under

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scrutiny. Those habits and those customs must greatly change before the manufacture and sale of alcohol can be effectually prevented by legislation."

(*Standard,* Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 23, 1914—Rep.)

NATIONAL PROHIBITION BEFORE CONGRESS

"To substitute national for State control of the primary concerns of ordinary life would be a radical and dangerous break with the established principles of American institutions. To endeavor to impose prohibition upon the unwilling population of great states and of the largest cities of the country would have the most demoralizing consequences."

(*Courant,* Hartford, Conn., Dec. 24, 1914—Rep.)

NOW SOBER DOWN

"The only method by which you can advance a community, a state or a nation in stable morality is by taking them man by man and making the individual better. This is a slow process—too slow for the prohibitionists. To wait for this natural process to work itself out puts them in a frenzy, and so they turn to the compulsion of law—a kind of compulsion which differs only in form from the compulsion of the bayonet, and which in the last analysis carried through by the bayonet, although in orderly lands, like ours, the bayonet is not seen. The fact that the compulsion of law is unable to make anybody good; that when it runs counter to personal rights which our people firmly believe that they possess, and which the mass of them actually exercise, it turns communities of law-abiding people into communities of law-breaking people; and that therefore, this compulsion does not bring the millennium any nearer, but really shoves the millennium further into the future—all this the prohibitionist overlooks or obstinately disregards."

(*Courant,* Hartford, Conn., Dec. 23, 1914—Rep.)

THE PROHIBITION SPURT

"Is it not militarism in the real sense that Mr. Hobson and his prohibition friends are now trying to set up in this country by their proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States?

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Their notion is that they have a majority of the people of this country on their side; and granting this assumption for the sake of the argument, although we seriously doubt that it is a fact, they propose to compel all who differ with them to do exactly as they decree.

"Of course we have no idea that this prohibition scheme can be carried through. The prohibitionists may desire to take no further chances with human nature, but the rest of us believe differently. Human nature is the raw material of states and nations, and if our schools and churches and newspapers and books cannot handle it in this century, and train and discipline it into trustworthy and efficient manhood and womanhood as they have done in former centuries, than all hands had better throw up the sponge and quit. For law itself does not and cannot make people better. Law is for the mass, and you cannot teach sobriety and self-control and self-respect by wholesale. Even in so favorable a community as Maine prohibition has bred more lawbreakers than any other single cause. What it would do in the entire United States is appalling to contemplate. The whole thing is foolish and mischievous, but fortunately it is also futile."

(*Times,* Hartford, Conn., Dec. 23, 1914—Dem.)

HOBSON'S HOBBIES

"Of course attention was called by more than one of the speakers to the enormous cost of the proposed undertaking, and to the probability that it would fail in the purpose of stopping the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. These things are matter of common notoriety in states where prohibition is declared to exist. That is within the power of law as the action of a state within which alone it applies, but the notion that any prohibition law ends the sale of liquor is laughed at by those who know conditions. In a few places and for a limited time it may be that a prohibition law is actually enforced, but such are known to be exceptions to the common rule. Too much evidence has been presented to leave doubt on this point.

"But it is not the inutility of the prohibition contemplated by Mr. Hobson that condemns it so much as the fact that it is a more or less open attack on the principle of home rule in states and towns."

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(*Herald,* New Britain, Conn., Dec. 23, 1914—Ind.)

PROHIBITION BEATEN

"National prohibition has been killed, temporarily at least and it is a good thing for the country that it is so, because its promoters proposed unwise legislation and a law which could never be enforced and which would take from the government a very large amount of revenue."

(*Register,* New Haven, Conn., Dec. 23, 1914—Ind.)

AN ARTIFICIAL EFFORT FAILS

"So long as there is one state whose peculiar conditions are such that the majority of its people do not think prohibition would be wise,.that state should not have prohibition forced upon it."

(*Democrat,* Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 16, 1914—Dem.)

THE BUGABOOS OF CONGRESS

"There isn't much use granting the franchise to a community that doesn't want it or won't fight for it, and there isn't much use imposing prohibition on a state that prefers license."

(*News,* Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24, 1914—Rep.)

RUM

"It would be better to have the states, districts of the states, deal with the rum question. It is sometimes very troublesome and often impossible to 'save' men who persistently refuse to be 'saved,' especially if those men do not think they are sinners."

(*Herald,* Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1914—Ind.)

NOT A NATIONAL ISSUE

"It belongs in the states, the counties, the cities and the towns, where a free electorate can regulate by law and by public opinion the morals of each community."

(*Times Union,* Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 18, 1914—Dem.)

BREAKING THE RULES OF THE GAME

"Is it desirable to deprive the states of their police duties? Is it wise to force upon a reluctant people by authority of the

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federal government a condition which they have declined or failed to adopt of their own volition? Is it not true that prohibition can be made effective only when it is supported by public opinion, and is not any effort at compulsion certain to set public opinion in opposition?"

(*Journal Gazette*), Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 24, 1914—Dem.)

THE HOBSON RESOLUTION

"The Hobson resolution was defeated in Congress, not because the majority of the congressmen are friendly to the liquor interests, but because the majority of the congressmen believe, and rightly, that the question of prohibition is a question to be settled by the people of each state."

(*Star,* Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 24, 1914—Ind.)

THE FALLACY OF PROHIBITION

"Reduced to its lowest and simplest terms, the prohibition philosophy is this: That because some men get drunk, nobody shall take a drink; that because the defective wills cannot use the wines and liquors of civilization in moderation, therefore no one may indulge in them at all. A world is to be made strong, not through discipline, experience, training and the development of mental power through use, but by removing temptation so as to preclude the possibility of yielding."

"All along through history there have been impatient souls that crave to reform man through enforced abstinence. Asceticism, as applied to individual conduct, has been tried over and over again, but it has failed, because it is not nature's way."

(*Telegraph Herald,* Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 25, 1914—Ind.)

HOBSON AMENDMENT LOSES

"Imagine the number of officers every state would require to see that liquor, legal for sacramental, medicinal, pharmaceutical, etc., purposes was not used for beverage purposes. Imagine the right of search and the army of federal sleuths that would be necessary in the effort to legislate morals into the community. The amendment itself is a makeshift, impossible within reason of enforcement and would have a tendency to bring all law into disregard."

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(*Courier Journal,* Louisville, Ky., Dec. 24, 1914—Dem.)

THE BLACK FLAG FLOATS

"The fanatics who act on the assumption that it is one man's right to regulate another man's drink, one community's right to dictate to another community its sumptuary laws, recognize no boundary lines of counties or states. Local option is to them but a beginning; county units, state prohibition but steps to control of the Federal Government for the enforcement of their views on everybody who may have different views. In the prosecution of their plans everything else must be subordinated, whether of individual freedom or political principle. Political parties organized for the furtherance of any or all purposes except prohibition must be overthrown.

"The American people who do not accept the dogma that this is a government of the Prohibitionists, for the Prohibitionists, by the Prohibitionists, may as well take warning, if they intend to resist that doctrine."

(*Evening Sun,* Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22, 1914—Ind.)

THIS IS A RED RAG TO BOTH BULLS

"Unfortunately the liquor question, as it is called, is rarely, we might almost say never, discussed calmly and fairly. It stirs up hot blood and bad feeling as soon as it is broached, and produces a state of mind that in distinctly unfavorable to, if not wholly inconsistent with, a reasonable conclusion. This inflamed mental condition is inseparable at present from the character of the issue and from the interests which it involves. If it could be settled by a congress of unprejudiced experts, scientists and real statesmen, we could be sure that it was being settled on its merits. But, under present circumstances, no matter how the vote goes in this or that state, whether it be for prohibition or high license, there is always the feeling that it has not been permanently settled, but that we are only adopting a temporary and doubtful remedy.

"The time will come when the country will consider the question of prohibition, state or national, solely on its merits as an economic and governmental question, wholly apart from the hostile philosophy of the opposing schools of ethics. The prohibitionists damage their cause by intemperance and intolerance. The real force of the license argument is lost in the bitterness and passion

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with which it is presented. But the clashing of these contending armies does this much good—that it serves to make us all think, to make us all study the subject, to prepare the way for a calmer and more thoughtful solution of it than is now possible.

(*Star*, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1914—Rep.)

IN THE HOUSE TOMORROW

"We shall see tomorrow whether we are represented at Washington by a flock of sheep, capable of being scared into a stampede away from the dictates of their own better judgment by an element most directly represented in their own body by a man who has earned the derision and contempt of his countrymen in place of the admiration aroused by the act which first brought him to public notice. We shall see whether threats are more effective in moving the House to action than the commonsense and good judgment with which they were credited when made members of that body."

(*Star*, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26, 1914—Rep.)

PROHIBITION

"Were we to have national prohibition the country would be flooded with spies and no citizen would be safe from an insulting and degrading surveillance."

(*Eve. Transcript*, Boston, Mass., Dec. 23, 1914—Ind. Rep.)

DEFEAT OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION

"The attitude of the New England members was significant and we believe sound. A few months ago a vigorous crusade was carried on all over Massachusetts in favor of national prohibition. The State was mapped out and the best speakers that the cause could command went into every city and town with their message and appeal, yet every member of the delegation from this Commonwealth, with one not very important exception, voted against the resolution. Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire stood solidly against it, while Maine and Vermont broke even.

"We have little reason to doubt that this vote was fairly representative of popular sentiment. Yet there is no section of the country where peace and order are better maintained, or one in which the moral standards are higher. We know of no better system than

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that which has so long prevailed in Massachusetts, but should she ever desire to make the change it should be by the consent of her people and not because it was forced upon her. National prohibition would be invasion of a right that belongs exclusively to the states if anything does."

(*Courier Citizen,* Lowell, Mass., Dec. 24, 1914—Ind.)

ONE WAY OF VIRTUE

"Our doubts, and they are very real as well as held in common with most of the responsible newspapers that we have seen, relate to the general desirability of such an amendment as a practical matter. If it were pretty sure to work and be strictly enforced, there might be more to say for it. There is, however, danger that it would merely add one more to the already numerous instances of law unenforced, which must ultimately mean law mocked.

"There remains a difficulty about making the constitution of the United States a specific regulating instrument for the acts of individuals instead of a general guide for the enactment of legislation.

"A practical inability to obtain alcoholic stimulant would certainly superinduce a search for some other form of intoxicant—home distillation, perhaps, or the use of drugs. All one may do by this law is to attempt the prevention of one form of self-intoxication. It cannot eradicate the craving, or fetter human ingenuity to satisfy that craving."

(*Republican,* Springfield, Mass., Dec. 23, 1914—Ind.)

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT IN THE HOUSE

"No one issue has exposed to the near observer of congressional affairs so much cowardice and arrant hypocrisy. Familiars in the House galleries have too recent recollections of congressmen who have assailed the demon rum upon the floor, and then hurried out to ease parched throats."

(*Union,* Springfield, Mass., Dec. 24, 1914—Rep.)

DEFEAT OF THE HOBSON PROHIBITION RESOLUTION

"Verily, times change, and while this particular change undoubtedly proceeds in a degree from an increased opposition to the

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use of liquors, it is even more significant of the prevalent state of mind that seeks to rectify all sorts of abuses and faults by the enactment of laws and the revision of constitutions."

(*Union,* Springfield, Mass., Dec. 26, 1914—Rep.)

THE PROHIBITION ISSUE IN THE NEXT CAMPAIGN

"There are many who are as firmly opposed as Mr. Hobson to the traffic in intoxicants but regard the matter as one that should be left for the states to deal with in their own respective jurisdictions, and who also are rigidly opposed to incorporating such matters in the Federal Constitution, believing that such padding of that great declaration of principles can work nothing but harm."

(*Tribune,* Bay City, Mich., Dec. 24, 1914—Rep.)

THE HOBSON BILL

"There is so much difference of opinion among different people and even among the same kind of people in different localities that the question is surely one better to be handled locally than by the whole country.

"The evils of intemperance are great and need to be remedied, but the Hobson amendment is not calculated to promote temperance and was defeated as it ought to be. The train of evils following in the wake of this kind of sumptuary law is so great that what little it might accomplish in the cause of temperance, if any, can better be left undone than that they be experienced."

(*Journal,* Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 24, 1914—Rep.)

MR. HOBSON'S DEFEAT

"Sensible advocates of prohibition will now turn their energies into more practicable channels, and if the people of the United States want nation-wide prohibition they are much more likely to get it by voting directly upon the issue in the various states."

(*News,* St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 17, 1914—Ind.)

SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION

"Imagine the government trying to enforce a prohibition law. It would require an army of officials, and would be 'pie' for spies

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and informers. It would not only be tremendously expensive, for the government would not only have to forego the revenue from intoxicants, but would have to pay enormous sums for law enforcement, and then with no success. The best way to handle the drink problem is by local application of the laws. Wherever a majority of public sentiment is against the saloons, there are no saloons, or their number is limited by high license and restriction. National prohibition is impracticable."

(*St. Louis Times*, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23, 1914.)

WHO WOULD FOOT THE BILL?

"Mr. Underwood sounded the keynote of unanswerable argument in opposition to the defeated prohibition measure when he said it would cost the country $325,000,000 in lost revenue.

"It is to the thinking class that we appeal by submitting herewith the figures compiled officially by the Treasury Department of the United States, and showing the internal revenue receipts in the United States, from distilled and fermented liquors (inclusive of the special taxes relating to same) for each fiscal year from 1862 to 1913. And we would respectfully ask, after the figures have been carefully read: 'Who is going to foot this bill or produce this revenue should prohibition become a national law?'"

(*Miner*, Butte, Mont., Dec. 23, 1914—Dem.)

HOBSON RESOLUTION

"Each individual commonwealth has a right to adopt any course a majority of its voters pleases on this subject, but the citizens of no state should be compelled to go wet or dry without being consulted, and by congressional enactment."

(*True*, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 24, 1914.)

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

"We do not expect that prohibition will ever be established through an amendment to our national constitution. That is entirely too radical and too visionary for acceptance. It is an attempted shortcut to the solution of a problem that is complicated by many angles. The liquor traffic cannot be abolished by the enactment of a law or the adoption of a constitutional amendment.

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The experience of the states that have tried it raises the question whether strict supervision and regulation of the traffic is not more effective than prohibitory laws. The attempt to force puritan ideas of right and wrong upon all must prove futile, and without public sentiment back of it any merely penal law is certain to prove a failure."

(*Record,* Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 28, 1914—Rep.)

THE PROHIBITION FIGHT

"The states have thus far shown themselves competent to handle the subject. Wherever there is sufficient public sentiment in a state, there is local option, to the degree desired."

(*Evening News,* Newark, N. J., Dec. 23, 1914—Ind.)

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT'S DEFEAT

"Opposition to the amendment was based principally upon the ground that regulation of the sale of liquors is a matter of purely state regulation, which is an eminently sound doctrine. Indeed, it is an open question whether even the State is not too large a unit in which to attempt to enforce absolute prohibition and whether it is not wiser on the part of the State to permit of a wider freedom of action by smaller divisions of territory, thus providing for home rule under such police regulations as experience has proved advisable."

(*Evening Star,* Newark, N. J., Dec. 21, 1914—Rep.)

A VOTE ON NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION

"Before an amendment that affects millions of people, thousands of millions of property interests and immense public revenues, national, state and municipal, is submitted, a congress should be elected on that question only. The issue before the people should be distinct. The election should be by popular referendum."

(*Evening Star,* Newark, N. J., Dec. 23, 1914—Rep.)

PROHIBITION SHELVED

"The performance in the House yesterday was really a bit of comedy. At least one-half the men who voted in the affirmative on

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the amendment do not have the slightest sympathy with its object.

"One principle reason is the violation of the sovereign rights of the states by taking away from them the power over the manufacture and sale of liquor. If this could be done the federal government could have authority to prohibit the growth of cotton or any kind of traffic. But the underlying sentiment against nation-wide prohibition is its denial of personal liberty."

(*Knickerbocker Press,* Albany, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1914—Ind.)

HOBSON'S SUPPORT IN THE HOUSE

"It is a mistake to make prohibition a political issue. It is a social and moral issue. Prohibition ought to be kept out of politics, surely out of national politics. The liquor question ought to be dealt with by separate community units, the smaller the community the better."

(*Press,* Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1914—Ind.)

PROHIBITION AS A NATIONAL ISSUE

"The workers for absolute prohibition find their strongest argument in the abuses of the license system and the excesses tolerated under it. And even though three-fourths of the states should never combine in support of an amendment to coerce the other twelve, the threat of such action may exert a wholesome influence upon a traffic which even those engaged in it admit has been productive of many evils."

(*The Citizen,* Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914—Dem.)

THE PROHIBITION DEFEAT

"The opponents of the liquor traffic ascribed most of the ills of humanity to the drinking of alcoholic beverages. Mr. Hobson, particularly, revelled in amazing statistics which are not susceptible of proof.

"Experience has shown quite conclusively that the denial by the State to the individual of the right to eat and drink what one pleases does not work out in practice the way the Prohibitionists believe. In so-called 'dry states' the illicit sale of liquors is common. Even were the amendment to pass and the legal manufacture of alcoholic beverages cease, people would make their own liquors and brew their own beers as their ancestors did centuries ago."

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(*Standard Union,* Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914—Rep.)

WISELY VOTED DOWN

"The constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor throughout the United States was properly defeated in the House of Representatives at Washington last night. There is sufficient power in the people of each and every state to prohibit the sale of liquor if they wish.

"What the prohibitionists should do is to carry on their campaign of inducing the people in as many states as possible to put away intoxicating liquor, both by individual abstinence and, whenever the majority is converted to that view, by legal enactment and genuine enforcement. For thirty-six states to attempt to enforce prohibition in twelve unwilling states would surely bring into discredit the efficiency of Federal law and enforcement, now fortunately so high. To violate a Federal statute now means punishment. To attempt to enforce a Federal prohibition law in states that cannot be induced to enact prohibition for themselves would be to bring the United States laws into contempt."

(*Times,* Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914—Rep.)

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

"The Brooklyn Times believes, and always has believed that the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, strict regulation, or a freer hand in the dispensing of such compounds, are purely community concerns, and that such issues have no place in the discussion of Congress."

(*Commercial,* Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914—Rep.)

PROHIBITIONISTS BEATEN

"The resolution should not be associated with a genuine movement to promote temperance. On the contrary it sought to regulate by law a traffic that laws cannot reach unless backed by public sentiment. It brought into politics an issue that is essentially a moral one. Such an amendment would give to certain states in the union the right to impose prohibition upon the city and commonwealth of New York no matter what public opinion might be there respecting the advisability of such legislation.

"'It would, moreover, do a rank injustice to a class of men who

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have invested their capital in a legitimate business, in that it would be tantamount to a confiscation of their property without compensation."

(*Courier,* Buffalo, N. Y., Dec 22, 1914—Dem.)

HOBSON'S HOBBY

"Although Congress must finish its work by the fourth of March and has as much or more than it can do in the remaining time, to-day in the house may be wasted with ventilation of Hobson's fad.

"Apparently Mr. Hobson feeds on notoriety. He will soon have to ride some new hobby, for this one is knee-sprung."

(*Enquirer,* Buffalo, N. Y., Dec 21, 1914—Dem.)

VOTE ON HOBSON BILL THIS WEEK

"Kansas or Georgia may be satisfied with conditions existing within their borders. They are dry states, but have their representatives in Congress any moral or legal right to say what the people of New York or Pennsylvania shall do or shall not do?

"New York state is preferably able to take care of itself upon questions affecting the people from whom it accepts revenue to carry on its government and until those people by direct vote express themselves as being in favor of prohibition, the state should be permitted to carry on its affairs without interference from the outside.

"The Hobson amendment has political bearing of great importance. While the government realizes a revenue of from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 a year from the distilling and brewing interests, the financial aspect of the situation is not everything.

"The Hobson bill provides that 'Congress shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.'

"If the United States should undertake to enforce a nation-wide prohibition law, it would require an army of officials which would mean millions of dollars in salaries to raise by taxation, in addition to what would have to be raised to cover the loss in revenue. It would require thousands of officials to enforce the law in New York city alone."

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(*Evening News,* Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1914—Rep.)

HOBSON'S DANGEROUS MEASURE

"The enforcement of the Hobson amendment would mean the creation of an enormous army of federal spies, inspectors, clerks, a vast array of place-holders appointed by the political powers that happened to be in control and used as the party bosses might find convenient for their purposes, for nothing can be kept out of politics in a free country.

"Americans who value the liberties that have been inherited will do well to see that those liberties are not gathered together bit by bit until the whole system of government of this vast continent is centered in Washington."

(*Evening News,* Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1914—Rep.)

HOBSON DEFEATED

"The more one considers the effect of measures which call for an army of place-holders to make them effective, the more the people ought to hesitate and probably will hesitate before agreeing to such measures."

(*Express,* Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1914, Ind. Rep.)

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

"The Express has frequently pointed out that the proposed prohibition and woman-suffrage amendments to the United States constitution are objectionable on general political grounds aside from any question of the merits of prohibition or woman-suffrage. They represent an attempt to assert the imperial power of the federal government over the states and minor civil divisions which is entirely alien to the principles on which the republic was founded."

(*Times,* Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914—Dem.)

HOBSON BILL BEATEN

"The proposed resolution sought to interpolate in the Constitution an issue which always has been and always ought to be, decided by states and localities—a principle which is absolutely correct, and whose application resulted, as it should, in the defeat of the bill."

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(*Post,* Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1914—Rep.)

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT DEFEATED

"As *The Morning Post* has recently pointed out, it is one thing to declare that the people of a state, county, city, or township should have the right to decide for themselves whether the liquor traffic shall exist within its borders and quite another to advocate prohibition throughout the whole country by a constitutional amendment, which is not voted upon by the people but is submitted to the vote of the state legislatures, three-fourths being necessary for its ratification. Even in attempting to legislate upon great moral questions, and that of restricting the liquor traffic is the greatest before the American people, we must not forget the limitations of our form of government, expressed or implied."

(*American Banker,* New York City, Dec. 26, 1914—Finance)

PRESENT PROHIBITION PROSPECT

"Apparently, the large brewery interests of the United States perceive the approaching danger and they are doing everything in their power to check the spread of this temperance sentiment. One cannot help noticing the exceedingly clever advertisements in which the claims of beer are set forth as a temperance beverage and containing invaluable food properties.

"It is difficult to imagine the condition of the United States when the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages is stopped and there is an end of saloons, liquor stores and breweries. There is invested in the liquor business capital amounting up to millions of dollars and the displacement of these enormous investments will cause a serious upheaval when it takes place."

(*Herald,* New York City, Dec. 24, 1914—Ind.)

THE PROHIBITION DEFEAT

"Defeat of the proposed amendment to the federal constitution to prohibit the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages throughout the country, was largely due to the votes of representatives who regarded the suggestion as an infringement upon the police powers of individual states.

"The evils caused by abuse of liquor are fully organized, but experience with prohibition laws shows that men cannot be made temperate by legal enactments."

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(*Journal of Commerce,* New York City, Dec. 24, 1914.)

PROHIBITION AND POPULAR RIGHTS

"To attempt to impose such a prohibition upon this whole country, with the diversity of sentiment indicated even in this congressional vote, through a centralized authority at the national capital, would either prove an utter failure or result in a system of espionage and autocratic power destructive of our system of government. That the alternative would be utter failure of the scheme can hardly be doubted. If advocates of temperance carried to the point the total abstinence would devote their energies to promoting educational and social influences in support of the cause which they have at heart and seek support through the agencies of the communities and states in which they live, instead of calling upon some exalted official power centered in the national government, they would make more progress and avoid undermining a system of government which was intended to be a bulwark against the tendency to despotism and the suppression of popular liberty."

(*New York Commercial,* New York City, Dec. 24, 1914.)

PROHIBITION IN CONGRESS

"Nothing short of martial law could enforce prohibition in New York City and other centres of large foreign-born population."

(*North Side News,* New York City, Dec. 27, 1914—Ind.)

HOBSON'S CHOICE

"The United States is not ready for the adoption of a prohibition policy yet, and in this respect the American people are in about the same situation as Great Britain and France, and perhaps Germany, although the latter country has made less progress toward prohibition than the others. It may be noted, however, that Kaiser Wilhelm II is a strong advocate of total abstinence.

"Of course, in this matter a broad distinction must be drawn between whiskey on the one hand and beer and light wines on the other."

(*Post,* New York City, Dec. 22, 1914—Ind.)

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

"Unless all our notions of the American character have been mistaken, it is quite certain that the long-established sentiment of

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the people in favor of state control of the primary concerns of ordinary life is still the sentiment of the people; and it is difficult to imagine any blow that could be struck against this principle that would hit it in a more vital spot than would the enforcement of prohibition on all the states by national decree.

"But it is not only, not even chiefly, upon the issue of State rights that the opposition to this amendment rests. The abstract idea of individual liberty in matters of individual conduct—what Mill called self-regarding actions—may not to-day have the hold on men's minds that it once had; but between a strict adherence to that idea and its complete abandonment there is an enormous distance, and we are as yet far from having travelled that distance. The difference between local option and State-wide prohibition—is a difference of degree so great as to be virtually a difference of kind; and the same is true in regard to the difference between State prohibition and national prohibition. For the people in a small and fairly homogeneous community to prohibit liquor selling may infringe upon an abstract principle of personal liberty, but its practical effect upon life is of a minor character. For a State without any great city in it to enact State-wide prohibition is far more serious; and yet it does not give rise to a situation in which the results are momentous as regards the character of life. The experiment has not yet been tried in any State containing a city of metropolitan—not to speak of cosmopolitan—character. To undertake, at the present day, and without waiting for the development of public opinion, to enforce the decree of prohibition upon the unwilling populations of great States, upon the millions who live in our vast urban centres and upon the other millions who visit them, would not only be a leap in the dark, but a leap of which there is every reason to believe that the consequence would be demoralizing and disastrous."

(*New Republic*, New York City, Dec. 26, 1914—Ind.)

"It is not difficult for a persistent group of Prohibitionists to stampede a legislature against its instinct and its good sense. For to oppose prohibition in the United States is to run counter to a sulky vein of Puritanism which succeeds in befogging every 'moral' question with the blankest unreason. It is so much easier to pass a sweeping law than to consider the enormous problem of regulating personal habits; it is so much easier to regulate goodness than to

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achieve it. But in a democracy it is futile, for no law so intimate in its effect can achieve anything but dishonesty and evasion if it is imposed against the real assent of an overwhelming public opinion."

(*Sun*, New York City, Dec. 24, 1914—Ind.)

PROHIBITION

"Without entering the merits of the prohibition question, it may be said as matter of observation and experience that one product of dry laws is whiskey and its congeners by the side of which 'the liquid damnation' of the old-fashioned temperance lecturers is as milk to dynamite.

"Are the American people going to confess that they lack the self-control to use alcohol properly? Are they going to confess that they are in this respect lamentably inferior to the French and the Germans, those wise and sober enjoyers of life? We don't believe it; we don't see these United States as a continental alcoholic ward."

(*The Times*, New York City, Dec. 23, 1914—Dem.)

THE HOBSON AMENDMENT

"An attack on 'the fundamental principles of our Government' precisely describes the character of Mr. Hobson's plan.

"The value of prohibition is of secondary importance in an attempt to restrict by a constitutional amendment the freedom of the States in a matter which is and should be entirely under their jurisdiction."

(*Times*, New York City, Dec. 27, 1914—Dem.)

WILL CONGRESS ITSELF ABSTAIN?

"Unlike Russia, prohibition cannot be imposed on the American people from their national capital. An autocracy has some effectual advantages, shown in the reported effects of the prohibition ukase of the Czar. In this country reforms must proceed from the business and bosoms of its men, by the free exercise of their wills. Will each Congressman who votes for Mr. Hobson's bills impose their prohibitions upon himself?"

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(*Tribune*, New York City, Dec. 24, 1914—Rep.)

NOT THE RIGHT WAY TO GO ABOUT IT

"It would be a dangerous invasion of the rights of the States to attempt to impose on the entire nation one cast iron rule of non-sale and non-manufacture of intoxicants. The forty-eight states differ widely from one another in their attitude toward the abuses of the liquor traffic. New York, with its enormous population of foreign birth or extraction, accustomed to a moderate use of the milder alcoholic drinks, cannot be put rationally in the same category with the sparsely settled agricultural communities of the West and South, where entirely different conditions exist and entirely different ideas as to the use of liquor prevail.

"Each State should be a law unto itself in regulating community habits and standards of temperance. If prohibition is going to be the rule of the future, it will win its way through the example set in prohibition states. If it is found to produce better results than local option or high license or any other method of regulation, then the states which do not have it will gladly accept it. It will triumph, as every cause of that sort does triumph, not through forcible conversion, but through real moral suasion."

(*World*, New York City, Dec. 23, 1914—Ind. Dem.)

DRINK AND DESPOTISM

"There can be no national prohibition in a State that is hostile to it if that Commonwealth retains control of its own police establishment. With a national prefecture of police in full flower at Washington, the United States of America will not differ much from the holy empire of all the Russias.

"There ought to be a true Democratic Party in the United States. It ought to stand for home rule and human rights. It ought to be jealous of power at Washington. It ought to fight proscription and tyranny. While admitting the weakness of men, it ought to resist the idea that other men just as weak in some other respects are divinely ordained to be their keepers. While respecting law, it ought not to misuse law. Loyally supporting the nation in its true sphere, it ought not to imperil it with tyrannical excesses; and pretending to value the states, it ought not to impose upon them a destroying despotism."

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(*World,* New York City, Dec. 25, 1914—Ind. Dem.)

UNDER WHICH COLORS?

"From the days of Jefferson to the present time the great basic principle of Democracy has been local self-government. This doctrine was carried to excess at the South, where the states were unduly magnified at the expense of the Nation. To protect and extend slavery the South evolved a theory of State sovereignty which led to secession and war.

"Just as dangerous to the Republic is the principle that the states may be degraded into mere provinces and that all power and responsibility must be centered at Washington."

(*The Independent,* New York, Jan. 4, 1915.)

THE CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

"The resolution for submitting to the states a constitutional amendment establishing national prohibition failed of the necessary two-thirds vote in the House. But it received more than a majority vote. This is significant of the growing sentiment in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic. Though one cannot forbear to wonder if the vote would have been so large if members of the House had thought the resolution had any real chance of passage.

"We cannot regret the failure of the resolution. Not because we are not keenly alive to the evils that the unbridled use of liquor brings in its train. We know that drunkenness leads to poverty, misery and crime. Not because we begrudge the great revenue brought in from the manufacture and sale of liquor. Not because of any fetich worship of personal liberty.

"What primarily concerns us is the dignity and the efficiency of the law. A law that cannot or will not be enforced is a disgrace to the community and a menace to all law and order.

"It is hard to the point of impossibility to enforce prohibition in any community where the weight of public opinion is not against the sale of liquor. The danger in State prohibition is that in certain districts, notably the large cities, the law will be ignored and defied. If prohibition were nation-wide, the danger would be immeasurably increased. The suppression by law of the liquor traffic can best be carried out in such community units as have a uniform preponderance of public opinion against the business.

"This is the strength of local option. This is the weakness of

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prohibition. It is this that produces such scandals as the open and flagrant violation of the law in large cities in prohibition states.

"It is not because national prohibition would put an end to the liquor traffic that we do not favor it. It is because it would pretend to put an end to it and would not succeed that we look to other ways of minimizing the liquor evil. We should welcome a prohibitory law in any community where the weight of public opinion is in favor of it. In such a community the law would be a success. In any greater unit it would tend to be a failure."

(*The Outlook,* New York, Dec. 30, 1914.)

THE WEEK

"The Outlook is glad that the Hobson amendment was defeated. We do not believe that the form of the amendment was for the public welfare. It was an attempt to prohibit perpetually the sale of liquor by embodying that prohibition in the Constitution itself. Our position on the question of the enactment of an amendment to the Constitution looking towards the National prohibition of the sale of liquor was stated in our issue of the 18th of last July in the following words: 'While we are not prepared to say that the time has yet come for National prohibition, we are prepared to say that Congress should have the Constitutional power to enact a prohibitory statute.' We think that Congress and the public should have clearly in mind the distinction between embodying a prohibition in the Constitution as slavery is prohibited, and a Constitutional Amendment which may enable Congress at the right time by statute to enact National prohibition as the income tax is authorized."

(*Herald,* Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1914—Ind.)

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

"We do not care a rap about the longevity argument or the poverty argument as a plea for prohibition, for we do not believe that a government has the right to make people long lived or rich against their will. But governments have a right to do all that they can to prevent crime, and if alcohol is the great crime producer, then governments have a right to prohibit it. Otherwise they have not the right."

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(*Union and Advertiser,* Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914—Dem.)

THE VOTE OF THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

"The result of the vote in the House of Representatives yesterday on the resolution to put the question of a constitutional amendment for prohibition to the votes of the states shows that there are still left among our lawmakers men who regard centralization in government as dangerous to the liberties of the people."

(*Herald,* Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1914—Ind.)

WHY NOT?

"The new idea of certain fanatical and visionary Congressmen from the West and South is that vice and moral weakness can be legislated out of the human family, if we only authorize Uncle Sam to do it through the agency of constitutional amendments. They may be right. But if we are going to put their theories to a practical test, let us do it along the whole line of human errancy, so that by one grand constitutional coup the whole country may be made morally perfect. And while we are about it, let us make the amendment against hypocrisy particularly strong."

(*Standard,* Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1914.)

TWO STATE ISSUES IN CONGRESS

"It is for every State to determine whether the sale of liquor shall be permitted within its borders. Congress should not interfere in what is distinctly the states' business, and Congress should not fear to declare emphatically its refusal to interfere."

(*Record,* Troy, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1914—Rep.)

"While drunkenness is less in evidence in the United States than a half-century ago, the sale of intoxicants has shown a tremendous increase. There is considerable doubt about the advisability of attempting to compel the entire nation to adopt prohibition. Restriction through higher license has driven many of the small saloons out of business. Corporations are demanding a manifestation of temperance on the part of their employes. There are moderate drinkers who insist that sumptuary laws should not be passed because a minority of the people may lean toward prohibition."

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(*Times*, Troy, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914—Rep.)

PROHIBITING PROHIBITION

"Some who voted against prohibition are not opposed to it, but believe with President Wilson that such action is a function of the states rather than of the nation. This is a just conclusion."

(*Observer*, Utica, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1914—Dem.)

PROHIBITION IN CONGRESS

"If either prohibition or suffrage is forced upon a State through the vote of other states, the resentment that would follow would furnish a disturbing element that would largely interfere with the smooth working of the reform. Rhode Island or Idaho ought not to have the deciding vote as to whether New York must admit its women to vote or stop the sale of all alcoholic drinks and beverages."

(*Times*, Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1914—Rep.)

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

"Every State has a right to prohibit the sale of liquor that wants to; every locality has a right to adopt that rule; every individual may prohibit his own mouth, which is the most sensible and best way to do; but national prohibition, the imposition of national will over State will and individual will, would be a blow at the very structure of our government."

(*Citizen*, Asheville, N. C., Dec. 24, 1914—Dem.)

AS TO FEDERAL CONTROL

"The men who voted against the Hobson amendment voted for a principle, and not along liquor or anti-liquor alignment, and having done so they need not tremble when they contemplate the political aftermath."

(*Enquirer*, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914.)

DEFEAT OF HOBSON'S AMENDMENT

"Imperial government is not necessarily a government with an emperor at its head. We shall have imperialism at Washington

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when the nation's capital becomes the source of all law and the center of all law enforcement. It will be imperialism though conducted by a President and Congress.

"Prohibition always has been a State question. It is properly a State question. It can win as a State question as fast as public opinion becomes converted to it. Reversing the theory of our institutions to decree and enforcing it by national authority should not be done."

(*Oklahoman*, Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 20, 1914—Rep.)

PROHIBITION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE AGAIN

"We have no particular objection to prohibition or woman suffrage coming through federal action if the violence occasioned thereby to our scheme of government could stop there. But if the states are to surrender all of their powers to the federal government by way of quieting the clamor of a lot of long-haired reformers, when the things they seek are readily obtainable in an equally efficacious way, the day is not far distant when local political autonomy will be but a memory and we shall be forced to direct our prayers to the Great Father at Washington whenever we want a school house built or a culvert repaired.

"We beg to remind Mr. H. T. Laughbaum (Superintendent of the Oklahoma Department of the Anti-Saloon League of America) that it took twenty years to obtain the income tax amendment. Is he so interested in holding his job that he seeks to defer the coming of national prohibition for so long a period?"

(*Dispatch*, Erie, Pa., Dec. 20, 1914—Ind.)

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

"This would mean a loss of several hundred millions of dollars in revenues to National, State and municipal governments. That would of course necessitate a direct form of taxation, to make up the loss, though the present tax is of course paid by the ultimate consumer.

"When it comes to enforcing the law it means several hundred thousand officials scattered throughout every community in the country. A new army of office holders to search and arrest or practice the graft method that would more or less prevail. It would be a minority statute imposed upon a majority without their consent."

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(*Leader,* Johnston, Pa., Dec. 21, 1914—Rep.)

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE CONGRESSMAN

"Wise congressmen do not believe that a prohibitory law could be enforced under any circumstances in a State where such a law was not supported by public sentiment."

(*Bulletin,* Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1914—Ind. Rep.)

NATIONAL PROHIBITION REJECTED

"State-wide prohibition of traffic in intoxicating liquors is difficult in many states, and in some impossible. In certain states it is effective, and within the boundaries of states the degree of success in the attempted enforcement of the law varies with the sentiment of the people. All experience indicates that such regulation of personal habits and tastes is difficult under the most favoring circumstances, and that the more extended the jurisdiction in which the application of such a law is attempted the less likely are its prospects of success."

(*Record,* Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1914—Dem.)

TRUE STATE RIGHTS

"Possibly there is some significance in the fact that all the Progressives in the House voted for prohibition. Colonel Roosevelt, though not a teetotaler, is known to be very abstemious in his consumption of liquor and is probably quite willing to cut it out altogether. The inference is obvious. In the absence of any more definite issue for 1916 let the Progressives and Prohibitionists unite upon the Colonel for first place on the Presidential ticket, with Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, for Vice-President. Let the platform be: 'Down with the Demon Rum, and unlimited appropriations for the army and navy. Millions for war, but not a cent for booze.'"

(*Record,* Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1914—Dem.)

"Prohibition is distinctly a local issue. Each State that desires to, can establish it. The states that do not desire it should not have it forced upon them. Whether regarded as a sanitary, or a police, or a moral regulation, it is decidedly one for each State, or for a subdivision of a State, to decide for itself."

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(*Press,* Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1914—Rep.)

THE VOTE ON PROHIBITION

"The argument that prohibition is a police regulation, that under our system of government it belongs exclusively to the states to decide, each in its own right and for its own territory, has been so generally accepted as conclusive heretofore that the national prohibition movement had not much cause for encouragement."

(*Inquirer,* Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1914—Rep.)

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT LOSES

"There were many believers in temperance who are not in favor of political control, considering it to be a personal issue with every human being. In any event, the question has been postponed for the present. If the United States ever does declare in favor of the Hobson amendment or anything like it, it will be only after a great majority of the States have adopted and have enforced prohibition laws.

"Whether prohibition does or does not prohibit is a vexed question not necessary to discuss here. Whether such laws as we have on the statute books have reduced poverty and crime and have increased happiness are matters of grave dispute. Everyone knows that much harm is done by over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors. No one defends drunkenness or poverty arising therefrom. The real issue is over the best methods of crushing out intemperance, with due regard to the rights of others. It is a commonplace that drunkenness begets misery, but it is also true that misery begets drunkenness.

"There is no one panacea for all the misery in the world. Our life is entirely too complex for that. Every effort to uplift mankind is to be commended and assisted, but as there are many views as to how this should be done we should look at the matter sanely. Those whose efforts are in one direction should not complain of those who have other views. That all the world should be temperate in all things is the great desideratum. Anything which makes for that end is to be commended."

(*Chronicle,* Pottsville, Pa., Dec. 14, 1914—Ind.)

THE LIQUOR AGITATION

"Within the next two weeks the present Congress proposes voting upon a bill providing for National prohibition. With one

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swoop its advocates would wipe out a business in which fabulous sums are invested; would cause millions of capital to become unproductive, throw thousands of men into idleness—in a word, those supporting the proposition would close the fountain upon which Congress has always turned to first, and never in vain, when it needed funds to make up National Treasury deficiencies. The individual States are to be ignored. The capitalist who has thousands tied up in a brewery; the man who has made heavy investments in a hotel property; the individual who has put his all into a small saloon property are to have their investments practically wiped out. There is to be no recompense. They must close—must discharge their drivers, wheelwrights, engineers, machinists, stablemen, clerks and bartenders—throw them upon a labor market that is already woefully overcrowded, and cut off from the railways thousands of dollars in freights. The beer brewing industry is to be destroyed; the revenue it provided for the ever increasing expenditures of the National and State governments will be levied elsewhere—possibly upon necessities. But it must go. The State remunerates the farmer and the dairyman whose cattle it kills. Corporations compensate those whose lands or dwellings it confiscates. Congress would take all from the brewer and the retailer and leave him flat. Does it really seem like a square deal?

"And then what?

"Will the appetite for a light stimulant—a glass of brewed liquor—have been legislated away? True, the tired workingman may not be able to get it, but if his appetite craves a stimulant or his nerves demand a tonic he will secure something satisfying, legally or illegally, and possibly something more detrimental to health than all the beer brewed to-day. The abuse and not the use of liquor is to be condemned. Excesses in eating have their penalties. Excesses in everything bring their dire rewards. Educate the rising generation as to the penalties that follow excessive indulgences not only in the uses of malt liquors, but in everything; give a helping hand to the one who has lost control of himself and not a kick, and a greater stride will have been made toward hurrying forward the millennium than all the legislation that can be enacted during the next century against the brewing of malt liquors."

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(*Tribune,* Providence, R. I., Dec. 23, 1914—Ind.)

WARNING TO LIQUOR INTERESTS

"National prohibition is not feasible under the Federal Constitution. State prohibition, though growing in popular approval, has yet to prove its general practicability as a really effective restraint on the evils of the liquor business. But it is clear enough, from the increasing readiness of an increasing number of people to experiment with these extreme measures, that unless the liquor interests of the country can contrive some means to make their business less offensive to the people they will presently have an almost life-and-death struggle on their hands."

(*News-Courier,* Charleston, S. C., Dec. 19, 1914.)

"Who in South Carolina is prepared to maintain that this State is in favor of National prohibition? Why should South Carolina be put in the attitude of favoring so radical a departure from the true principles of democratic government?"

(*Press,* Newport News, Va., Dec. 23, 1914—Dem.)

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

" 'Believing in both woman's suffrage and abolition of the liquor traffic,' says Mr. Bryan, 'I would vote for either amendment if submitted, but the time does not seem opportune for the submission of either of these amendments.' That is good sense and good politics."

(*Virginia Pilot,* Norfolk, Va., Dec. 27, 1914—Dem.)

PLAYING SAFE

"There is ground for suspecting that quite a percentage of the gentlemen who so voted did so in the knowledge that the necessary two-thirds to give vitality to the resolution could not be mustered, and that, therefore, they might act so as to conciliate their Prohibition constituents without actually expediting Federal regulation of the liquor problem. Such balancing on the tight-rope of a ticklish issue is not infrequent in legislative bodies."

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(*Intelligencer,* Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 24, 1914—Rep.)

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

"Operative local option and enforced prohibition have been tested in many States, and the results are contrastingly in favor of the former for the nearest approach to a prohibition that prohibits. In our own State, with the most drastic laws against the liquor traffic of any State in the Union, we have daily been reminded of the futility of absolute inhibition under absolute prohibition."

(*The Sentinel,* Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 25, 1914—Rep.)

NO PETROGRAD

"Fundamentally, the question raised by the Hobson amendment is not a moral question, but a constitutional one, involving the simple but vital proposition of home rule.

"The zealots of prohibition, finding themselves unable to impose their monomania on all the states, would set up a sort of Petrograd at Washington vested with all full inquisitorial and coercive power.

"Prohibition is totally impossible in any American community where there is not a large and effective majority in favor of it.

"We want no Petrograd business in this country, and it is astounding that Democrats, and particularly Southern Democrats, should be found championing extreme centralization and a Federalism undreamed of even by Hamilton, as against State rights.'"

(*Wisconsin,* Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 23, 1914—Rep.)

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

"Intemperance is a crying evil—on that the opinion of mankind is almost unanimous; but that the way to remedy the evil is to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages is a proposition that would not command the assent of anything like the majority of the voters of the United States, and in failing to pass the amendment the House has reflected the will of the people."

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(*Northwestern,* Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 23, 1914—Rep.)

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT DEFEATED

"The so-called liquor problem is one of vast and conceded importance, but it is doubtful if this nation ever reaches the point where it is willing to undertake the experiment of national prohibition along the lines proposed in the constitutional amendment rejected by Congress this week."

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APPENDIX

TABLES OF STATISTICS

INTERNAL REVENUE

A.—*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the RECEIPTS from FERMENTED LIQUORS during the Fiscal Years, ended June 30, 1913 and 1914.*

Objects of Taxation	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30		Increase	Decrease
	1913	1914		
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors	$65,245,544.40	$66,105,444.65	$859,900.25	.....
Brewers' special tax, *less* than 500 barrels, per annum	3,379.19	129,160.51	.....	$8,143.79
Brewers' special tax, *more* than 500 barrels, per annum	133,925.11			
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	311,639.60	282,409.78	.....	29,229.88
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	572,501.20	564,497.51	.....	8,003.73
Total	$66,266,989.60	$67,081,512.45	$859,900.25	$45,377.40

Net Increase, $814,522.85

A½.—*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the RECEIPTS from FERMENTED LIQUORS during the first 3 months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, with the first 3 months of the (current) fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.*

Objects of Tax ation	1914 Receipts July 1, 1913, to Sept. 30, 1913	1915 Receipts July 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914	Increase	Decrease
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors	$20,606,582.32	$19,181,605.87	.....	$1,424,976.45
Brewers' special tax, *less* than 500 barrels per annum	1,531.26	39,496.19	$3,514.91	.....
Brewers' special tax, *more* than 500 barrels per annum	34,450.02			
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	126,299.66	119,322.18	.....	6,977.43
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	196,340.22	197,458.80	1,118.59	.....
Total	$20,965,203.48	$19,537,883.04	$4,633.50	$1,431,953.88

Net Increase, $1,427,320.38.

The quantity of Fermented Liquors manufactured during the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, is as follows:	1914	1913
Number of barrels	66,189,473[1]	65,324,876[2]

[1] Includes 84,028 barrels removed from breweries for export, free of tax.
[2] Includes 79,332 barrels removed from breweries for export, free of tax.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (TAX PAID PRODUCTIONS) from MALT LIQUORS for the Twelve Months ended June 30, 1913 and 1914.

MALT LIQUORS

Months	Fiscal Year 1913	Fiscal Year 1914	Increase	Decrease
1912–1913				
July	$7,143,394.99	$7,551,395.83	$408,000.84	.....
August	6,620,983.92	7,277,526.31	656,542.39	.....
September	5,674,654.11	5,777,660.18	103,006.07	.....
October	5,265,084.58	5,456,803.32	191,718.74	.....
November	4,688,110.74	4,641,196.44	.....	$46,914.30
December	4,631,951.07	5,007,446.69	375,495.62	.....
	$34,024,179.41	$35,712,028.77	$1,734,763.66	$46,914.30
1913–14				
January	4,395,895.08	4,128,289.13	.....	267,605.95
February	3,801,519.14	3,759,505.44	.....	42,013.70
March	4,731,030.97	4,500,977.15	.....	230,053.82
April	5,264,798.95	5,096,309.68	.....	168,489.27
May	6,037,361.03	5,933,279.28		104,081.75
June	6,990,759.82	6,975,055.20	.....	15,704.62
Total	$65,245,544.40	$66,105,444.65	$1,734,763.66	$874,863.41

Net Increase, $859,900.25

DISTILLED SPIRITS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing the INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (TAX PAID PRODUCTIONS) from DISTILLED SPIRITS Twelve Months ended June 30, 1913 and 1914.

Months	Fiscal Year 1913	Fiscal Year 1914	Increase	Decrease
1912–1913				
July	$9,868,051.89	$10,219,363.38	$351,311.49	.....
August	11,606,873.81	11,242,745.01	.....	$364,128.80
September	13,052,005.99	13,785,919.42	733,913.43	.....
October	16,646,363.11	16,230,684.49	.....	415,678.62
November	16,805,754.05	16,113,557.96	.....	692,196.09
December	15,966,359.60	15,803,182.64	.....	163,176.96
	$83,945,408.45	$83,395,452.90	$1,085,224.92	$1,635,180.47
1913–1914				
January	$13,832,997.93	$12,938,529.03	.....	894,468.90
February	12,562,801.95	12,007,963.32	.....	554,838.63
March	12,492,998.82	12,741,548.76	248,549.94	.....
April	12,333,327.71	11,597,869.37	.....	735,458.34
May	11,977,454.65	10,759,933.59	.....	1,217,521.06
June	10,397,072.24	9,612,448.18	.....	784,624.06
Total	$157,542,061.75	$153,053,745.15	$1,333,774.86	$5,822,091.46

Net Decrease, $4,888,316.60

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RETURNS OF FERMENTED LIQUORS BY FISCAL YEARS

B.—*STATEMENT showing the Internal Revenue Receipts from Fermented Liquors at Sixty Cents, one Dollar, One Dollar and Sixty Cents and Two Dollars per Barrel of Thirty-one Gallons, the Tax-Paid Quantities, the Aggregate Collections, Amounts Refunded, and the Aggregate Production, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1914.*

Fiscal Years Ended June 30	Rates of Tax	Collections at Each Rate	Quantities in Barrels	Aggregate Collections	Refunded	Aggregate Production in Barrels
1863.	$1.00	$ 885,271.88	885,272	$1,628,933.82	$.....	2,006,625
	.60	672,811.53	1,121,353			
1864.	.60	1,376,491.12	2,294,152	2,290,009.14	.....	3,141,381
	1.00	847,228.61	847,229			
1865...	1.00	3,657,181.06	3,657,181	3,734,928.06	.....	3,657,181
1866...	1.00	5,115,140.49	5,115,140	5,220,552.72	.....	5,115,140
1867...	1.00	5,819,345.49	6,207,402	6,057,500.63	.....	6,207,402
1868...	1.00	5,685,663.70	6,146,663	5,955,868.92	.....	6,146,663
1869...	1.00	5,866,400 98	6,342,055	6,099,879.54	24,090.61	6,342,055
1870...	1.00	6,081,520.54	6,574,617	6,319,126.90	800.00	6,574,617
1871...	1.00	7,159,740.20	7,740,260	7,389,501.82	4,288.80	7,740,260
1872...	1.00	8,009,969.72	8,659,427	8,258,498.46	1,365.82	8,659,427
1873...	1.00	8,910,823.83	9,633,323	9,324,937.84	1,747.11	9,633,323
1874...	1.00	8,880,829.68	9,600,897	9,304,679.72	1,122.42	9,600,879
1875...	1.00	8,743,744.62	9,452,697	9,144,004.41	849.12	9,452,697
1876...	1.00	9,159,675.95	9,902,352	9,571,280.66	8,860.54	9,902,352
1877...	1.00	9,074,305.93	9,810,060	9,480,789.17	21,107.84	9,810,060
1878...	1.00	9,473,360.70	10,241,471	9,937,051.78	3,098.69	10,241,471
1879...	1.00	10,270,352.83	11,103,084	10,729,320.08	1,291.55	11,103,084
1880...	1.00	12,346,077.26	13,347,111	12,829,802.84	30.75	13,347,111
1881...	1.00	13,237,700.63	14,311,028	13,700,241.21	.....	14,311,028
1882...	1.00	15,680,678.54	16,952,085	16,153,920.42	.....	16,952,085
1883...	1.00	16,426,050.11	17,757,892	16,900,615.81	243,033.20	17,757,892
1884...	1.00	17,573,722.88	18,998,619	18,084,954.11	.....	18,998,619
1885...	1.00	17,747,006.11	19,185,953	18,230,782.03	7,382.78	13,185,953
1886...	1.00	19,157,612.87	20,710,933	19,667,731.29	133.33	20,710,933
1887...	1.00	21,387,411.79	23,121,526	21,922,187.49	3,974.59	23,121,526
1888...	1.00	22,829,202.90	24,680,219	23,324,218.48	.....	24,680,219
1889...	1.00	23,235,863.94	25,119,853	23,723,835.26	.....	25,119,853
1890...	1.00	25,494,798.50	27,561,944	26,008,534.74	.....	27,561,944
1891...	1.00	28,192,327.69	30,478,192	28,565,129.92	31.67	30,497,209
1892...	1.00	29,431,498.06	31,817,836	30,037,452.77	20.00	31,856,626
1893...	1.00	31,962,743.15	34,554,317	32,548,983.07	21,559.23	34,591,179
1894...	1.00	30,834,674.01	33,334,783	31,414,788.04	24,577.62	33,362,373
1895...	1.00	31,044,304.84	33,561,411	31,640,617.54	188.20	33,589,784
1896...	1.00	33,139,141.10	35,826,098	33,784,235.26	4,993.90	33,859,250
1897...	1.00	31,841,362.40	34,423,094	32,472,162.07	.....	34,462,822
1898	1.00	34,480,524.23	35,112,426	39,515,421.14	.....	37,529,339
	2.00	4,404,627.40	2,380,880			
1899.	1.00	2,070.31	2,070	68,644,558.45	1,106.90	36,697,634
	2.00	67,671,231.00	36,579,044			
1900...	2.00	72,762,070.56	39,330,849	73,550,754.49	117,559.91	39,471,593
1901...	2.00	74,956,593.87	40,517,078	75,669,907.65	83,539.58	40,614,258
1902...	1.60	71,166,711.65	44,478,832	71,988,902.39	9,177.69	44,550,127
1903...	†1.00	†46,652,577.14	46,650,730	47,547,856.08	20,538.81	46,720,179
1904...	1.00	48,208,132.56	48,208,133	49,083,458.77	44,396.35	48,265,168
1905...	1.00	49,459,539.93	49,459,540	50,360,553.18	8,934.26	49,522,029
1906...	1.00	54,651,636.63	54,651,637	55,641,858.56	20,261.45	54,724,553
1907...	1.00	58,546,110.69	58,546,111	59,567,818.18	7,488.11	58,622,002
1908...	1.00	58,747,680.14	58,747,680	59,807,616.81	7,002.28	58,814,033
1909...	1.00	56,303,496.68	56,303,497	57,456,411.42	9,937.87	56,364,360
1910...	1.00	59,485,116.82	59,485,117	60,572,288.54	7,649.76	59,544,775
1911...	1.00	63,216,851.24	63,216,851	64,367,777.65	6,862.34	63,283,123
1912...	1.00	62,108,633.39	62,108,633	63,268,770.51	6,471.95	62,176,694
1913...	1.00	65,245,544.40	65,245,544	66,266,989.60	8,779.89	65,324,876
1914...	1.00	66,105,444.65	66,105,445	67,081,512.45	*	66,189,473
Total.	.....	$1,551,426,628.93	1,468,207,626	$1,581,858,511.89	$734,254.92	1,469,715,257

NOTE.—Prior to September 1, 1866, the tax on fermented liquors was paid in currency, and the full amount of tax was returned by collectors. From and after that date the tax was paid by stamps, on which a deduction of 7½ per cent. was allowed to brewers using them.

The Act of July 24, 1897, repealed the 7½ per cent. discount. The Act of June 13, 1898, restored the 7½ per cent. discount.

Under the Act of March 2, 1901, and April 12, 1902, no provision is made for any discount.

The difference in quantities beginning with 1891 is to be accounted for as exported.

† Includes $4,924.85, at $1.60 per barrel.

Of the $734,254.92 refunded, $402,189.85 was refunded from fermented liquors to brewers and $332,065.07 to others than brewers.

*Refund Data for 1914 not yet available.

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RETURNS OF FERMENTED LIQUORS UNDER EACH ACT OF LEGISLATION

C.—*STATEMENT, Showing the amount of Internal Revenue derived from Fermented Liquors at One Dollar and Two Dollars per Barrel, and at One Dollar and Sixty Cents, and Sixty Cents per Barrel, under the enactments imposing those rates, the quantities on which the Tax was paid, the date when each rate was imposed and when it ended, and the length of time each rate was in force, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1914.*

Articles	Rates of tax per barrel	Dates of Acts		Length of time rates were in force	Collections at each rate	Quantities in Barrels
		Imposing Tax	Limiting Tax			
				Months		
Ale, beer, lager-beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors...	$1 00	July 1, 1862	Mar. 3, 1863 (Limiting to, Mar. 31, 1864)	6	$ 885,271.88	885,272
Ditto.....	60	Mar. 3, 1863		13	2,049,320.65	3,415,504
Ditto.....	1.00	July 1, 1862	.....	410½	568,800,055.65	611,891,249
Ditto.....	2.00	June 13, 1898	.....	36½	219,794,522.83	118,807,851
Ditto.....	1.60	Mar. 2, 1901	.....	12	71,166,711.65	44,478,832
Ditto.....	1.00	Apr. 12, 1902	.....	144	688,730,764.27	688,728,918
Total..... ...	....	.....	.....	.....	$1,551,426,628.93	1,468,237,626

NOTE.—The act of July 1, 1862, went into operation September 1, 1862. The act of March 3, 1863, provided that the tax on fermented liquors should be 60 cents per barrel from the date of the passage of that act to April 1, 1864. Hence the tax of 60 cents per barrel having expired by limitation April 1, 1864, the tax of $1 per barrel under act of July 1, 1862, was again revived, and this rate under different acts continued in force from and including that date until the passage of the act of June 13, 1898, when the tax was increased to $2 per barrel. The act of March 2, 1901, reduced the tax to $1.60 per barrel to take effect July 1, 1901. The act of April 12, 1902, restored the tax to the original tax of $1.00 per barrel, to take effect July 1,1902.

D.—Stamps for fermented liquors and brewers' permits issued to collectors for purchasers during the ten fiscal years ended June 30, 1914.

1905.....	Number,	97,478,200	Value,	50,818,591.67
1906.....	"	107,784,000	"	55,320,100.00
1907.....	"	114,585,600	"	59,827,950.00
1908.....	"	110,205,300	"	58,587,900.00
1909.....	"	104,622,100	"	56,527,204.17
1910.....	"	106,504,320	"	58,128,570.00
1911.....	"	115,814,400	"	66,615,575.00
1912.....	"	110,664,100	"	65,308,425.00
1913.....	"	105,565,700	"	63,096,775.00
1914.....	"	109,811,500	"	66,765,225.00
Total.....		$1,183,035,220		$600,996,315.84

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E.—*STATEMENT of Fermented Liquors Removed from Breweries in Bond, Free of Tax, from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.*

	1913 Gallons	1914 Gallons
Removed for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1913 and 1914, respectively	271,452	248,770
Removed for direct exportation	222,732	231,428
Removed in original packages, to be bottled for export.	199,613	274,802
Removed by pipe line, to be bottled for export	2,036,941	2,084,843
Excess reported by bottlers	5,402	5,513
Total	2,736,140	2,845,356

	1913 Gallons	1914 Gallons
Exported in original packages, proofs received	225,840	237,379
Exported in bottles, proof received	2,214,460	2,367,486
Removed for export, unaccounted for, tax paid	7,733	9,548
Excess reported by bottlers	39,337	42,645
Removed for export, unaccounted for, June 30, 1913 and 1914, respectively	248,770	188,298
Total	2,736,140	2,845,356

NOTE.—The last drawback, amounting to $378.09, was paid in 1892, and none since.

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E½.—*FERMENTED Liquors Removed from Breweries in Bond for Export During the Years Ending June 30, 1913 and 1914, by Districts.*

DISTRICT	1913 Gallons	1914 Gallons
California, first	15,113	13,911
" fourth	325	.....
" sixth	10,912	16,213
Hawaii	.....	11,480
Indiana, sixth	3,224	3,494
Louisiana	25,729	39,284
Maryland	1,178	11,861
Massachusetts third	.....	.....
Michigan, first	8,494	58,034
Minnesota	61,911	52,700
Missouri, first	945,027	843,030
New Jersey, fifth	11,323	12,668
New York, first	102,517	264,078
" second	8,742	8,122
" third	55,040	64,713
" fourteenth	.....	2,248
Ohio, first	19,344	7,795
" eleventh	26,319	36,983
Tennessee	.....	2,573
Texas, third	15,376	15,004
Virginia, sixth	310	248
Washington	266,452	229,881
Wisconsin, first	780,177	789,276
" second	101,773	107,477
Total	2,459,286	2,591,073

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E3.—*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing, by States and Territories the Production of Fermented Liquors in the Fiscal Years 1913 and 1914.*

	States and Territories	1913 Barrels	1914 Barrels
1	Alabama	44,945	45,426
2	Alaska	5,891	8,983
3	Arizona	20,410	21,235
4	Arkansas	10,550	10,950
5	California	1,335,449	1,390,890
6	Colorado	389,472	374,853
7	Connecticut	786,267	786,272
8	Delaware	145,895	137,820
9	District of Columbia	266,580	230,944
10	Florida	25,500	25,455
11	Georgia	141,620	142,430
12	Hawaii	25,348	31,335
13	Idaho	27,213	20,545
14	Illinois	6,656,823	6,987,568
15	Indiana	1,699,281	1,769,038
16	Iowa	484,088	503,370
17	Kansas	.....	20
18	Kentucky	821,640	858,515
19	Louisiana	542,156	524,965
20	Maine	360	1,631
21	Maryland	1,139,620	1,177,744
22	Massachusetts	2,541,615	2,521,618
23	Michigan	2,008,371	2,113,494
24	Minnesota	1,633,452	1,749,555
25	Mississippi	.....	.....
26	Missouri	4,170,085	4,142,160
27	Montana	268,851	288,247
28	Nebraska	442,388	453,640
29	Nevada	15,420	17,580
30	New Hampshire	289,010	283,100
31	New Jersey	3,531,616	3,495,594
32	New Mexico	8,756	8,637
33	New York	13,956,878	14,040,387
34	North Carolina	.....	.....
35	North Dakota	.....	.....
36	Ohio	5,150,187	5,147,419
37	Oklahoma	178	.....
38	Oregon	222,888	212,276
39	Pennsylvania	7,959,509	8,008,786
40	Rhode Island	701,630	691,734
41	South Carolina	3,362	4,607
42	South Dakota	44,352	44,557
43	Tennessee	278,882	225,923
44	Texas	744,911	740,502
45	Utah	140,648	149,715
46	Vermont	.....	.....
47	Virginia	208,511	197,035
48	Washington	876,772	965,562
49	West Virginia	371,017	342,942
50	Wisconsin	5,171,179	5,278,989
51	Wyoming	15,300	15,425
	Total	[1]65,324,876	[2]66,189,473

[1] Includes 79,332 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.
[2] Includes 84,028 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.

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F.—*TABLE showing by States and Territories the Collections, also the Per Centum of each of Total Collections from Fermented Liquors for the Years Ended June 30, 1912 and 1913.*

	States and Territories	1912			1913		
		Fermented Liquors, per Barrel, of not more than 31 gals., $1.00	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.	Fermented Liquors, per Barrel, of not more than 31 gals., $1.00	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.
1	Alabama	$ 39,835.00	$ 43,469.34	.014	$ 44,945.00	$ 47,898.62	.014
2	Alaska	7,417.00	8,461.19	.003	5,891.00	7,100.19	.002
3	Arizona	18,850.00	21,519.31	.007	20,410.00	22,915.92	.007
4	Arkansas	8,850.00	13,086.27	.004	10,550.00	16,167.09	.005
5	California	1,295,716.51	1,333,040.87	.415	1,334,599.47	1,371,341.44	.398
6	Colorado	387,761.00	412,537.28	.128	389,472.50	401,964.17	.117
7	Connecticut	736,260.50	759,913.57	.236	786,266.75	807,364.62	.234
8	Delaware	129,695.00	132,175.45	.041	145,895.00	147,866.67	.043
9	District of Columbia	284,576.50	287,665.26	.089	266,580.00	269,177.95	.078
10	Florida	21,200.00	30,902.67	.010	25,500.00	33,424.60	.010
11	Georgia	138,955.00	156,099.01	.049	141,620.00	153,081.25	.044
12	Hawaii	20,967.00	21,607.00	.007	25,348.00	25,963.00	.008
13	Idaho	29,590.00	32,746.68	.010	27,212.75	30,104.00	.009
14	Illinois	6,265,862.00	6,368,012.61	1.978	6,656,822.50	6,746,716.85	1.959
15	Indiana	1,546,135.84	1,585,874.91	.493	1,699,177.36	1,733,868.50	.503
16	Iowa	447,114.28	477,144.07	.148	484,088.27	507,187.91	.147
17	Kansas	101.50	4,207.34	.001	.....	3,365.41	.001
18	Kentucky	801,935.13	823,683.64	.256	821,640.00	834,837.03	.242
19	Louisiana	483,273.49	505,418.01	.157	541,325.62	560,058.22	.163
20	Maine	355.00	12,433.31	.004	360.00	12,323.77	.004
21	Maryland	1,093,716.97	1,108,295.14	.345	1,139,582.34	1,157,174.40	.336
22	Massachusetts	2,386,875.00	2,418,181.14	.752	2,541,615.25	2,565,066.03	.745
23	Michigan	1,792,104.88	1,842,394.75	.573	2,008,097.50	2,052,371.72	.596
24	Minnesota	1,511,375.14	1,567,969.61	.488	1,631,454.91	1,680,741.68	.488
25	Mississippi	.....	1,546.44	.000	.....	2,345.97	.001
26	Missouri	4,004,252.99	4,041,613.70	1.257	4,139,600.38	4,172,246.33	1.211
27	Montana	232,618.50	251,994.36	.078	268,851.50	283,410.25	.082
28	Nebraska	413,014.50	447,678.89	.139	442,387.50	480,124.23	.139

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F (continued)—*TABLE showing by States and Territories the Collections, also the Per Centum of each of Total Collections from Fermented Liquors for the Years Ended June 30, 1912 and 1913.*

States and Territories	1912			1913		
	Fermented Liquors, per Barrel, of not more than 31 gals., $1.00	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.	Fermented Liquors, per Barrel, of not more than 31 gals., $1.00	Total Collections on Fermented Liquors	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all Sources of Int. Rev.
29 Nevada	$ 18,662.17	$ 23,488.89	.007	$ 15,420.00	$ 18,291.28	.005
30 New Hampshire	266,720.00	271,995.86	.085	289,010.00	292,995.83	.085
31 New Jersey	3,396,778.23	3,432,183.73	1.067	3,531,251.17	3,562,697.85	1.034
32 New Mexico	9,240.00	12,108.03	.004	8,756.25	11,853.45	.003
33 New York	13,674,003.03	13,762,745.64	4.279	13,951,512.15	14,024,379.00	4.072
34 North Carolina	.....	1,575.66	.001	.....	5,930.90	.002
35 North Dakota	.....	7,559.42	.002	.....	5,229.06	.002
36 Ohio	4,740,200.15	4,795,079.34	1.491	5,148,714.02	5,207,033.56	1.512
37 Oklahoma	72.00	4,576.99	.001	178.00	6,422.71	.002
38 Oregon	243,819.00	252,197.74	.078	222,887.50	231,610.84	.067
39 Pennsylvania	7,449,543.50	7,539,736.07	2.344	7,959,509.00	8,047,658.11	2.337
40 Rhode Island	667,385.67	671,514.06	.209	701,630.00	705,131.73	.205
41 South Carolina	2,688.50	6,276.92	.002	3,362.50	8,555.19	.002
42 South Dakota	44,807.50	57,569.80	.018	44,352.50	55,968.60	.016
43 Tennessee	273,850.00	297,271.53	.092	278,881.50	295,726.26	.086
44 Texas	672,949.89	750,446.39	.233	744,414.60	796,513.34	.231
45 Utah	129,105.05	136,364.26	.042	140,648.00	145,578.08	.042
46 Vermont	.....	2,838.34	.001	.....	1,654.18	.001
47 Virginia	196,706.54	207,343.52	.065	208,501.34	222,334.37	.065
48 Washington	846,995.93	865,048.97	.269	868,176.89	885,915.42	.257
49 West Virginia	370,141.75	388,550.88	.121	371,017.25	386,960.98	.112
50 Wisconsin	4,991,620.80	5,052,501.23	1.571	5,142,728.13	5,201,060.20	1.510
51 Wyoming	16,935.00	25,125.42	.008	15,300.00	21,280.84	.006
Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$62,108,633.39	$63,268,770.51	19.672	$65,245,544.40	$66,266,989.60	19.240

NOTE.—The total receipts from all sources of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1912, amounted to $321,615,894.69. The total collections from fermented liquors for the same period amounted to $63,268,770.51, or 19.672 per centum of the above $321,615,894.69.

The total receipts from all sources of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1913, amounted to $344,424,453.85. The total collections from fermented liquors for the same period amounted to $66,266,989.60, or 19.240 per centum of the above $344,424,453.85.

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G.—*TABLE showing the Number of Persons who Paid Special Taxes as Brewers, Retail and Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors, and Retail and Wholesale Liquor Dealers, for the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1912 and 1913.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Brewers		Retail Dealers in Malt Liquors		Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors		Retail Liquor Dealers		Wholesale Liquor Dealers	
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
1 Alabama	9	2	102	64	34	76	1,242	702	62	92
2 Alaska	3	4	19	15	10	7	401	432	5	4
3 Arizona	2	2	48	45	35	33	854	884	25	28
4 Arkansas	1	1	112	143	39	42	897	873	54	64
5 California	84	74	548	637	395	355	15,735	14,814	779	778
6 Colorado	10	10	357	233	172	160	2,787	2,674	95	108
7 Connecticut	24	20	135	147	326	364	3,149	3,477	73	91
8 Delaware	6	5	33	30	24	2	372	320	7	7
9 District of Columbia	5	4	58	81	31	23	927	841	24	20
10 Florida	1	1	251	248	58	58	855	1,019	91	82
11 Georgia	4	4	468	431	83	64	1,456	1,179	61	40
12 Hawaii	2	4	2	4	6	6	339	321	60	61
13 Idaho	8	8	27	31	35	42	764	763	9	16
14 Illinois	106	103	1,444	1,446	1,176	1,191	21,625	21,308	523	491
15 Indiana	39	38	672	646	387	404	7,073	6,903	138	126
16 Iowa	19	19	367	306	415	321	2,981	2,451	70	57
17 Kansas	1	....	76	97	24	23	531	669	7	5
18 Kentucky	21	18	829	395	104	92	3,028	2,919	195	174
19 Louisiana	12	12	739	657	129	119	3,685	3,870	169	172
20 Maine	3	3	493	552	62	58	913	829	11	12
21 Maryland	24	20	184	212	181	246	3,097	3,957	126	151
22 Massachusetts	38	37	139	183	374	387	4,758	4,767	239	249
23 Michigan	75	74	743	789	496	506	7,212	7,150	86	92
24 Minnesota	73	67	665	604	666	640	5,583	5,384	120	149
25 Mississippi	....	....	29	121	11	12	391	294	8	7
26 Missouri	49	48	474	527	350	423	8,156	8,324	320	248
27 Montana	22	20	218	200	184	177	2,387	2,307	46	52
28 Nebraska	13	13	254	303	669	712	2,377	2,343	63	56
29 Nevada	5	5	19	16	63	56	1,399	1,438	33	28
30 New Hampshire	4	4	74	57	66	58	762	798	25	25
31 New Jersey	39	37	259	253	509	522	10,984	11,126	210	221
32 New Mexico	2	2	26	30	42	51	979	970	27	34
33 New York	186	183	611	711	1,025	1,032	33,410	33,811	1,564	1,500
34 North Carolina	....	....	81	268	21	3	617	460	2	2
35 North Dakota	....	....	302	213	10	7	679	548	....	3
36 Ohio	125	124	273	388	687	810	13,937	12,911	370	393
37 Oklahoma	2	1	106	143	35	36	1,083	907	21	19
38 Oregon	16	12	142	103	139	126	2,431	2,197	80	71
39 Pennsylvania	246	240	785	671	1,073	1,064	19,111	19,258	631	628
40 Rhode Island	8	9	18	27	50	58	1,504	1,525	49	54
41 South Carolina	1	1	155	200	17	17	1,024	905	16	13
42 South Dakota	4	5	130	122	178	169	1,218	1,141	20	17
43 Tennessee	4	8	1,114	745	69	70	1,970	2,110	98	94
44 Texas	14	13	1,951	1,941	319	340	2,898	2,996	70	67
45 Utah	5	5	156	99	67	65	868	796	26	34
46 Vermont	....	....	45	38	31	33	180	211	6	8
47 Virginia	6	6	218	471	62	77	1,354	1,391	59	51
48 Washington	33	33	200	201	232	250	2,915	2,968	111	106
49 West Virginia	13	11	336	334	193	173	1,298	1,188	29	17
50 Wisconsin	144	150	706	598	659	675	11,336	11,360	124	130
51 Wyoming	2	2	60	52	100	97	612	676	14	27
Total	1,506	1,462	17,253	16,828	12,123	12,338	216,144	213,465	7,051	6,974

NOTES.—1912: In above statement, 9 *retail liquor dealers*, and *wholesale dealers in malt liquors* returned from the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., which are attached to the collection district of Maryland, are included among the special-taxpayers of the State of Virginia.

1913 In above statement, 19 retail liquor dealers and 4 retail dealers in malt liquors returned from the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., which are attached to the collection district of Maryland, are included among the special-taxpayers of the State of Virginia.

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H.—*TABLE showing Tax Paid Fermented and Distilled Liquors, Corresponding Quantities, Estimated Increase of Population, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1913, by States and Territories; also Number of Retail Dealers, and Population to Each Dealer.*

States and Territories	Fermented Liquors		Distilled Spirits		Population (See Note Below)	Number of Retail Dealers	Population per Dealer
	Tax paid at $1.00 per Barrel of 31 Gallons	Quantities in Gallons	Tax paid at $1.10 per Gallon	Quantities in Gallons			
1 Alabama	$44,945.00	1,393,295	$98,623.38	89,658	2,258,770	766	2,948
2 Alaska	5,891.00	182,621	.....	.....	64,603	447	144
3 Arizona	20,410.00	632,710	.....	.....	215,888	929	232
4 Arkansas	10,550.00	327,050	52,488.75	47,717	1,663,313	1,016	1,637
5 California	1,334,599.47	41,372,584	5,732,851.16	5,211,683	2,511,741	15,451	162
6 Colorado	389,472.50	12,073,647	109,321.96	99,384	844,122	2,907	290
7 Connecticut	786,266.75	24,374,269	163,848.28	148,953	1,177,674	3,624	324
8 Delaware	145,895.00	4,522,745	6,685.03	6,077	213,741	350	610
9 Dist. of Columbia	266,580.00	8,263,980	419,978.68	381,799	349,755	922	379
10 Florida	25,500.00	790,500	163,087.37	148,261	795,098	1,267	627
11 Georgia	141,620.00	4,390,220	5,044.49	4,586	2,756,383	1,610	1,712
12 Hawaii	25,348.00	785,788	47,042.27	42,766	204,224	325	628
13 Idaho	27,212.75	843,595	.....	.....	343,971	794	433
14 Illinois	6,656,822.50	206,361,497	43,714,090.05	39,740,082	5,956,842	22,754	261
15 Indiana	1,699,177.36	52,674,498	28,531,429.28	25,937,663	2,853,317	7,549	377
16 Iowa	484,088.27	15,006,736	.....	.....	2,350,340	2,757	852
17 Kansas	.....	.....	18.81	17	1,786,388	766	2,332
18 Kentucky	821,640.00	25,470,840	30,566,594.59	27,787,813	2,419,150	3,314	729
19 Louisiana	541,325.62	16,781,094	2,361,991.94	2,147,265	1,749,877	4,527	386
20 Maine	360.00	11,160	.....	.....	784,271	1,381	568
21 Maryland	1,139,582.34	35,327,053	4,313,781.41	3,921,619	1,368,457	4,169	328
22 Massachusetts	2,541,615.25	78,790,073	2,018,169.21	1,834,699	3,556,421	4,950	718
23 Michigan	2,008,097.50	62,251,022	1,880,813.19	1,709,830	2,968,783	7,939	373
24 Minnesota	1,631,454.91	50,575,103	116.71	106	2,192,864	5,988	366
25 Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,898,545	415	4,574
26 Missouri	4,139,600.38	128,327,612	890,091.94	809,174	3,479,216	8,851	393
27 Montana	268,851.50	8,334,396	1,566.18	1,424	397,278	2,507	158
28 Nebraska	442,387.50	13,714,012	1,933,590.05	1,757,809	1,259,504	2,646	476
29 Nevada	15,420.00	478,020	.....	.....	86,496	1,454	59
30 New Hampshire	289,010.00	8,959,310	4,329.38	3,936	454,874	855	532
31 New Jersey	3,531,251.17	109,468,786	81,563.62	74,149	2,680,368	11,379	235
32 New Mexico	8,756.25	271,444	824.14	749	345,657	1,000	345
33 New York	13,951,512.15	432,496,878	9,665,425.06	8,786,750	9,628,145	34,522	278
34 North Carolina	.....	.....	6,049.23	5,499	2,330,813	728	3,201
35 North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	609,625	761	801
36 Ohio	5,148,714.02	159,610,135	11,245,398.95	10,223,090	5,036,184	13,299	378
37 Oklahoma	178.00	5,518	.....	.....	1,750,687	1,050	1,667
38 Oregon	222,887.50	6,909,512	352,262.79	320,239	710,736	2,300	309
39 Pennsylvania	7,959,509.00	246,744,779	8,563,454.74	7,784,959	8,097,742	19,929	406
40 Rhode Island	701,630.00	21,750,530	.....	.....	573,235	1,552	369
41 South Carolina	3,362.50	104,237	4,381.04	3,983	1,600,931	1,105	1,448
42 South Dakota	44,352.50	1,374,927	.....	.....	616,843	1,263	488
43 Tennessee	278,881.50	8,645,326	175,671.89	159,702	2,308,101	2,855	808
44 Texas	744,414.60	23,076,853	754.16	686	4,116,469	4,937	833
45 Utah	140,648.00	4,360,088	1,854.60	1,686	394,423	895	440
46 Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	376,046	249	1,510
47 Virginia	208,501.34	6,463,542	1,486,172.56	1,351,066	2,177,972	1,862	1,169
48 Washington	868,176.89	26,913,484	143,423.75	130,385	1,206,445	3,169	380
49 West Virginia	371,017.25	11,501,535	182,109.86	165,554	1,290,040	1,522	847
50 Wisconsin	5,142,728.13	159,424,572	2,617,161.25	2,379,238	2,465,586	11,958	206
51 Wyoming	15,300.00	474,300	.....	.....	154,203	728	211
Total	$65,245,544.40	2,022,611,876	$157,542,061.75	143,220,056	97,432,157	230,293	423
	per capita: 20.76 gals.		per capita: 1.47 gals.				per Dealer

Note.—Estimated population, July 1, 1913:

United States	97,163,330	
Alaska	64,603	
Hawaii	204,224	
	97,432,157	
Canal Zone	61,279	(February 1, 1912.)
Guam	12,240	(June 30, 1911.), includes members of Naval establishment and 363 foreign.
Philippine Islands	8,559,312	
Porto Rico	1,168,692	
Samoa	7,251	(February 1, 1912.)
Military and Naval	55,608	(April 15, 1910.)
Total	107,296,539	

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PRODUCTION OF BEER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, AND THE TEN PRECEDING YEARS.

Compiled by the Brewers' Journal.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Alabama	82,835	89,180	105,430	113,247	89,566	57,204
Alaska	42,900	48,701	50,901	68,103	68,181	52,971
Arizona	1,805	9,400	13,207	13,412	12,411	11,442
Arkansas	9,100	7,800	7,925	10,100	11,775	10,024
California	999,512	1,018,477	1,032,728	1,132,728	1,164,397	1,128,565
Colorado	285,317	295,930	341,310	374,385	403,114	381,710
Connecticut	524,821	543,233	612,781	700,237	717,528	708,621
Delaware	125,719	130,790	152,619	160,620	160,595	154,654
District of Columbia	235,294	295,181	316,205	330,093	339,949	310,883
Florida	11,470	12,807	17,044	17,200	14,968	15,750
Georgia	140,377	150,398	172,745	175,860	118,370	115,155
Hawaii	14,470	14,379	14,775	16,360	12,642	14,018
Idaho	19,007	25,242	30,201	38,945	45,086	42,669
Illinois	4,632,446	4,777,783	5,196,920	5,423,280	5,535,167	5,525,473
Indiana	1,153,201	1,225,997	1,332,638	1,412,326	1,365,420	1,272,017
Iowa	340,795	353,393	391,182	420,956	411,455	437,177
Kansas	12,206	13,015	15,356	15,690	12,676	5,872
Kentucky	603,835	640,227	708,778	743,533	738,381	704,710
Louisiana	315,903	359,840	425,742	490,265	510,258	473,027
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	859,935	884,119	940,774	961,353	960,236	911,108
Massachusetts	1,841,160	1,832,829	2,042,713	2,158,850	2,201,861	2,042,993
Michigan	1,217,980	1,217,794	1,382,585	1,521,305	1,539,833	1,483,207
Minnesota	953,322	986,413	1,112,808	1,238,932	1,337,976	1,411,570
Missouri	3,395,894	3,502,950	3,580,292	3,848,693	3,841,337	3,704,978
Montana	223,508	245,510	276,882	310,848	335,888	335,998
Nebraska	285,307	286,345	330,679	355,570	383,088	389,820
Nevada	44,332	48,990	48,712	70,714	82,136	60,132
New Hampshire	353,159	344,346	316,774	323,363	301,132	274,733
New Jersey	2,665,663	2,684,261	3,003,678	3,138,398	3,178,958	3,114,713
New Mexico	6,005	7,150	14,516	15,935	14,786	13,083
New York	10,691,868	11,060,407	12,345,189	13,016,904	12,962,152	12,572,042
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Ohio	3,825,192	3,907,073	4,254,248	4,323,141	4,401,313	4,058,438
Oklahoma	9,739	13,680	14,209	26,295	14,424	.....
Oregon	124,743	139,889	154,299	205,757	196,905	194,231
Pennsylvania	6,123,936	6,114,257	6,961,277	7,541,796	7,569,557	7,050,262
Rhode Island	382,522	394,271	471,318	522,518	522,377	502,967
South Carolina	3,132	2,895	1,735	3,001	4,090	5,157
South Dakota	38,358	36,272	41,617	41,277	45,845	44,940
Tennessee	210,656	225,089	263,091	290,895	260,638	255,200
Texas	399,661	407,895	480,764	556,776	546,917	552,976
Utah	54,314	58,201	65,900	73,132	83,068	81,861
Virginia	164,731	165,620	210,955	211,557	192,774	164,267
Washington	466,735	510,110	554,373	787,862	802,937	749,966
West Virginia	264,356	276,754	292,342	334,241	341,700	293,189
Wisconsin	4,035,292	4,078,387	4,532,678	4,985,139	4,875,965	4,569,941
Wyoming	15,620	16,260	19,450	24,661	34,666	29,689
	48,208,133	49,459,540	54,651,637	58,546,111	58,747,680	56,303,497

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1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Increase, 1913–1914	Decrease, 1913–1914	STATES AND TERRITORIES
Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	
11,520	13,290	39,835	44,945	45,426	481	.....	Alabama
58,292	6,283	7,417	5,891	8,983	3,092	.....	Alaska
11,886	15,147	18,850	20,410	21,235	825	.....	Arizona
12,700	10,025	8,850	10,550	10,950	400	.....	Arkansas
1,163,891	1,215,405	1,296,355	1,335,449	1,390,890	55,441	.....	California
412,962	435,072	387,761	389,472	374,853	.....	14,619	Colorado
770,148	736,146	736,261	786,267	786,272	5	.....	Connecticut
162,501	142,017	129,695	145,895	137,820	.....	8,075	Delaware
325,112	286,721	284,576	266,580	230,944	.....	35,636	Dist. Col.
19,425	18,350	21,200	25,500	25,455	.....	45	Florida
128,750	129,455	138,955	141,620	142,430	810	.....	Georgia
13,618	16,683	20,567	25,348	31,335	5,987	.....	Hawaii
43,900	32,780	29,591	27,213	20,545	.....	6,668	Idaho
6,024,884	6,630,254	6,263,862	6,656,823	6,987,568	330,745	.....	Illinois
1,303,166	1,469,030	1,546,292	1,699,281	1,769,038	69,757	.....	Indiana
482,668	511,536	447,114	484,088	503,370	19,282	.....	Iowa
510	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	Kansas
756,325	822,555	801,935	821,640	858,515	36,875	.....	Kentucky
462,795	471,560	483,988	542,156	524,965	.....	17,191	Louisiana
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,631	1,631	.....	Maine
936,716	1,077,884	1,093,838	1,139,620	1,177,744	38,124	.....	Maryland
2,112,006	2,381,435	2,386,905	2,541,615	2,521,618	.....	19,997	Mass.
1,538,663	1,724,156	1,792,105	2,008,371	2,113,494	5,123	.....	Michigan
1,578,706	1,652,184	1,512,139	1,633,452	1,749,555	136,103	.....	Minnesota
3,890,147	4,223,769	4,030,390	4,170,085	4,142,160	.....	27,925	Missouri
346,888	241,385	232,618	268,851	288,247	19,396	.....	Montana
414,519	436,268	413,014	442,388	453,640	11,252	.....	Nebraska
81,204	18,740	18,662	15,420	17,580	2,160	.....	Nevada
268,168	260,395	266,720	289,010	283,100	.....	5,910	New Hamp.
3,260,914	3,418,162	3,397,375	3,531,616	3,495,594	.....	46,022	New Jersey
15,089	8,777	9,240	8,756	8,637	.....	119	New Mexico
13,095,353	13,732,743	13,677,850	13,956,878	14,040,387	83,509	.....	New York
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. Carolina
4,252,077	4,573,275	4,742,665	5,150,187	5,147,419	.....	2,568	Ohio
.....	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	178	Oklahoma
224,722	245,002	243,819	222,888	212,276	.....	10,612	Oregon
7,664,141	7,811,731	7,449,543	7,959,509	8,008,786	49,277	.....	Pennsylvania
541,217	649,171	667,385	701,630	691,734	.....	9,896	Rhode Island
2,942	5,258	2,688	3,362	4,607	1,245	.....	So. Carolina
50,605	52,345	44,808	44,352	44,557	207	.....	So. Dakota
221,850	256,395	273,850	278,882	225,923	.....	52,959	Tennessee
611,399	678,796	673,262	744,911	740,502	.....	4,409	Texas
85,266	140,123	129,105	140,648	149,715	9,067	.....	Utah
174,451	190,473	196,756	208,511	197,035	.....	11,476	Virginia
801,589	875,028	854,147	876,772	965,562	88,790	.....	Washington
302,780	363,330	370,142	371,017	342,942	.....	28,075	W. Virginia
4,790,797	5,287,347	5,016,701	5,171,179	5,278,989	107,810	.....	Wisconsin
37,855	16,110	16,935	15,300	15,425	125	.....	Wyoming
59,485,117	63,283,123	62,176,694	65,324,876	66,189,473	1,166,977	302,380	

Net increase for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, compared with the preceding fiscal year, 864,597 barrels.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

OF

MALT LIQUORS, HOPS, BARLEY-MALT, AND RICE MEAL, RICE FLOUR AND BROKEN RICE

DURING THE FISCAL YEARS BELOW ENUMERATED

A.—*IMPORT of Foreign Beer, Ale, Porter and other Malt Liquor for the Last Ten Fiscal Years:—*

	In Bottles or Jugs		In Other Coverings	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
1904	1,467,756	$1,385,818	3,197,955	$927,507
1905	1,362,089	1,285,576	3,836,487	1,119,768
1906	1,582,619	1,466,228	4,395,032	1,272,627
1907	2,041,688	1,902,655	5,165,929	1,506,108
1908	1,960,333	1,829,917	5,564,773	1,634,754
1909	1,801,043	1,695,747	5,105,062	1,519,660
1910	1,727,541	1,605,919	5,560,491	1,658,034
1911	1,954,092	1,790,492	5,339,800	1,605,874
1912	1,651,564	1,571,336	5,523,941	1,708,590
1913	1,452,728	1,372,823	6,245,922	1,917,442
Total	43,001,453	$15,906,511	49,935,392	$14,870,364

Of the Foreign Beer, etc., Imported in 1913, there were received from:—

	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
Austria-Hungary	1,050	$717	2,981,488	$978,414
Belgium	1,812	1,337	35,930	11,221
Denmark	6,861	3,906	.....	.....
Germany	49,002	36,779	1,960,979	472,702
Norway	5,753	3,782	.....	.....
Sweden	30,610	21,351	.....	.....
England	872,964	833,322	575,245	232,379
Scotland	11,273	10,770	5,969	2,957
Ireland	461,422	450,111	676,650	215,994
Canada	2,406	2,318	9,120	3,386
Mexico	8,956	7,859	.....	.....
All other countries, less than 1,000 gallons	619	571	541	389
Total	1,452,728	$1,372,823	6,245,922	$1,917,442

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A½.—*EXPORT of Foreign Beer, Ale, Porter and other Malt Liquors for the Last Ten Fiscal Years:—*

	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
1904	5,336	$5,938	255	$136
1905	4,972	5,253	.....	.....
1906	6,922	5,108	48	31
1907	12,433	9,150	1,042	407
1908	14,109	13,034	1,160	650
1909	1,147	955	.....	.....
1910	2,622	2,197	6,340	2,458
1911	4,720	3,723	3,292	1,239
1912	16,839	14,042	3,360	1,076
1913	23,362	21,274	2,750	1,636
Total	92,462	$80,674	18,247	$7,633

B.—*EXPORT of Beer and Ale of Domestic Produce for the Last Ten Fiscal Years:—*

	In Bottles or Jugs		In Other Coverings	
	Doz. Qts.	Value	Gallons	Value
1904	540,301	$769,432	382,346	$84,687
1905	626,400	932,372	354,097	80,436
1906	727,731	1,059,584	256,575	57,192
1907	743,163	1,128,226	356,788	87,114
1908	643,230	964,207	272,949	55,965
1909	635,361	964,992	246,525	45,795
1910	596,883	877,324	390,477	73,859
1911	689,093	990,395	451,694	85,164
1912	754,422	1,101,169	305,394	60,150
1913	866,684	1,301,244	312,965	70,219
Total	6,823,268	$10,088,945	3,329,810	$700,581

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C.—*EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the Principal Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913.*

IN BOTTLES OR JUGS

COUNTRIES	1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		TOTAL	
	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value
Europe: Austr.-Hung'y	.....	$	5	$ 13	.....	$	.....	$	.....	$	.....	.....	5	$ 13
Azores & Madeira Is.	1,036	1,532	431	602	611	746	460	561	70	100	40	50	2,648	3,591
Belgium	.....	.....	55	74	10	14	33	32	146	192	82	145	326	457
Denmark	.....	.....	6	10	24	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	40
France	363	505	246	354	392	679	212	338	187	260	230	352	1,630	2,488
Germany	504	674	983	1,707	1,090	1,584	671	1,069	620	952	698	972	4,566	6,958
Gibraltar	120	215	75	132	.....	.....	155	244	275	330	.....	.....	625	921
Italy	4,232	5,143	3,252	3,875	2,596	3,132	1,887	2,228	3,638	4,226	2,647	3,118	18,252	21,722
Netherlands	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15
Portugal	100	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	14	.....	.....	4	8	114	166
Spain	60	77	3	5	15	21	15	20	10	12	.....	.....	103	135
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	54	63	.....	.....	190	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	304
United Kingdom	594	1,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	594	1,060
England	.....	.....	2,792	4,349	1,342	2,142	1,141	1,741	1,427	2,171	1,363	2,104	8,065	12,507
Scotland	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10
Bermuda	1,810	2,677	2,557	3,652	2,571	3,722	3,198	4,694	5,302	7,828	5,206	7,545	20,644	30,118
British Honduras	10,787	19,312	7,334	12,851	5,708	8,711	6,981	9,713	5,505	7,404	8,034	10,355	44,349	68,346
Canada	217,264	301,742	197,987	280,428	221,295	324,659	296,083	440,265	427,861	652,372	595,778	931,146	1,956,268	2,930,612
New Found'd & Labdr.	1,331	2,390	3,035	4,173	2,545	3,577	2,942	5,118	2,907	4,774	2,086	3,031	14,846	23,063
Central Am. States														
Costa Rica	9,670	17,593	9,063	15,537	8,777	13,549	11,794	16,391	9,110	12,456	5,127	6,776	53,541	82,302
Guatemala	7,065	12,898	6,050	10,667	7,049	11,177	6,297	8,887	7,899	10,685	13,949	17,266	48,309	71,580
Honduras	6,360	10,257	3,766	6,155	3,518	5,735	10,962	14,646	9,418	13,026	8,085	10,792	42,109	60,611
Nicaragua	5,163	9,053	3,988	6,672	3,423	5,402	10,696	14,363	14,180	18,587	11,565	15,448	49,015	69,525
Panama	135,789	235,709	167,810	280,334	149,371	232,553	149,428	202,865	83,771	113,063	43,118	58,185	729,287	1,122,700
Salvador	550	973	1,463	2,474	234	351	325	513	692	1,029	1,354	1,981	4,618	7,321
Mexico	19,594	27,620	14,913	21,357	8,779	21,455	10,168	15,750	17,977	27,316	25,534	38,725	96,965	143,223
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	65	69	.....	.....	65	79	158	209	117	194	75	80	480	631

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C. (continued).—*EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the Principal Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913.*

IN BOTTLES OR JUGS

COUNTRIES	1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		TOTAL	
	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value
West Indies: British	34,906	$58,337	31,484	$47,447	30,445	$42,322	.....	$	.....	$	.....	$	96,835	$148,106
" " other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,406	3,283	3,037	4,267	3,656	5,345	9,099	12,895
Barbadoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,735	2,231	2,006	3,178	2,415	3,826	6,156	9,235
Jamaica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,645	15,780	19,556	26,103	18,665	24,580	49,866	66,463
Trinidad & Tabago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,088	32,966	19,181	21,768	11,793	15,508	53,062	70,242
Danish	5	8	6	9	27	28	.....	.....	40	70	370	555	448	670
Dutch	50	73	24	30	108	120	629	690	235	401	50	69	1,096	1,383
French	468	545	407	493	378	504	264	335	196	239	136	174	1,849	2,290
Haiti	1,032	1,666	1,306	2,036	2,533	3,504	1,136	1,507	2,816	3,707	2,876	3,922	11,699	16,342
Santo Domingo	3,164	5,022	4,878	7,403	5,898	8,376	4,536	6,275	8,939	12,233	14,197	17,683	41,612	56,992
Cuba	100,665	137,703	78,486	116,713	58,467	84,452	50,755	71,872	35,534	51,342	37,282	52,163	361,189	514,245
So. America: Argentina	4,622	5,866	5,858	7,165	1,621	2,106	2,295	3,431	3,600	5,222	5,856	7,839	23,852	31,629
Bolivia	.....	.....	60	83	237	355	.....	.....	580	756	.....	.....	877	1,194
Brazil	118	158	60	78	70	73	278	364	.....	.....	298	396	824	1,069
Chile	1,746	2,386	550	879	481	704	247	321	706	866	637	912	4,367	6,068
Colombia	2,965	4,850	2,092	3,161	3,310	4,544	4,741	6,249	7,466	9,519	8,051	11,866	28,625	40,189
Ecuador	5,064	8,728	3,218	5,415	1,940	2,997	3,013	4,057	4,547	5,878	5,459	6,805	23,241	33,880
Guianas: British	.....	.....	50	78	840	1,428	.....	.....	125	150	337	584	1,352	2,240
" Dutch	245	364	.....	.....	100	129	5	8	60	72	.....	.....	410	573
" French	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	108
Peru	9,943	12,646	4,336	5,814	4,288	5,520	1,952	2,489	504	723	283	463	21,306	27,655
Uruguay	3,070	3,780	288	409	68	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,426	4,273
Venezuela	60	79	36	45	30	38	.....	.....	10	14	343	526	479	702
China: Chinese Empire	3,786	5,267	7,090	11,031	1,048	1,251	2,600	3,695	3,606	5,227	321	414	18,451	26,885
Japanese (L. T.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	78	.....	.....	47	78
China (L. T.) French	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	160
East Indies: British	55	76	439	601	1,000	1,329	1,846	2,674	1,289	1,983	610	737	5,239	7,400
" " Dutch	779	1,381	757	911	865	1,094	1,467	2,059	2,802	3,663	3,030	3,828	9,700	12,936
Straits Settlements	295	450	.....	.....	63	105	.....	.....	180	198	529	663	1,067	1,416

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C (continued).—*EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the Principal Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913.*

IN BOTTLES OR JUGS

COUNTRIES	1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		TOTAL	
	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value	Doz. Qts.	Value
Hong Kong	9,715	$13,401	5,586	$8,638	3,680	$4,458	1,783	$2,686	1,308	$2,058	156	$208	22,228	$31,449
Japan	1,140	1,640	726	1,509	180	300	1,588	2,754	400	482	995	1,300	5,029	7,805
Korea	30	40	1,195	2,148	750	1,488	582	750	20	35	120	205	2,697	4,666
Russia, Asiatic	664	870	.....	.....	42	85	12	27	14	25	4	10	736	1,017
Turkey in Asia	3,146	5,076	4,512	5,296	2,639	3,106	3,888	4,837	10,554	11,276	3,768	4,614	28,507	34,205
Australia, Tasm., etc.	1,129	1,698	.....	.....	155	238	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	1,289	1,944
Australia & Tasmania	.....	.....	372	561	.....	.....	76	103	.....	.....	105	156	553	820
New Zealand	.....	.....	160	260	160	242	280	342	160	264	200	264	960	1,372
All other Brit. Oceania	917	1,151	935	1,205	892	1,135	277	435	254	407	421	607	3,696	4,940
French Oceania	516	763	428	630	620	886	1,322	1,911	1,586	2,262	3,328	4,879	7,800	11,331
German Oceania	280	427	168	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	17	51	76	511	783
Philippine Islands	26,256	35,046	49,960	74,280	51,020	69,614	48,169	71,836	30,479	47,835	14,818	21,267	220,702	319,878
Africa: British West	1,510	1,957	1,624	1,979	2,017	2,557	2,250	2,809	570	714	282	386	8,253	10,402
" " South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	137	.....	.....	86	137
" " East	680	1,015	608	859	46	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	36	1,358	1,967
Canary Islands	340	413	150	160	115	143	12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	732
French Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	24
Portuguese Africa	10	16	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	21
Liberia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	41	.....	.....	3	4	39	45
Egypt	1,390	1,831	1,633	1,904	1,250	1,526	1,220	1,485	800	1,015	240	295	6,533	8,056
Total	643,230	$964,207	635,361	$964,992	596,883	$877,324	689,093	$990,395	754,422	$1,101,169	866,684	$1,301,244	4,185,673	$6,199,331

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C½—*EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the principal foreign countries during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913.*

IN OTHER COVERINGS

Countries	1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		Total	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Vaule	Gallons	Value
Azores & Madeira Island	595	$ 238	.....	$.....	.....	$.....	.....	$.....	.....	$.....	.....	$.....	595	$ 238
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	20	.....	.....	216	53	.....	.....	294	73
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5
Germany	101	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	60	.....	.....	50	16	360	123
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	112
Spain	.....	.....	40	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	18
England	.....	.....	135	36	60	20	115	40	30	10	.....	.....	340	106
Bermuda	.....	.....	1,140	494	3,377	1,217	3,305	1,246	1,149	390	2,949	1,070	11,920	4,417
British Honduras	360	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	184
Canada	248,319	48,248	222,949	38,440	326,221	53,894	357,180	59,543	272,118	49,918	258,629	53,152	1,685,416	303,195
Newfoundland & Lab	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	644	178	32	17	676	195
Central American States														
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	230
Guatemala	.....	.....	5,000	1,350	1,020	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,020	1,685
Honduras	240	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	940	223	50	20	.....	.....	1,230	363
Nicaragua	420	234	.....	.....	30	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	466	147	916	386
Salvador	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	148
Panama	3,864	1,220	50	18	540	164	2,130	635	664	443	.....	.....	7,248	2,470
Mexcio	12,199	3,509	1,919	456	30,575	10,491	36,895	8,851	7,912	2,379	34,271	10,477	123,771	36,163
West Indies: British	6,645	2,073	14,121	4,423	23,870	6,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,636	12,880
Barbadoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	76	.....	.....	255	76
Other British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	75	78	28	2,100	560	2,438	663
Jamaica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,355	4,868	14,468	3,907	7,600	2,041	39,423	10,816
Trinidad & Tabago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,275	412	.....	.....	1,275	412
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	7
Haiti	166	80	.....	.....	526	140	815	254	320	100	603	260	2,430	834
Santo Domingo	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,450	645	1,808	593	360	82	.....	.....	4,618	1,320
Cuba	40	12	922	461	35	19	890	392	1,723	847	1,110	391	4,720	2,122
Chile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	48
Colombia	.....	.....	150	60	.....	.....	1,602	586	3,125	966	.....	.....	4,877	1,612

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C½ (continued)—*EXPORT of Beer, Ale and Porter to the principal foreign countries during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908, 1909 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913.* IN OTHER COVERINGS

Countries	1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		Total	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
Argentina	.....	$.....	.....	$.....	700	$ 169	.....	$.....	.....	$.....	.....	$.....	700	$ 169
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	12	.....	.....	31	12
Guianas: Dutch	.....	.....	50	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	15
French	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	85
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	945	330	.....	.....	945	330
Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,340	7,490	31	9	5,155	2,088	32,526	9,587
Oceania: Brit	.....	.....	29	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	16
French	.....	.....	20	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8
German	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	11
Total	272,949	$55,965	246,525	$45,795	390,477	$73,859	451,694	$85,164	305,394	$60,150	312,965	$70,219	1,980,004	$391,152

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HOPS

D.—*IMPORTS of Foreign Hops for the Last 10 Fiscal Years.*

	Pounds	Value	Duty	Ad valorem Rate of Duty
1904	2,758,163	1,374,327	$330,980	24.08%
1905	4,339,379	1,980,804	520,725	26.28%
1906	10,113,989	2,326,982	1,213,679	52.15%
1907	6,211,893	1,974,900	745,427	37.74%
1908	8,493,265	1,989,261	1,019,191	51.23%
1909	7,386,574	1,337,099	886,389	66.29%
1910	3,200,560	1,449,354	505,457	33.71%
1911	8,557,531	2,706,600	1,369,205	50.58%
1912	2,991,125	2,231,348	478,580	21.45%
1913	8,494,144	2,852,865	1,359,063	47.63%
Total	68,526,623	$21,173,540	$8,428,696	

Of the Foreign Hops imported in 1913, there were received from:

	Pounds	Value
Austria-Hungary	3,398,915	$1,198,410
Belgium	9,246	4,152
Germany	5,044,424	1,635,945
Italy	29,413	10,127
England	10,708	3,898
All other Countries, less than 1,500 pounds, each	1,438	333
Total	8,494,144	$2,852,865

E.—*EXPORTS of Domestic Hops for the Last 10 Fiscal Years.*

	Pounds	Value
1904	10,985,988	$2,116,180
1905	14,858,612	4,480,666
1906	13,026,904	3,125,843
1907	16,809,534	3,531,972
1908	22,920,480	2,963,167
1909	10,446,884	1,271,629
1910	10,589,254	2,062,140
1911	13,104,774	2,130,972
1912	12,190,663	4,648,505
1913	17,591,195	4,764,713
Total	143,524,288	$31,095,787

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I.—*RICE—Importations of Foreign, for the Last 10 Fiscal Years.*

RICE MEAL, RICE FLOUR AND BROKEN RICE.

	Pounds	Value	Duty	Ad valorem Rate of Duty
1904	78,898,615	$1,204,092	$197,247	16.38%
1905	63,075,006	913,867	157,688	17.25%
1906	108,079,166	1,616,716	270,198	16.71%
1907	138,316,029	2,273,999	345,790	15.20%
1908	125,164,190	2,255,136	312,910	13.43%
1909	134,119,980	2,336,723	335,300	14.34%
1910	142,738,383	2,249,205	356,845	15.86%
1911	132,116,821	1,998,056	330,292	16.53%
1912	116,576,653	1,968,177	291,442	14.81%
1913	137,608,742	2,813,778	344,022	12.22%
Total	1,176,693,585	$19,629,749	$2,941,734	

Of the Foreign Rice Meal, etc., imported in 1913, there were received from:

	Pounds	Value
Austria-Hungary	6,717,372	$160,097
France	7,140	928
Germany	72,485,636	1,442,282
Italy	21,737	796
Netherlands	27,138,679	570,006
England	12,308,878	248,288
Canada	439,725	10,226
China	8,137,178	160,065
British India	224,000	3,751
Hong Kong	6,474,938	137,408
Japan	1,293,615	30,940
Siam	2,359,401	48,971
From all other Countries (2) (Belgium and Scotland)	443	20
Total as above	137,608,742	$2,813,778

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MISCELLANEOUS

A.—ARTICLES EXPORTED WITH BENEFIT OF DRAWBACK.

Articles exported with benefit of Drawback, together with imported materials from which they were wholly or partly manufactured, and Drawback paid thereon, during the years ended June 30, 1912 and 1913.

	ARTICLES AS EXPORTED		IMPORTED MATERIALS CONTAINED THEREIN					
	Articles	Quantities	Articles	Quantities	Values	Drawback	Retention	Drawback Paid
1912	Spirits, Wines, and Malt Liquors: Malt liquors, in bottles—Beer (dozen quarts).	188,116.64	Barley (bushels)	9,729.84	.....	$ 2,922.67	$ 29.23	$ 2,892.84
			Rice, broken (pounds)	2,723.00	.....	6.81	.07	6.74
			Hops (pounds)	17,319.97	.....	2,763.54	27.76	2,735.78
			Total	.....	.....	$ 5,692.42	$ 57.06	$ 5,635.39
1913	Spirits, Wines, and Malt Liquors: Malt liquor, in bottles—Beer (dozen quarts).	335,096.59	Barley (bushels)	15,373.00	.....	$ 4,611.90	$ 46.11	$ 4,565.79
			Rice, broken (pounds)	152,622.00	.....	381.56	3.82	377.74
			Hops (pounds)	31,430.63	.....	4,946.32	49.46	4,896.86
			Total	.....	.....	$9,939.78	$ 99.39	$ 9,840.39

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B.—RATES OF DUTIES UNDER VARIOUS TARIFFS ON SUNDRY ARTICLES

Articles	Under Tariff of						
	Old Tariff Chap. XXXIII Revised Statutes	March 3, 1883 (Commission's)	October 1, 1890 (McKinley's)	August 24, 1894 (Wilson's)	July 27, 1897 (Dingley's)	August 5, 1909	October 3, 1913
Barley	15c. per bushel	10c. per bushel	30c. per bushel	30%	30c. per bushel	30c. per bushel	15c. per bu. of 48 lbs.
Barley Malt	20%	20c. "	45c. "	40%	45c. "	45c. "	25c. per bu. of 34 lbs.
Hops	5c. per pound	8c. per pound	15c. per pound	8c. per pound	12c. per pound	16c. per pound	16c. per pound
Rice (Flour, Meal and broken)	20%	20%	½c. "	½c. "	½c. "	½c. "	½c. per lb.
Beer in Bottles	35c. per gal.	35c. per gal.	40c. per gal.	30c. per gal.	40c. per gal.	45c. per gal.	45c. per gal.
Beer not in Bottles	20c. "	20c. "	20c. "	15c. "	20c. "	23c. "	23c. "
	30% on the bottles	30% on the bottles	No separate or	additional duty on	the bottles.	No sep. or add'l Duty, etc.	No sep. or add'l Duty, etc.
Distilled Liquors	$2.00 per proof gal.	$2.00 per proof gal.	$2.50 per proof gal.	$1.80 per proof gal.	$2.25 per proof gal.	$2.60 per proof gal.	$2.60 per proof gal.
Tobacco, etc	15c., 35c., 50c., per pound	15c., 35c., 40c., 50c.,	35c., 40c., 50c.	35c., 40c., 50c.	35c., 50c., 55c.	35c., 50c., 55c.	30c., 50c., 55c.
	30%	75c., $1.00 per lb. 30%	$2.00, $2.75 per lb.	$1.50, $2.25 per lb.	$1.85, $2.50 per lb.	$1.85, $2.50 per lb.	$1.85, $2.50 per lb.
Cigars, Cheroots, etc	$2.50 per lb. & 25%	$2.50 per lb. & 25%	$4.50 per lb. & 25%	$4.00 per lb. & 25%	$4.50 per lb. & 25%	$4.50 per lb. & 25%	$4.50 per lb. & 25%
Wines, sparkling	$6.00 per doz. qts.	$7.00 per doz. qts.	$8.00 per doz. qts.	$8.00 per doz. qts.	$8.00 per doz. qts.	$9.60 per doz. qts.	$9.60 per doz. qts.
	$3.00 " pts.	$3.50 " pts.	$4.00 " pts.	$4.00 " pts.	$4.00 " pts.	$4.80 " pts.	$4.80 " pts.
	$1.50 " ½pts.	$1.75 " ½pts.	$2.00 " ½pts.	$2.00 " ½pts.	$2.00 " ½pts.	$2.40 " ½pts.	$2.40 " ½pts.
Bottles	3c. each	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines in cases	25c., 60c. per gal.	$1.60 per case of 1	$1.60 per case of 1	$1.60 per case of 1	$1.60 per case of 1	$1.85 per case of 1	$1.85 per case of 1
	$1.00 p. g. & 25%	doz. q. or 2 doz. p.	doz. q. or 2 doz. p.	doz. q. or 2 doz. p.	doz. q. or 2 doz. p.	doz. q. or 2 doz. p.	doz. q. or 2 doz. p., plus 6c. per p., excess
Bottles	3c. each	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines in casks	25c., 60c. per gal.	50c. per gal.	50c. per gal.	30c. per gal.	40c. per gal.	45c. per gal.	45c. per gal.
	$1.00 p. g. & 25%			50c. "	50c. "	60c. "	50c. "

NOTE:—Under the Act approved March 8, 1902, the duties on articles and merchandise from the Philippine Islands are 75% of the Dingley Tariff. Section 5 of the Act of August 5, 1909, permits the free importation of Sugar, Tobacco and Cigars within certain limits, and imposes duty on all above the limit and on all other dutiable merchandise from those Islands at the rates in the Act, and under the convention entered into with Cuba, proclaimed by the President December 17, 1903, a reduction of 20% is allowed on all articles and merchandise from Cuba.

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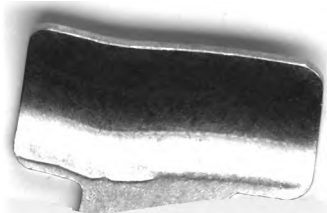

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